

THE GUARDIAN

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1948

Yesterday's Plebiscite

Returns from yesterday's plebiscite on the
liquor question indicate a sweeping change in
public opinion in Prince Edward Island, as recorded
in previous referendums. Prohibition, which
has been continuously in force in this Province
under various acts since 1900, has been decisively
voted out. The new Temperance Act is a Govern-
ment Control measure, paradoxically, more
stringent in its provisions than the Prohibition
Act which it replaces. It will be the duty of the
Government, through its Commission, to see that
this measure is strictly enforced. This, doubtless,
will also be the objective of the Temperance Fed-
eration, which can continue to serve a very use-
ful purpose by keeping this in view.

The new Act does away with the requirement
of a doctor's prescription or "script" for the pur-
chase of liquor and makes provision for both in-
dividual and special warrants. Individual per-
mits may only be granted to persons over 21
who are not disqualified under the Act, and it is
worth noting that the supplying of liquor to a
minor, or an interdicted person is punishable by
imprisonment with hard labour without the option
of a fine.

Now that the question has been settled, it is
to be hoped that all will cooperate in observing
the spirit and letter of the law. The chief criti-
cism levelled at Prohibition was that it was un-
enforceable, and was obnoxious to many other-
wise law-abiding citizens who felt that it invaded
their personal liberty. The new Act concedes the
right of citizens to purchase liquor in moderate
quantities for beverage purposes, but the abuse
of this privilege will unquestionably bring a re-
versal of public opinion. If the Act fails in its
declared object of promoting temperance, it will
deserve to come under condemnation from
thousands of our citizens who yesterday gave it
their support.

New Brunswick Election

The expected happened in New Brunswick
yesterday with the return of Premier McNeil's
Liberal Government. What was surprising was
the Government's increased majority and the
elimination of third-party candidates from the
new Legislature altogether. The Liberals got
away to a good start by electing five members
by acclamation, and succeeded in defeating all
but five of their Progressive Conservative oppo-
nents. With forty-seven out of fifty-two members,
they have received an overwhelming mandate
which is perhaps not as conducive to good govern-
ment as a more evenly divided House would
have been.

The campaign differed markedly from the
recent contests in Ontario and Saskatchewan,
where the battle was carried to every corner of
each Province and fought vigorously throughout
by the respective Premiers and Opposition lead-
ers. According to the Moncton Times, the interest
manifested in the New Brunswick election was
largely confined to the rural constituencies. In
several of these very lively contests were waged
by the contending candidates, in some instances
with the support of speakers from other districts;
but the party leaders confined themselves chiefly
to their own and adjacent ridings. The old-time
public meetings and party demonstrations were
conspicuous by their absence.

With the campaign failing to arouse any
great degree of public interest, the issues in-
volved were obscured. The Liberals relied chiefly
on the strength of their record during thirteen
years in office. They cited their paved roads
policy, social security program, reconstruction
and industrial expansion as well as extended
rural electrification and agricultural policies as
meriting a continuance of public confidence. The
Progressive Conservatives criticised extravagant
costs of administration, particularly in the mat-
ter of highway construction, also the Govern-
ment's failure to attract new industries to the
Province.

If there is a moral to be drawn from the com-
paratively poor showing made by the Opposition
forces, it is that campaigning by radio is no sub-
stitute for the old-time political meetings, where
issues could be threshed out at first hand.

American Potato Yearbook

The American Potato Yearbook, believed
to be the first reference book covering the potato
field, has just come off the press. Edited by John
C. Campbell, Rutgers University College of Agricul-
ture and endorsed by the Potato Association
of America, this book contains sixty pages of in-
teresting and vital information to the potato
grower, the potato dealer and shipper, the potato
research specialist and all those with an inter-
est in the potato industry.

Of special significance is the list of nearly
one hundred recent references to potato culture
in the United States as compiled by the Library
of the Department of Agriculture. The Year-
book also tells how and where one can secure
other helpful brochures and leaflets covering
various phases of the potato industry. Addi-
tional features include a list of leading associa-
tions engaged in the potato industry together
with the names of those in charge of seed certifi-
cation in the States and Canada.

The book contains much statistical infor-
mation of vital importance. There are tabulations

by states of both seed and table stock produc-
tion and stocks on hand as of January 1, 1948.
There are statistics on Canadian and world po-
tato production. There is also a list of the 100
leading potato growing counties in the United
States. Other features include a classified direc-
tory of business concerns serving the potato
industry, a list of monthly and quarterly pub-
lications in the potato field, a history of the
origin of the potato and details on its food value
and composition.

Copies of the Yearbook may be secured from
the American Potato Yearbook, Business Office,
289 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y. An in-
dividual copy sells for \$2.00.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Feast of St. Peter.

A cordial welcome is extended to the farm-
ers of Cape Breton now briefly visiting us.

The end of a session in Parliament—and the
end of an era in Canada.

For housewives of a scientific turn of mind
it may be of interest that the basic ingredient
of some of the new "soapsless soaps" is a deter-
gent rejoicing in the name of sodium lauryl sul-
phate.

The new terminology of Communism has a
word for every situation. The Czech Social-
Democratic party was not liquidated. It was
"united with" the Communist Party.

There was apparently more interest evinced
over Canada in the result of this Province's
liquor plebiscite than in the N. B. provincial elec-
tion.

The Maritime, Newfoundland and New Eng-
land Conference at Digby may be the prelim-
inary to a new alignment of these provinces by
the sea to off-set the growing dominance of the
central provinces of Canada.

The last minute hold-up of Parliament must
have been very trying to the Government in
general and the Prime Minister in particular,
who is so anxious to leave a lasting memorial
of his regime in the enlargement and development
of Ottawa and Hull into another Washington—
only better and more beautiful.

The plebiscite is over not, it is hoped, to
be repeated. Our system of government calls
for the election of members who will follow poli-
cies in which they believe. When their policies
are not approved by the electorate then a new
government takes over. No government should
remain in power under obligation to enforce
policies with which it disagrees.

The Federal Government's new "all-up" air-
mail service will be extended to points on feeder
air lines now carrying mail, Postmaster-General
Bertrand told the House of Commons. Under
the plan effective July 1, letters weighing an
ounce or less will move by air at regular rates
when this expedites delivery. The bulk of the
traffic will be carried by Trans-Canada Air
Lines.

While the Federal Department of Justice
has decided not to interfere with the Provincial
Legislature's labour act, it came in for severe
condemnation by Mr. Percy R. Benough, Canada's
workers' delegate at the International Labour
Conference in San Francisco. He said: "The
fact that the Government of a Canadian province
could adopt legislation which destroys and
denies the basic rights of the workers sets a
dangerous precedent and indicates an attitude
toward labor organizations which might have
serious consequences."

The poor Indians do not seem to have many
friends in Parliament and fewer supporters, Mr.
J. A. Charlton of Brant declared it was "obvious"
the report of the parliamentary committee on
Indian affairs was not to be adopted. If this was
so, it would mean that nothing was to come of
the work of the committee, which had spent three
years studying revision of the Indian Act. It was
a "most incredible" situation. Like other mat-
ters of importance, such as our own here, consid-
eration is postponed to a more convenient season
for the Government.

Peter Paul Rubens, Flemish painter and
diplomatist, born this date 1577. Rubens was
great as subject painter, animal painter, por-
traitist and landscapist—a most unusual com-
bination. He delighted to paint the exuber-
ance of life, and his pictures are notable for mar-
vellous spontaneity, creative vigor, superb ani-
mation, and magnificent colouring. After the
death of his first wife he gave himself up large-
ly to diplomacy, visiting Spain and England.
While in England he was knighted by Charles
I and commissioned to decorate Whitehall ban-
queting hall.

The decision of the Republican convention
in selecting its candidate is of profound inter-
national importance, says The Gazette. But in
foreign policy Governor Dewey is most of all an
enigma. It cannot be forgotten that in the
presidential campaign of 1944 he declared his
intention, if elected, to appoint to the chairmen-
ship of the Rules Committee, the Foreign Rela-
tions Committee and the Appropriations Commit-
tee the three outstanding isolationists Hamilton
Fish, Hiram Johnson and Gerald P. Nye. Though
he has made certain strongly worded interna-
tionalist speeches in the years that have fol-
lowed, he has been notable also for his strati-
tegic silences.

Notes By The Way

That London yarn about discov-
ery in Nova Scotia of amethysts
deposits worth millions must have
amused the Nova Scotians. Chunks
of amethyst are common on parts
of the coast and are sold (or used
to be) for a dollar or two at sou-
venir stands. — Ottawa Journal.

What the future holds in the way
of speed in jet planes no one
knows. British research scientists
are reported to have flown a model
jet plane at the rate of 1,800 miles
per hour. It was "fired" from the
ground. Vampire jet planes are
being assembled at the de Havill-
land plant, not at Malton. At Mal-
ton a new jet plane, the Chinook,
is being produced. It weighs only
1,250 pounds and is being turned
out for the R.C.A.F. It uses 200
gallons of kerosene in an hour. At
Malton, also, a large commercial
jet plane is being constructed. —
Toronto Star.

Lord Beaverbrook was the guest
of honor at a private dinner gath-
ering of friends in Saint John —
a farewell occasion preceding his
departure for Montreal and New
York, whence he will sail in a
few days to spend the Summer
abroad. The informal gathering
marked the close of his Spring visit
to New Brunswick, a visit which
must have been memorable to the
distinguished son of the province.
During the several weeks Lord
Beaverbrook has been here, he ful-
filled his duties as chancellor of
the University of New Brunswick,
received the honorary degree of
doctor of literature from Mount
Allison University, renewed count-
less boyhood acquaintances in the Mir-
amichi district, was given the free-
dom of Newcastle and was made
honorary mayor of the town. —
Saint John Telegraph-Journal.

A butter that will keep indefi-
nitely without refrigeration has been
developed by the Council for Scien-
tific and Industrial Research in
conjunction with the Queensland
Dairy Board. The new process
yields a butter fat practically de-
void of water. It contains a little
casein and neutral oil and a
highly purified salt. The butter
produced in this way is trans-fer-
red into "normal" butter of excel-
lent quality" by adding one-fifth
of its volume of water. Research
involved in developing the new
process led to the theory that but-
ter made by other means goes bad
because of the presence of micro-
scopic cavities which hold water.
The Queensland dairy industry ex-
pects that the new process will
prove of great value because of the
probable demand for a butter that
will not deteriorate, especially a-
board ships and in countries
throughout the Far East. — Aus-
tralian Newscaster.

Nobody has ever seen an atom.
That is perhaps the most important
fact to bear in mind when think-
ing about the history of atomic
theories: "Nobody has ever seen
an atom." And all the evidence
which makes the scientist of to-
day virtually sure that the universe
is built up out of atoms is indirect
evidence: it comes from observing
all sorts of happenings and noting
that much the best way to explain
these happenings is by assuming
that everything is built up out of
atoms which have certain specific
properties. The nearest that mod-
ern scientists have come to seeing
atoms is seeing where they have
behind them when they pass quick-
ly through carefully prepared ma-
terials. It is as if we had never
seen an elephant, but we deduced
that elephants exist from the flat-
tened grass and broken trees they
leave behind in crashing through
the jungle.

According to a survey made by
a life insurance company, the
average head of a family has no
desire to quit working even at the
age of retirement. Two out of
every three said a rocking chair on
the front porch held no lure for
them. Another group said they
might take things a bit easier if
financially secure. Nearly all those
who planned to retire said they
would take up some non-productive
activity, such as church and social
work. The survey revealed an ac-
culturist twist in the attitude toward
retirement. "Those under 40 years
of age said they planned to quit
when financially secure. Few over
that age favored retirement. It
seems the longer people work the
more they like it. Father may be
getting along in years, but he isn't
ready to quit. He still wants to
have a part in the affairs around
him. And that's the way it should
be. — Calgary Albertan.

An unusual case was heard at the
Northfolk England. Assizes, when
the widow of a man who was killed
riding in the pillow of a motor
cycle, sued both the driver of the
cycle, and the pedestrian who caus-
ed the accident. The latter stepped
off the sidewalk without looking,
causing the cyclist to suddenly
swerve so as to avoid hitting him.
The court found the pedestrian
was solely to blame, and awarded
the widow over \$10,000 damages.
Unfortunately the defendant is the
law was broken, and of course
which would cover this case. How
often are accidents caused by ped-
estrians not looking when they
step off a sidewalk to cross a
street. A motor cycle or car driver
has to veer around suddenly to
avoid hitting the jay walker, and
if anyone is killed or injured it is
just declared an unfortunate acci-
dent. If pedestrians were held re-
sponsible for their misdeeds there
would be far fewer tragedies of the
kind. If people were made to realize
their position in regard to acci-
dents in the light of this decision,
everybody would be wise to take
out accident insurance. — St. Thom-
as Times-Journal.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to
the discussion by correspond-
ents of questions of interest
The Charlottetown Guardian
does not necessarily endorse
the opinion of correspond-
ents.

THE SOVIET MENACE

Sir—It was a fateful hour in
Russian history when, despite all
the efforts of Kerensky, Lenin, as-
sisted by Trotsky, a renegade Jew,
prevailed upon Russia to accept
the false philosophy of Karl Marx,
with all its ruthless cruelty and ag-
gressiveness.

Russia sorely needed extensive
economic and religious reforms. But
the swallowing of the Marxian
philosophy was really a jump from
the frying pan into the fire. It
was an exchange of icon fanaticism
for hatred of God and all that
restrains and inspirations of relig-
ion.

It should be noted that the Bol-
shevists' first big undertaking un-
der their new inspiration was the
wiping out of the entire royal fam-
ily of the Romanoffs in one of
the most brutal and ghastly butch-
eries in the history of crime.

Their next noteworthy achieve-
ment was the slaughter of many
thousands of the Bourgeois whose
only crime was the reasonable hu-
man desire to retain possession of
a piece of land which they could
call their own.

But all the land was needed for
the collective system which was
being introduced. So the hapless
owners had to be disposed of. No
time was lost in appeal or legal
procedure. They were simply
slaughtered wholesale. The occa-
sional sacrifice of thousands of hu-
man beings, either by death or life
servitude, was a matter of very
little concern, especially in view of
Russia's amazingly high birth rate.

At the same time it seems evi-
dent that Russia's collapse will not
take place as the result of ordinary
warfare, but through another Al-
mighty Power which she has per-
sistently defied and blasphemed.

"The face of the Lord is against
them that do evil to cut off the
remembrance of them from the
earth."

I am, Sir, etc.,
(Rév.) A. D. MacDONALD
Edmonton, Alta.

What Biology Reveals
About Man's Advance

(By Dean W. P. Thompson Presi-
dent Royal Society of Canada on
His Presidential Address at Uni-
versity of British Columbia)

The human species has appar-
ently always produced mutations
at a rate at least equal to that of
most animal species. In fact,
thomo sapiens in unique in the
immense number of types and
variations which he exhibits
while all sections of the species
remain capable of interbreeding.
A much larger proportion of
these variations are injurious or
undesirable than in animals be-
cause man interferes with the
operation of natural selection
through advances in medicine and
in many other ways character-
istic of civilized communities.
Many harmful mutations which
would quickly be eliminated in a
state of nature, therefore, survive
and are transmitted to later
generations. In this way, man has
already become encumbered with
a great number of undesirable
mutations.

Apart from these undesirable
variations, the diversity of human
types and individuals is very great.
It goes far deeper than pigmenta-
tions, or cephalic index, or finger-
prints. It involves almost all
physiological and psychological
mechanisms. Men's abilities and
aptitudes and tastes and desires
are genetically diverse. No doubt
greatly modify human traits, but
education and other factors can
be the basis of our diversity lies deep
in our chromosomes and genes.

These facts seem to a biologist
to have an important bearing on
conceptions of democracy, for
human diversity is the sound
basis of democracy. The great hu-
manitarian ideals on which a free
society is based seem nowadays to
have little attraction for hosts
of men in many countries. Declara-
tions of the rights of man and
eloquent orations on liberty leave
them cold.

But perhaps they could be con-
vinced — at least we can reassure
ourselves — that true democracy
is in harmony with the biological
basis of human life. If we were all
alike or conformed to a few pat-
terns or could readily be made
to do so by education and in-
doctrination, the authoritarian
state which would marshall us all
along the same path might be
best for us. But no species with
such a wealth of inborn differ-
ences as ours will long rest con-
tentedly in the same bonds, even
though the bonds be of their own
forging.

The diverse members of society
will reach their deepest satisfac-
tion only when they are free to
diverge gifts to the fullest extent
and develop their genetically
diverse gifts to the fullest extent.
Only then will the society reach
its highest efficiency. If the stars
in their course are not fighting
for democracy, the genes in our
chromosomes are.

There is another aspect of this
matter, which has social impli-
cations. Although we have much



NO CAT, DOG, OR FISH

The goldfish swims
In the liquid bliss,
The cat comes by
And shatters this.
The cat then goes
Outside the door.
A dog gives chase,
The cat's no more.
So nature turns
The thumb-screws tight
In preying ways
By day and night,
While man—no cat,
Or dog, or fish—
Crates his own
Atomic dish.

—Joyce Landbury in Saturday
Night.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

UNUSUALLY BUILDINGS

"In looking at our public build-
ings an intelligent stranger would
not form a very high opinion of
our taste or culture. In some re-
spects they are creditable enough;
on the Market Square is a row of
commodious buildings which show
that convenience has been consid-
ered and due accommodation been
provided. But, except in the case
of the oldest of these, viz., the Pro-
vince Building, there has been little
or nothing done in the way of sac-
rificing to the graces. Post Office,
Government House and Market
House represent three steps in the
descending scale of plainness, or
indeed of ugliness. The Banks have
not the slightest pretension to ar-
chitectural beauty. St. Patrick's
School, the Wesleyan Academy, the
Convent, it seems as though the
bigger they get the uglier they
grow—the dreary lines of brick
unrelieved by a single break, and
with long rows of cotton-factory
windows, are wearying to behold.
The new Kirk promises better
things; but at present there is not
in town an ecclesiastical building
that is not an architectural abomi-
nation.

And now another big, unsightly
building is to be added to our town,
already overcrowded with such er-
rections. Imagine a building bigger
than the Wesleyan School, and on
the same plan! Four long, high
red walls, four dreary rows of win-
dows, a standing monument of the
taste of Charlottetown in the year
of grace 1878. . . . Since we must
put our hands in our pockets, and
pay some \$20,000 or \$30,000 for a
New School House at the West End
of the town, do let us have some-
thing that will not be a perpetual
eyesore. Since we must pay, better
to pay a little more, and not have
a horrible brick and mortar mon-
ster dominating over all that part
of the town. Will no appeal reach
the hearts of the School Board?
. . . We do not want to be un-
charitable, but we hope that the
chairman and every member of the
Board may not know a quiet
night's rest, but may groan and
struggle under hideous brick and
mortar nightmares until they
change their plan. . . . It is all we
can do. They are irresponsible; we
can't vote against them; we can't
put them out; we can't threaten
them; but we can wish them bad
dreams."

—Weekly Examiner, Jan. 11, 1878.

to learn about the causes of
mutations we are perfectly sure
that they are never caused by
changes in the body or mind
which had in their turn been
caused by environmental con-
ditions. Genetic changes take
place first in the genes and then
cause the changes in the body or
mind, never the reverse.

The old hypothesis of Lamarck,
that acquired characters are in-
herited, was long ago a victim of
the advance of biology. But the
corpus has recently been resurrected
in Soviet Russia where it
serves high purposes of state. In
that country authority has estab-
lished as orthodox the Lamar-
ckian belief that permanent im-
provement of the inborn nature
of mankind may be brought
about by bettering his environ-
ment. And several of that country's
best geneticists who refused to
affirm a belief that the corpse of
Lamarckism had been success-
fully revived, have disappeared
from the scene. The greatest of
them, Vavilov, a man whom the
geneticists of the world delight
to honor, is known to have be-
come a modern martyr for science
in exile in bleak Siberia. That
happened in a country which
prides itself above all others on
its scientific efforts.

Unfortunately, there is no Lam-
arckian short cut to improve-
ments in innate human qualities.
Human society does not advance
by changes in the genes, but by
the external transmission of ex-
perience and learning through
writing, speech, tradition and
precept. That is the stubborn fact
which avails itself most of the
early analogies between biological
and social affairs. In the social
realm each generation starts where
the last left off, not in respect to
man's inner nature each gener-
ation starts where the last started.
For that reason social change is
far more rapid than biological
change. The long experience of
the race is social matters has no
effect on the germ plasma.

It may seem a great shortcoming
on nature's part that she has
developed no mechanism for
translating human gains into the
germ plasma to become a perma-
nent heritage of the race. But
this must remember gratefully that
this omission has also saved man-

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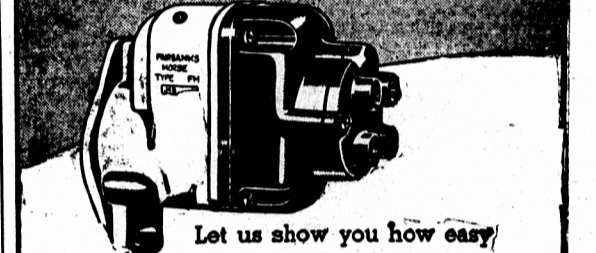
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