

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

For A Safe Holiday

With the schools now closed for the annual mid-summer holidays, leaving thousands of Island children free to enjoy the long vacation period, the season also brings its responsibilities to parents who are called upon to do their part in the drive to reduce the dangers of a heavy death toll on the highways at this time.

At this time, the parents could do much to cut down the accident toll, which often converts the ordinarily happy summer season into one of tragedy, through teaching the following simple lessons:

By emphasizing the fact that motor traffic reaches its peak in the summer and early fall.

By advising children of the safest places to play in their neighborhood and discussing these places and their advantages.

By discussing safe, traffic-free routes when children plan picnics and picnics.

By instructing older children to look out for younger ones, guiding them on the streets and highways.

By warning young bicyclists of the dangers of "hitching on" to trucks and automobiles.

By informing the children of the proper way to move in traffic on the highways.

Agricultural Salaries

Salary scales of professional agriculturists in Canada is the subject of an interesting analysis by the Agricultural Institute of Canada. The survey was prepared by the national committee of the Institute under the chairmanship of Mr. W. N. Keen and gives a wealth of statistical information. Here are some highlights of the report:

Salaries in professional agriculture were admittedly below those of other professions, which condition has prevailed for many years. Upward salary revisions, as recorded in the report, indicate that such workers are still operating under a low standard of remuneration as compared with other professions in Government service and industry.

Statistics compiled from the records of 10,867 technical personnel, both within and without the Government Service, as provided by the Bureau of Technical Personnel (1945) show that graduates in agriculture are offered salaries which are lower than any other professional classification. As compared with mechanical engineers, this is 32% lower, and is 13% lower than the next lowest class.

In the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the average increase in salary, based on the old and new maximum is 22%. Many employees were at the maximum of their class and, therefore, immediate benefits were limited accordingly. A period of three to four years must elapse before the full increases are received. For example, in one group the actual immediate increase was only 13%, as against a 30% increase in cost of living during the same period.

Liberty At Stake

Not only in Germany itself, but in several other countries, is there a resurgence of Nazism. The International Committee for the Study of European Questions has come out with a strong exposure of the Nazis. And while this is happening abroad, a special committee in the United States is exposing the Communist activity now screened under the name of Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

The International Committee in London has prepared a document that has been submitted to all the Allied governments in which the committee lists by name a number of Nazis still holding key posts in both the United States and British zones of Germany.

It accuses the Swiss, Swedish, South African and Argentine governments of laxity in dealing with Nazi assets and organizations in their own countries.

It alleges that underground groups of the Fascist party exist in nearly the whole of Italy actively engaged in organizing the escape of former Axis collaborators and that "this network has the support of a number of converts directly depending on Rome."

The International Committee for the study of International Questions includes a number of prominent Europeans. Among its British members are Lord Vansittart, Lord Brabazon and Viscount Elibank, as well as two Labor M. P.'s, Capt. Raymond Blackburn and Seymour Cocks. Edouard Herriot, former French Premier, heads the list of French members.

Their report is to be followed in a few weeks by a document on communism. The committee declares that a "world-wide struggle between communism and anti-communism is taking place today" and that in face of this dangerous development "the United Nations appear powerless."

Recalling the roundup of Nazis in Germany that followed its most recent previous

port, the committee repeats its charges that Nazis hold key jobs in the Allied zones. In the United States, the indictment against the Communists is on four counts:

"1. It shows unwavering loyalty to the basic principles of Soviet foreign policy.

"2. It has consistently refused to take sharp issue with the activities and policies of either the Communist party, United States, or the Soviet Union.

"3. It has maintained in decisive posts persons who have the confidence of the Communist press.

"4. It has displayed consistent anti-American bias and pro-Soviet bias, despite professions, in generalities, of love for America."

It is a strange condition that after a global war, ideology false to human liberty and the basic rights of man, still waxes strong. There seems no doubt that Germany has not been de-Nazified, and there is no doubt of world Communist activities, and a Fifth Column better organized than the Nazis ever were, and more deadly.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It may well be that next Dominion Day will be celebrated by ten provinces.

A time will come, says Mr. Herbert Morrison, when we will smile to remember "the moans of the Jeremiahs abroad and the whines of the faint hearts at home." Britain will surmount this crisis as she has surmounted many others in her long history.

The Canadian Cancer Society is to enlarge its directorate to include a representative from each province, two for bilingual Quebec. The Society is now the sole official fund-raising body for cancer research in Canada.

Gordon Graydon (P.C.-Peel) has objected to government reports containing only "ancient history." He cited one which dealt with events happening in the spring of 1945. The reports presented to our Provincial House are open to the same objection.

Encouraging local business. It is interesting to note that the gold watch presented to Mrs. J. Walter Jones by Marine Industries Limited, Sorel, was purchased locally at the G. H. Taylor Jewellers. The watch was a PATEK PHILIPPE with solid gold bracelet.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association it was proposed to unite the provincial Blue Cross pre-paid medical service schemes into a national service. We will soon catch up with the Chinese who have long paid the doctor only as long as they remained well and promptly stopped paying him when they became ill.

Extent of the increase this year in industrial production of plumbing and heating equipment is indicated by statistics just released by the Department of Reconstruction and Supply. These show that about 72,000 furnaces or 47 per cent more than the pre-war peak will be made in Canada this year. Similarly an average increase of 66 per cent is expected in a wide range of heating equipment including radiators, hot water storage tanks and electric water heaters.

As farmers become more dependent upon their mechanical equipment, they also become more concerned with its operating efficiency and its maintenance, says Implement & Tractor. Time is such an important factor in most seasonal operations that delays due to working inefficiency cannot be tolerated, and delays from breakdowns must be reduced to the minimum. Hence the farm workshop is developing rapidly and is becoming as essential a part of the establishment as the dairy barn or any other building.

Jean Jacques Rousseau, French philosopher and writer, died this date 1778; was pioneer of the Romantic Movement, precursor of the French Revolution, and advocate of a "Return to Nature" creed; he proclaimed the rights of individuality, denounced the evils of artificial civilization, and sought to reinstate Nature in education, literature and life generally. Government, he held, depends on consent of the people. The real strength of his work lies in his style, easy, simple and clear as daylight, which effected a revolution in French prose.

A mother of three children, the youngest only nine months old, was recently elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Britain—one of the highest honours a scientist can achieve. She's Mrs. Dorothy Hodgkin who was a pioneer in the discovery of the chemical structure of Penicillin. Dorothy is one of the world experts in X-rays. She took an accurate picture of the arrangement of the atoms in the Penicillin molecule. For a long time her discovery was kept secret because of the wartime security agreement between Britain and the United States, but now it has been made known, and Mrs. Hodgkin has her reward. This quiet woman in her mid-thirties has had an amazing career. While studying at Cambridge University 13 years ago, she started work on the comparatively new science of X-Ray Crystallography under Professor Bernal, and among the discoveries she made with X-rays, she worked out the structure of insulin. Later, she moved to Oxford where she married Thomas Hodgkin, head of the Workers' Educational Activities in that city. Besides her intensive research work, and teaching at Somerville College, Oxford, Dorothy Hodgkin runs her own home, and cares for her husband and three children. She is one of the youngest Fellows of the Royal Society, as well as one of the first women to be admitted. The Society was founded in the days of Charles II, but it's only during the past two years that women have been recognized for membership. Dorothy takes her place beside Dr. Kathleen Lonsdale, who is an X-ray expert as well, and also a married woman and mother of two!

Notes By the Way

From Tavistock we learn to our dismay that the village blacksmith is a figure of the past, and that in Zorra and South Tashope townships, heavy horses are going shops less for want of a blacksmith to shoe them. Once there were five smithies in Tavistock; today there are none. Much the same state of affairs exists in Middlesex. Most farmers today possess tractors; very few are using heavy horses and those who do have difficulty in keeping them shod. — London Free Press.

There's a feud in Regina between a man who claims he is a rainmaker and the Kinsmen Club of that city. The rainmaker takes credit for a downpour there last week, but the Kinsmen point out that the storm came during their longstanding custom, it always rains. However, no one had the courage to come forward in Ontario, in the past month, with a formula to make it stop raining. This country needs fewer rain-makers and more rain-stoppers. — Cornwall Standard-Freeholder.

The number of seats in the House of Commons is to be reduced. The recommendations of the Boundary Commission for England which has been studying their redistribution were published recently and these provide for 488 English seats compared with the present total of 510. The changes proposed by the Commission will reduce county constituencies by 10 and borough constituencies by 12. London boroughs will be affected in the greatest degree since they will now have only 46 seats as against 62. — U.K. Information Office.

A fine amateur symphony orchestra in Duluth numbers among its members an obstetrician. One evening, just before a concert, this gentleman was obliged to rush to a nearby hospital to deliver a new little Duluthian. After finishing the concert he returned to see how the mother was getting along. They are still laughing in Duluth over a proud boast the lady made to her friends when she returned home. "Was my case something special?" she boasted. "I'll say it was! Why, do you know, the physician who attended me wore a full dress suit!" — Wall Street Journal.

Another great war is not to be anticipated in the near future, as Congress fails to set up a real military budget. The military bill still in this session there will still be time next year or the year after. Delay in itself would not be fatal. But what would be fatal would be simply to imagine that the whole disaster could be dropped (much as happened after the last war), that we could fall back on parsimonious economy and antiquated tradition and accept the risk of being caught again far more disastrously than we were caught in 1917. Our other representative, the Hon. J. G. Macdonald, says: "Delay cannot again be allowed to generate inertia." — New York Herald.

It is well-nigh impossible — in this part of the country at least — to keep the youngsters away from open water even were it desirable to do so. Regardless of promise made to Mother or Dad, regardless of threats of spankings or deprivation of ice-cream or pie, the children find the lure of the waters irresistible. A seemingly safe venture knee-deep in the current, a slip on a wet clay bank, an over-zealous teaching for a log or a piece of driftwood all too often end in tragedy. Best insurance against drowning of course is to teach boys and girls to swim at as early an age as possible. If swimming is taught in a river, the pupil is shown that when in difficulty never try to swim against the current. Make it work for you. — Ottawa Journal.

The tall bearded varieties of Iris are considered amongst the most useful plants for Canadian gardens. The Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph writes that the Iris, generally known as Iris and can be obtained in a great number of colors. Indeed, the varieties listed by dealers number hundreds and new ones are introduced every year. Some people make the Iris the chief flower in their gardens, and grow very little else; perhaps a few daffodils and other spring bulbs and some late blooming flower in order to have color in the garden all season. The majority of gardens have a few varieties of Iris in the border and they are quite suitable for this purpose. If given well-growing neighbors, so that the underground rootlike stems will become well ripened in summer, the Iris will bloom for several years. Irises are not particular about the soil if it is well drained, but they require lots of sun. If they do not get it, they are more susceptible to rot, and, even if healthy, do not bloom so well.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

SPRAY CALENDAR FOR ORCHARDS

Sir,—There are a large number of small farm orchards all over the Province which used to supply apples for home use, even though pretty well neglected as to cultivation, pruning, and spraying, but with the prevalence of the Codling Moth and the advent of the Railroad Worm, unless some spraying is done these orchards might as well be cleared up and the land put to other uses.

The spray calendar for small non-commercial orchards can be obtained by applying to the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture. We can grow just as good apples, cherries, plums, pears and small fruits as any other part of Canada, but we must give our orchards some attention.

I am, Sir, etc., W. F. ALAN STEWART, Minister of Agriculture

MR. MCLEURE'S DRAFT

Sir,—That breeze that blows on Mr. McLure in the House of Commons is something that has been blowing since the day that he personally I do not take a very worried view of that draft. It may be Mr. McLure's source of power to supply his mental and vocal energy. Perhaps there is a constant flow of stimulating ozone in that breeze. Our other representative, the Hon. J. G. Macdonald, says: "Delay cannot again be allowed to generate inertia." — New York Herald.

THE SNEEZE THAT SHOOK THE WORLD

President: I call the 569th meeting of the Security Council to order.

(Suddenly the delegate of the Soviet Union sneezes and, raising his hand, is recognized by the President of the Council.)

Soviet Union: A point of personal privilege, Mr. President.

President: Will the delegate state his point?

Soviet Union: I should like to request the President to ask the sergeant-at-arms to close the transom over the east entrance of the Council chamber. I feel a cold draft on my back.

President: If there is no objection, the request of the Soviet delegate will be granted. Are there any objections?

United States: My government has not had adequate opportunity to give this unexpected request of the Soviet delegate the careful study it deserves. Accordingly, I regret to say that I am unable to agree to it at this time.

Naturally, my government has every desire to give this matter its sympathetic consideration and to accommodate itself, if possible, to the request of the Soviet delegate. But unfortunately, this particular request raises the gravest questions of principle and procedure.

For example, this Council cannot ignore the fact that the request to have the transom closed is strictly—and I emphasize strictly—unilateral in nature. If we permit such unilateral actions, what becomes of the United Nations? Especially the smaller ones? Moreover, can we accept as fact that the Soviet delegate feels a draft simply on the basis of his own statement that he does? I myself feel no draft.

(At this point, the delegate of the Soviet Union sneezes again, in Russian.)

United States (turning to confer with the State Department's Russian expert): What did he say?

(Meanwhile, the President of the Council asks the interpreters to give the usual free French and English rendition, whereupon the discussion is resumed.)

United Kingdom: Mr. President, in the first place, I wish, if I may, to say that I endorse entirely what the representative of the United States has said. We have never before had a request to have the transom closed, such as the Soviet delegate confronts us with this afternoon, and I do not think we should accede to it without first giving it the most careful study and consideration. We may well be setting an unfortunate precedent which in the future will trouble us.

I think, therefore, we should be acting more wisely if we were to keep this matter on the agenda until some day in June or July when the weather may have improved. Then, if all goes well and the weather does improve, it should be possible to reiterate a satisfactory conclusion to the whole affair and it need not come up again here for discussion.

Poland: I feel obliged at this point, Mr. President, to observe on behalf of my government that I, too, feel a draft.

In addition, I should like to call the Council's attention to a clipping I have here from this morning's edition of the New York Times. This story, which was featured on the front page, gives us a summary of a special communique from the U. S. Weather Bureau. It states that it is—and I quote—"Cold and windy today, Min. 30; Max. 50"—unquote.

It is, therefore, the opinion of the Polish delegation that the Soviet delegate is quite within the provisions of the Charter in asking that the transom be closed.

The Netherlands: I am anxious, Mr. Chairman, that this



LEACS FADING

Brief is Beauty How meretricious that Beauty blooms forth Confident in its lasting loveliness!

Sweet lilacs that yesterday Filled the garden with glory, Drooping already, A brown flaw where all was flawless.

We who cherished your beauty will remember. Let that be enough Or just blooming for the moment is enough.

—Ruhama Scheinfeld Frank.

Old Charlottetown (And P.E.I.)

MARITIME AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Newspaper files, Feb. 26, 1946. "Premier Farquharson and Hon. Benj. Rogers, Commissioner of Agriculture, have returned from Halifax and report favorably on the proposed establishment of a Maritime Agricultural and Horticultural College in Nova Scotia. The facts in connection with the proposed institution are as follows: Nova Scotia is to purchase 300 acres of land and to erect at her own expense a building costing not less than \$50,000. The College is to be fully equipped with all modern appliances for agricultural and horticultural purposes; and the running expenses will not be less than \$10,000 per year. Of this amount the Province of Nova Scotia pays \$5,000 annually; New Brunswick \$4,000 and Prince Edward Island \$1,000. Our people will have the privilege of sending as many boys as they choose... as well as girls, to the College. Being a purely agricultural Province although small in area, we will likely have just as many young men to attend the institution as our sister provinces.

"The Agricultural Department in our own Prince of Wales College, which the Government intend to establish, would simply be a preparatory step. If the Legislature when it meets approves of the recommendation which will likely be made by the Premier and Hon. Mr. Rogers, we hope to see complete agricultural and horticultural courses instituted; a course beginning in the College at Charlottetown and ending in the institution in Nova Scotia, and imparting to the whole subject an education equal to that to be obtained elsewhere in Canada."

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question be viewed in the light of general principle and not merely as an isolated case. Now, out of my banking experience, I have just thought of a very sound reason for opposing the request of the Soviet delegate.

If I remember correctly, he asked to have the transom closed on a point—and I quote—"of personal privilege." Now in banking that would never do. When we lend money, we have certain well-tried rules and regulations that apply to all borrowers, even those we utterly trust. Thus, in the opinion of my government, it would be contrary to sound practice and the Charter to permit unilateral action by granting special personal privileges.

Poland: May I point out, Mr. Chairman, that this matter is no longer unilateral? I, too, have asked to have the transom closed. I still feel a draft.

Australia: Mr. President, the question before this Council is whether the transom shall be closed for the reasons advanced by the Soviet delegate. Examining those reasons, it seems to me that the situation has not yet reached that stage of maturity in which the Council could consider agreeing to the Soviet proposal.

We have, I submit, no real information on this situation. Indeed, we have only conflicting reports and a news clipping. I believe our first duty is to ascertain the facts. I suggest that the Council appoint a committee of inquiry with instructions to return no later than a week from now with its official findings. Meanwhile, the Council can request the Weather Bureau to keep the Secretary General posted on any changes in the situation.

Soviet Union: I must say that I fail to understand why the members of the Council are not able to consent to the fully justified request that I have put forward in the name of my government. I stated quite clearly that I felt a cold draft on my back and that the transom should be closed.

Since the Council is unwilling to grant this entirely reasonable and logical request I am now compelled to state that I am unable to stay longer in the Council chamber.

(At the end of the Interpretation, the delegate of the Soviet Union and his advisers leave the chamber. The Polish delegate remains seated, however, merely turning up his coat collar.

After a brief absence, the Soviet delegation returns, having had a brisk walk around the Hunter College campus. On taking his seat at the Council table, the Soviet delegate raises his hand and is recognized by the President.)

Soviet Union: Since our earlier discussion, Mr. President, the situation has changed completely. The sun was pleasantly warm outside, and I no longer feel the draft. It is clear that these circumstances render useless and senseless any further discussion of the matter by the Council. Therefore, I should like to withdraw my request to have the transom closed.

United States: The United States is naturally pleased to learn that the Soviet delegate no longer feels the draft. However, I must point out that once a situation is on the agenda, it must remain there until the Council itself dis-

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 8)

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