THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1945

Old Age Pensions

Old age pensions payments in Prince Edward Island remain the lowest in Canada, the 1,881 pensioners receiving an average of $18.66 monthly, according to information tabled recently in the House of Commons. The average monthly payments in other provinces are: Alberta $24.13; British Columbia $24.38; Manitoba $24.47; New Brunswick $$22.18; Nova Scotia $22.54; Ontario $24.45; Quebec $23.94; Saskatchewan $24.63; Northwest Territories $24.00.

This does not include supplementary amounts paid by some of the provinces, as follows: Alberta, $5 a month to each pensioner; British Columbia, $5 a month to each pensioner; Manitoba, any amount up to $1.25 a month depending on the amount of pension granted; New Brunswick, nil; Nova Scotia, any amount up to $5 a month payable at the discretion of the pension authority, with maximum income limited to $365 a year; Ontario, fifteen per cent of pension based on a maximum pension of $20 a month; Prince Edward Island, nil; Quebec, nil; Saskatchewan, $3 a month to each pensioner.

Certain provinces provide free medical services to old age pensioners. At least three provinces, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Ontario, have special plans for this purpose. Some of the other provinces work with the municipalities in order to provide medical care for persons who are unable to pay for it themselves. Provision by the provinces of supplementary allowances, medical care, etc., falls outside the scope of the Dominion-Provincial arrangements made under the Old Age Pensions Act.

In a statement made in the House on Oct. 3 Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Health and Welfare, said he believed hon. members of every party were in agreement that the Act as at present in force is unsatisfactory. At the Dominion-Provincial Conference which began on Aug. 6 the Federal Government put two proposals before the provinces: first, for a national old age pension at age seventy of $30 a month regardless of means; and second, for old age assistance to people between sixty-five and seventy years of $30 a month with a means test, to be provincially administered and to be contributed to on an equal basis by the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

The total cost of these schemes of pension payments, according to Federal calculations, would be: Dominion, $217,000,000; Provincial Governments, $17,000,000. For Prince Edward Island, the estimated cost would be: Dominion Government, $2,400,000, Provincial Government $180,000.

The Dominion expenditure in Mr. Claxton's view, would be "well within possibilities". He explained that in the proposals as submitted the year 1948 was taken on which to base the estimated cost, and this had been the cause of some misapprehension. "The reason why the 1948 figures were selected was that that was thought to be the first year when we could safely estimate that there would be a full conversion from war to peace," the Minister said; "and most of the figures in the proposals were related in one way or another to 1948. That is the only reason why 1948 was put there. If the provinces agree to the proposals we will introduce old age pensions just as soon as the legislation can be brought in to do it effectively."

This puts the onus on the provinces. There is, however, a joker in the pack. All the Federal proposals are contingent upon the provinces agreeing to withdraw completeely from the taxation fields of personal income, corporation and estates; something which the better-off provinces, such as Ontario and British Columbia, and other provinces as well, seem loath to do.

Second Battle Of Britain

Lord Halifax was not exaggerating when he referred recently to Britain's present financial struggle as "the second Battle of Britain."

Britain's plight, as the ambassador of the United States pointed out, lies in the fact that she must immediately increase and restore her exports so as to set up a normal balance of trade. But she cannot restore her exports without importing great quantities of materials to reconstruct the battered homeland and its merchant fleet.

Because Britain truly engaged in "total war," her exports for 1944 were only one-fourth of those of 1938. But even in 1938 she had a tremendous trade deficit of about $200,000,000.

The United Kingdom has always had to import a large part of her essential goods. These have been paid for by exports, by income from foreign investments, by shipping, and by banking, insurance and tourist services.

Now Britain's export trade is drastically curtailed. There has been a serious loss of foreign markets. Many of the country's foreign investments were liquidated during the war to secure funds for war.

Britain's merchant shipping is only half what it was in 1938, and it faces competition from an American merchant marine equal today to the entire tonnage of the world in 1938.

Now, she must have immediate imports to re-establish her industries, and those imports must be paid for. That is why she is so urgently in need of help.

The war has added tremendously to Britain's debt. She now owes in blocked sterling approximately $14,000,000,000. Further borrowings would have to be added to this staggering total, and would involve still further servicing and repayment.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., American financial expert and former secretary of the treasury, points out that the major hope of the United Kingdom for restoration of trade is in a general world-wide trade increase, which would provide plenty of trade for all.

World trade in 1938, he says, totalled $45,000,000,000, and with a free interchange of goods, little hampered by tariffs, restrictions and quotas, it might grow to twice that amount in coming years.

Participating in such a growth, Great Britain may restore herself to her pre-war trade position. Such restoration is absolutely essential if there is to be any general increase in the present low, war-torn, internal economic structure of the United Kingdom.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

If all the pennies paid each day for daily newspapers in Canada were placed in a straight line edge to edge, they would reach 54 miles.

* * * *

It is sad to think we are living next door to Pictou coal mines and have to send to Ottawa to find out why we are not getting an adequate supply.

* * * *

It is about time the City Council was busying itself over the housing situation — the scarcity of residential properties is, and has been for years, intense.

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The great naval battle of Camperdown, off Holland, was fought this date, 1799, when the British, under Admiral Duncan, won a brilliant victory over the Dutch, putting them out for all time as a first class Naval power; its memory is preserved in the British Navy by battleships Camperdown and Duncan, always included in the list of war vessels.

* * * *

According to Hansard, tentative layout plans have been made for enlarging the Stevenson air field at Winnipeg, and constructing longer runways. Presumably this is a Federal undertaking, or the information would not be tabled in Parliament. So perhaps there is hope yet of getting our Charlottetown airport runways extended.

* * * *

Demobilization is slow in Britain compared with us, but 1,500,000 are expected to be let out by Christmas, and 3,000,000 by the end of June. The goal of 1,500,000 by the year's end represents an increase of 400,000 over the figure of 1,100,000 set as the goal for this year in an announcement Sept. 5. During the coming three months the average weekly rate of release will be as high as 80,000.

* * * *

"Only when complications arise should a doctor be necessary at the birth of a child—and then it should be a specialist"—declares the British College of Midwives, a trade union organization. It is also the view of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists—although it is not the view of the general practitioner doctors, some of whom appear to regard maternity as an illness. At the annual British Medical Association meeting in London, they declared they would resist any attempt to take away midwifery practice—a very profitable part of the ordinary doctor's business —from the general practitioner.

* * * *

According to the *Soviet War News*, a brightly lit hall without a single electric bulb can be seen in the premises of the All-Union Electrical Institute, in Moscow, which is now demonstrating a new method of lighting. All the objects in the hall are covered with luminous pigments which emit light when irradiated by ultra-violet rays. In this light it seems as if the walls are faced with marble, the decorations done by gifted artists, the furniture upholstered with multi-coloured fabric, while the floor is covered by a bright carpet. In reality the walls are bare, the "carpet" a piece of canvas, while plain cloth covers the furniture—but they are all impregnated with luminous pigments.

* * * *

Official figures show the extent to which the Government relied on orders-in-council for the direction of public affairs. From Canada's declaration of war up to September 1 last, when the Japanese formally surrendered, a total of 55,892 orders-in-council were approved. In addition, 35,518 Treasury Board items were passed, making a grand total of 91,410 formal executive acts by the Cabinet during the six years of war, of which over 90 per cent have been kept secret. Of the approximately 56,000 orders-in-council, over 41,000 or more than 70 per cent approved contracts under the Munitions and Supply Act for goods or services required for the prosecution of the war. Another 16,000 covered regular departmental purchases, senior appointments and other administrative items. Nearly 5 per cent of the wartime orders-in-council or approximately 2,700 orders were general items of a legislative nature or having the effect of law. These included matters relating to Selective Service and price control regulations, Defence of Canada Regulations and other wartime measures. Of necessity, since the public had to know what regulations they had to comply with, the majority of these were publicly revealed. But it may be conjectured that some still remain secret.

Notes By The Way

Arrogant union leaders are destroying the union movement almost as fast as arrogant employers can build it up.—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Howe says there will be two jobs for every man. No matter how many jobs a woman has she, of course, has always one extra job—picking up after a man.—Toronto Star.

South African milkmen are up in arms over a proposal to deliver milk in packages rather than in bottles. How can you wake up a whole neighborhood rattling paper packages?—Edmonton Journal.

Conditions are returning to normal faster than you may think. A salesman reports that already a few customers are beginning to manifest slight symptoms of sales-resistance.—Kitchener Record.

"Man is in his prime at 33" says a contemporary, quoting someone whom it describes as a 'psychologist.' Phooey! Man is in his prime when he reaches his prime, if he has a prime, which is not always the case. Many men are like 1945 peaches—green and decayed at once.—Peterborough Examiner.

A Calgary columnist says that the solution of all unemployment problems came to him in a dream; put everybody on the public pay roll. As a corollary to this, we suggest that enough clubs, lodges, brotherhoods, associations and benevolent societies be organized to permit everybody to be a vice-president and thus discontent will disappear from the world. — Peterborough Examiner.

We are reaping today the fruits of improvidence manifested by our legislators during the war. But we must get out of the (housing) impasse. There is only one way: that is to build the greatest number of houses as quickly as possible. It is the government's duty to place the necessary material at the public's disposal.—From Le Droit, Ottawa.

Having read for the third or fourth time that Goering has been cured of drug-taking while a prisoner of war, I should like to know who on earth cares what Goering has been cured of, or what advantage there is to humanity in curing him of anything. Instead of that waste of space, we might be told when he is going to stand trial. The drug question may not arise very seriously after that. — London Spectator.

Right now Ottawa is filled with fine theories. We could also offer fine theories that certain people would better have been strangled at birth; that certain murders might have been nationally desirable. Fine theories are not enough foundation for sound government policy. Our governors and our bureaucrats will do well to remember that, for this is a point easily unmarked in the shadows of the mind. — Toronto Financial Post.

What appears to be a valuable form of educational safety effort among children is carried on by the school authorities of Suffolk, England, says The Hamilton Spectator. Every time a child is injured in a traffic accident a report is sent by the police to the headmaster of the school which the child attended. The teacher then holds an "inquest" into the circumstances of the accident so that other pupils may benefit from the facts so adduced and become more safety-conscious. This is a realistic approach to the problem and is worthy of the earnest consideration of Canadian authorities.

With regard to the Japanese, the situation could be much worse than it was in Germany. The mystical Nipponese mind has already illustrated to a horrified world its ability to perform the greatest atrocities as well as feats of heroism in the name of patriotism and honor. Now is the time for the United Nations to take a firm grip on the educational systems of Japan and Germany and insist that they provide unbiased lessons in world history, based on facts, not on government policies or abstract ideas on encouraging a national persecution complex. —Vancouver Province.

Gen. Eisenhower has done the only thing that a conscientious commanding officer could do by removing Gen. Patton from his Bavarian command. Eisenhower is a kindly man, as well as a just one, and he has tried to soften the blow to Patton by giving the latter command of the 15th Army, now a "paper" organization. It is a tragedy that so brave and competent a soldier as Patton should get into a mess—but he got himself into it, not only by his complaisance in keeping Nazi officials on the job but by his callous attitude toward the hapless victims of Nazi brutality. Americans make many allowances for military heroes, however, and Patton's glorious record as a fighter is almost sure to be remembered long after his inglorious record as an administrator is forgotten. — Buffalo Courier-Express.

The Poets' Corner

WILD CHERRY

Why make your lodging here in this spent lane,
Where but an old man, with his sheep each day,
Twice through the forgotten grass goes by your way,
Half sees you there, and not once looks again?
For you are of the very ribs of spring,
And should have many lovers, who have none.
In silver cloaks, in hushed troops down the sun
Should they draw near, oh, strange and lovely thing!
Beauty has no set weather, no sure place;
Her careful pageantries are here as there,
With nothing lost. And soon, some lad may start—
A strayed Mayer in this unremembered space—
At your tall white, and know you very fair,
Let all else go to roof within your heart.

—Lizette Woodworth Reese.

Public Forum

Mr. Frank Clarke Offers $2,500 Towards A New Legion Home.

Sir,—I want to thank Mr. Ira M. Brown, secretary of the Canadian Legion for not answering my letter of August 1, 1945. It has annoyed me to the extent that I have done some serious thinking, and I feel now after deep contemplation I am in a position to offer some helpful criticism and suggestions.

We all must realize that it is twenty-seven years since World War I was wound up, and the Legion formed, and what was considered up-to-date and modern twenty-seven years ago is antiquated and not practical at the present time.

About three weeks after the letter had been written one of my new employees, a returned man on the farm asked me if I would take him to town. He felt he would like to join the Legion. I said definitely it will be a pleasure, not realizing there would be a lot of red tape. We interviewed Mr. Brown. He said there were forms to fill out. He wasn't sure if they had any but he would look. He brought out two forms. Then he instructed my friend that he had to pay a two dollar membership fee, and that his form must be filled out and approved by certain members on the executive of the Legion, and he would find them located in certain parts of the city.

About a fortnight ago I had occasion to call at the office of Lawson Jenkins, returned men's rehabilitation organization, in the Y. M. C. A. building. He has a responsible position there to advise and assist returned men who are more or less in a jam. I noticed a chap in a naval uniform who looked as if he didn't have a friend in the world. He had his head in his hands, and I said, "Hey, buddy, what is the matter." Lawson, who is very capable and very anxious to help, told me of his sad position. He had just returned from overseas. He had a wife and four small children. Due to sickness in the family his wife got behind in his rent and he was being thrown out on the street the following day. He did not have sufficient money to meet his obligations, but he had a considerable sum due to him, his gratuity money; but that was coming through the Government channels and there was no definite time that he could actually count on same.

I asked the young man if he had consulted a lawyer. He told me he had. I asked him if he had any money that he could spare towards the rent. He said he was back about one hundred and thirty-five dollars in his rent, and he had forty-five dollars in his pocket. A hundred dollars would do the trick. I talked to his lawyer, Alex W. Matheson, and I loaned the boy one hundred dollars.

Now if this is the best rehabilitation program that our Government can set forth to these returning boys of ours who are bound to have financial as well as other troubles, it is a disgrace to both our Provincial and Federal members, regardless of whether they are representing the Government or the Opposition.

I wish to refer to another case. Last April by chance I ran into a young man wearing a returned soldier's pin, who had been drinking too hard, who looked as if he hadn't had a good meal for several days, and I questioned him. I found that he had been discharged from the Air Force following an attack of malaria in the Middle East. He had made some twenty odd operational flights over conquered country prior to his illness. He was boarded and given the option of remaining in the Middle East as instructor, or his discharge, which he accepted.

His discharge read as follows: "Indifferent, addicted to drunkenness, had been a smart airman, could be a useful man."

This boy came home to the farm around New Year's, rested up a bit, and came to Charlottetown to secure employment. He went to the Unemployment Insurance Commission office. He was interviewed. They asked him what he had been doing since his discharge. He replied he had not been working but had been at home on the farm and was told he must seek farm work. At the same time he had a nice position lined up as clerk in one of our best hotels, but without a permit he could not accept the job. He had about four hundred dollars gratuity money and savings in his pocket. He went out and got associated with a number of our bootleggers in the city. He was broke inside of four days. He had spent a night in jail, accused of something that he did not do, and he was hungry.

As I have had the disgraceful experience of "the morning after the night before" altogether too many times, I knew from the beginning it was a case for the hospital. I arranged a room for him in the hospital. I got a doctor to wait on him, and I paid his bill. He was in the two different hospitals in Charlottetown for a period of about five weeks. I visited him daily. Just to show you the condition of his nerves, I loaned him a radio. He was in hospital when the news of V-E Day came over. He was so excited that he just went beyond himself.

At the hospital they tried to get in touch with me, but I was away on a fishing trip. It was necessary for them to call the city police, and put him in jail. The hospital was shorthanded, and was not in a position to give him the medical attention to quiet him down. They certainly deserve a great deal of praise for the effort and pains they took with this young lad. I am very grateful to both hospitals.

I want to take this opportunity of thanking the Rev. Father Ken McMillan. I called him in for counsel and advice, and also my very good friend, N. W. Lowther. The result of it was that the boy was thrown back into the services, and given hospital treatment. He called to see me only about two weeks ago, and he has now an honorable discharge. What a disgraceful method of handling a returned combat flier!

There are many other incidents that I could quote but those should sink home to both politicians and citizens.

I have studied the Legion and its past activities since my interview with Mr. Brown, and I think it is high time some person came out in the press, and thank God we have that privilege of expressing our viewpoints. Mr. Brown told me that my letter was read, but they had a more important discussion on that particular night. They wanted to add twenty or thirty feet to the old Legion building to look after the additional boys. I say to members of the Legion, do not put good money into an antique investment, and I offer the following suggestions and make certain comparisons.

One of the most beautiful and useful buildings in our city is the C. N. R. Hotel. Its total cost of construction, furniture and equipment amounted to about $860,000. What we want for our returned men is something almost as luxurious as the C. N. R. Hotel

A scheme now in operation by the Provincial Government, providing you are a good Liberal, will advance 75 per cent on the cost of a potato warehouse to certain favorites. That is quite a generous contribution, and it is helpful to many and I approve of it; but if we took one quarter of all the foxes and all the potatoes, and all the oysters we have on P. E. Island and said, "Here, one quarter of this year's production is for the returned men," we would be making a very small contribution.

Back quite a number of years ago my father-in-law, the late W. K. Rogers, was considered a dreamer. He talked about a new modern P. E. Island Hospital. This was his topic of conversation for breakfast, dinner and supper, and people would say, "Well that would run into three hundred to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is impossible."

One day "W.K." came home. I could tell before he told the story something had taken place. The late Franklyn Bovyer had donated the handsome sum of $25,000, to get the ball rolling. Others soon followed. A well organized campaign was put on and carried out very efficiently, and the result is a credit to those who worked and donated to the new P. E. I. Hospital.

I will start the ball rolling by making a donation of $2,500 towards a new Legion building. It is to cost in the vicinity of $500,000 equipped, and I have some suggestions to make.

It must not be handled by politicians as in the manner of our terribly needed car ferry. It must be put in motion within the next thirty days, and it must be under construction in the early spring and completed a year from this fall; and it is for the boys and girls who are now being discharged from the services, as well as the last war veterans. The old home that houses the present Legion is just a place for boys to congregate and play cards. Until the present struggle broke out, a woman was never seen in the Legion home at all. I will take off my hat to those ladies who supplied tea and sandwiches to thousands and thousands of boys in our Air Force, Navy, and Army, while in training in the different centres near Charlottetown. You can't run a home, that is your own home, without a woman, and you can't run the Legion without the women.

I might offer a suggestion for the location of the new building. We have a beautiful Government House on the approach to the Park. Why not consider erecting it about a hundred yards west of the present tennis courts? That would be a beautiful spot. The harbour facilities could be improved for yachting and boating. There could be located in this building all the offices in connection with unemployment, rehabilitation, Red Cross, etc. At the present time a lad comes to town looking for a job. He goes to the Unemployment Insurance Commission. He is sent from there down Queen Street to see Mr. Millar. He is sent from there to the Y. M. C. A. building to see Mr. Jenkins; and he is lost before he makes any headway. Then we have the Veterans' Land Act in the Riley building. All these offices could be in the new Legion home.

Then when the out-of-town veteran comes to town, one call would do the whole thing, and he wouldn't be shifted from one to the other such as under the present antiquated system.

For illustration there will be a lad, say from Alberton, who married a little English girl just outside of London; then there will be another chap at Vernon River who married her very best friend. This new home should be for both returned men, and their wives must be eligible. It must be the provincial centre for all. Then we have the P. E. I. girl who married the Australian; then we have another one who married an American serviceman, and in other cases married English boys. Many of them will be returning. These boys must be eligible to join the Legion, and their wives, to make the Legion home their headquarters.

Islanders should realize that P. E. Island has topped the list per capita on voluntary enlistments. Further they have topped every Victory Loan drive and every Red Cross drive simply because the above named have been voluntary, and the Government in no way have been administering same.

We have one shameful record, disgraceful altogether. That is the manufacturing of munitions and guns. Not one of the machines, I have been told by reliable sources, that came off the assembly line at Bruce Stewart's ever left the Island. They were either condemned or obsolete, the very moment they were assembled. The blame for this is on political interference. To offset this disgraceful record let us have this new Legion home before we see millions spent in other Provinces. Let us lead Canada again in a token of appreciation to our boys by erecting this new home.

Monday morning I was at my office at 7:15 to arrange transportation for a group of young returned men who were to be working on the construction of a warehouse on the farm. Weather made it impossible so I chatted and enjoyed it, collectively and individually with a number of the boys. I asked one chap what he did before he enlisted. He worked in Poole's garage at Montague. Another fellow went to college and played hockey, a third just enlisted out of school, and so on right down the list. I questioned them as to what future they could see in making their permanent residence in Prince Edward Island. They were discouraged.

One lad, a bookkeeper, related his experience. He went to the Unemployment Insurance Office. He heard there was an opening there. They told him the job had been filled by a fellow from Kensington. He went to the Post Office. He was seeking employment. He was told there that none of the girls who had been taken on temporarily during the war, who had passed their Civil Service examinations, would be replaced by returned men. He made several calls and eventually landed a job as bookkeeper at the National Park. He didn't enjoy the work because there was not enough work to keep him busy, and he had to find some place out there to board for the winter.

Now would it not have been more practical to give that position in the National Park to some returned man who lived quite near the Park, and give this lad the job in Charlottetown? No, the Government have not enough common sense to arrange things!

I talked to another chap on Saturday. He phoned me that he would like to see me. He is just back from the Navy. He said he realized that I was busy, that at one time before he enlisted, he wanted a little advice and had come to me, and what I passed on to him proved very helpful. I said, "Come up, I am just having dinner; have a cup of coffee with me and we will talk the thing over."

He said he would like to go back in the garage business, and he had planned and did attend the sale at the airport at Ellerslie. He had taken some money along with him and hoped to be able to buy the necessary tools to allow him to reopen the garage. Anything that was sold at the airport, however, was of very little value.

This is a fact. I have checked and double checked it, and incidentally in the local paper they state the sale brought fifteen thousand dollars. I would like to see a photograph of the records kept during that sale. I knew the Government would make a mess of it and I would only waste my time going up, but I have it from fairly good authority that the total amount the auctioneer sold that day would exceed sixty thousand dollars, not fifteen. Where is the difference?

Prior to the sale the Provincial Government utilized their privilege of buying in most of the worth while equipment. I tried to encourage this fellow and told him that in the very near future I felt sure that tools would be available, but he had a bigger problem. He told me that he had been interviewed by Mr. J. Lester Douglas, and was offered the job as engineer on the new car ferry. I would warn returned men not to be led astray by these fantastic stories of our politicians. Mr. Dougas, whom I might call the Liberal Detective, ferrets in to see that no one but a Liberal holds a Government job, and plans that no returned man, unless he is confident that he supported the Liberal party, will get a position with the Government in the Province. Neither he nor any other politician though will have the selecting of a new engineer for the new car ferry. Why mislead these young returned men?

An advisory committee with regard to the campaign of this new Legion home (if I might offer a suggestion, not naming any person who must act or slighting any person who would like to help), might be formed as follows: Roy McLaine, at Souris, Harry Cox at Morell, Russel Clark at Mount Stewart, Lou Poole at Montague, the Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Mr. Bernard, Hon. George DeBlois, Messrs. Elliot Full, Keith Rogers, Art Gaudet, Bill Burnett, Ken Martin, Si. Paoli, and a representative of the Women's Auxiliary such as Mrs. Allan Cosh, and many others in Charlottetown; Les Simmons at Freetown, Lou Muttart at Borden, Peter Clark, Judge Lewis and many others in Summerside, and right through Prince County.

Right here, I might suggest a possible way of maintaining this facility. I was at the Goodwill Races. An old friend of mine came along, and talked to Mrs. Clarke, Frankie, and myself. He said he had sold his farm. "You know my boy was killed overseas. He was in the Air Force." I said I knew that and I sympathized with him. "Well," he said, "I don't care to work any longer, as hard as I was working. It was all right when the youngster was with me, but my daughter is married, and has moved away with her husband, and the Mrs. and I are going to take things easier." Now I know that particular fellow. I won't mention his name, but I know in his will or through some of his insurance he would be very anxious if properly approached to leave a considerable block of money for the maintainance and continuation of this new Legion home.

I called on a friend of mine who was particularly sad the day everybody in Charlottetown seemed to be celebrating the return of a group of men last week. It was a sad day for him. He had two sons overseas. One was not returning. That man I know would be happy to make a contribution in the form of a peace memorial in memory of his son who made the supreme sacrifice. This time let us not have a few marble slabs stuck here and there as war memorials.

Our Government can be approached, and if necessary, shamed into doing their share in giving a generous contribution towards the construction of this building; also our City administration will deem it a great honor to have such a building erected in Charlottetown. Let them contribute generously for that honor and distinction. Let any person who reads this letter and wants to help kindly get in touch with me. I would like to see all these offices that are functioning separately sponsored by the Government, all collectively working together for the returned men. After all it is we taxpayers who contribute to the Government wherby it is possible for them to make a donation.

Some readers will no doubt wonder where I got the idea or inspiration for this letter. At church on Sunday morning our minister stressed the very great importance of Thanksgiving, and especially this particular Thanksgiving. He pointed out that many were thankful for their worldly wealth. Many were thankful that the war was over. A few were thankful for the opportunities which lie ahead of us. I personally am thankful that my daughter, her husband and baby will soon be coming home safely. It was there in church from the minister's text that I got the inspiration to place before the public the above suggestions.

I am, Sir, etc.,
FRANK B. CLARKE.
Charlottetown,
Oct. 9, 1945.

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