

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink." MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1946

A Thrice-Honoured Guest

Prince Edward Island is proud indeed to be the second Province of Canada to extend a welcome to the famous commander of British and Canadian soldiers in World War II, Field Marshal the Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, G.C.B., D.S.O., Chief of the Imperial General Staff, as the Province with the finest record of enlistments per population in the Dominion, it is fitting that we should be thus honoured.

It is as if, in Napoleonic times, the Duke of Wellington were to pay a call; for Viscount Montgomery ranks with the Iron Duke among the great soldiers of all time. His brilliant successes in the field were of no less consequence to the world than those achieved by the victor of Waterloo. The very title bestowed upon him—Viscount of Alamein—recalls one of the greatest battles ever fought.

That was in the autumn of 1942, and it marked the turning point of the whole war. The Germans, it will be remembered, had made tremendous advances across North Africa, capturing Tobruk and reaching El Alamein, thereby menacing the whole defenses of Egypt and the Suez Canal. Montgomery's Eighth Army held that line. They held it for months, until finally, when the time was ripe, when preparations down to the minutest detail had been completed, "Monty" launched his attack. Its success was devastating. Rommel's tank units were broken up, and their remnants, together with much of his infantry, were taken, while the air superiority now definitely held by the Allies on this front enabled the destruction to be carried throughout the length of the retreating columns. The battle of Egypt cost the Axis 75,000 men, more than 500 tanks and 1,000 guns. The long and bloody chastisement of the Reichswehr had begun. This time the advance did not stop at El Alamein as before, but continued along the shores of the Gulf of Sirte into and beyond Tripoli—twelve hundred miles from El Alamein.

An important feature of Viscount Montgomery's visit today will be his meeting with war veterans, and it is hoped that as many as possible of our veterans of both sexes will make it a point to attend this afternoon's brief function at Victoria Park.

Our citizens, too, are urged to show their enthusiasm by flying flags from their dwellings and places of business, as well as by turning out in large numbers. That is expected of us, and surely not without reason. How many times during the war did we not have cause to say, "God bless Montgomery!" And now—here he comes in person! We are not a demonstrative people, it is true; but for once we should be able to wear our hearts upon our sleeves and shout our salutations.

The Montreal Star's Revolt

The Montreal Star, which has supported the King Government abjectly for the past six years or more, seems at last to have reached the point at which it can function no longer as the journalistic defender of the indefensible. The Government's record of drift and ineptitude with respect to the steel strike, and its official amnesty for draft dodgers and deserters, have moved The Star to protest—mildly but firmly—and to criticize for the first time since the outbreak of war, the King Cabinet's course of action on matters of major importance.

Commenting on the slow and protracted inquiry before the House Committee on Industrial Relations, The Star notes the failure of all efforts at negotiating a settlement of the strike, and says:

"In the circumstances we believe that the best move that can be made towards a solution of this difficult and dangerous situation is the taking of a secret vote under the supervision of the Department of Labor of the employees of the Steel Company of Canada at Hamilton to determine whether or not they want to go back to work. If their vote is, as many people in the best possible position to judge believe it would be, in favor of a return to work, then we can see no alternative to action by the Government which shall assure the adequate protection to which they are entitled for all workers that they may go to and from their work in the Hamilton plant without fear of molestation by anyone."

There can be no reasonable objection to the taking of "a secret vote" in the manner suggested, but why should protection not be available to all who wish to work whether they constitute a majority or a minority of the whole working force? There should be no "fear of molestation" by anyone in such circumstances in this free and law-respecting country. No lawlessness should have been countenanced at Hamilton or anywhere else by the Government, whose supineness places it on a parity with those who have dared to substitute force for law in the vicinity of the strike-bound plant.

With respect to the amnesty order for deserters which Mr. King authorized before leaving for Europe, The Star has this to say:

"The Government has its way, and the deserters will go scot-free. But there

remains one simple way in which these men can be forced to bear their merited stigma for years to come. Let members of Parliament insist upon the publication of the names and addresses of these deserters and absentees in Hansard. The press of the nation, we are convinced, will see to the reproduction that will bring all these 'under-the-mattress patriots' the direct spotlight of public attention,—and contempt,—they deserve."

The two points of criticism The Star implicitly takes against the King Government,—its mishandling of the steel strike and its capitulation to the army deserters,—might have been more forcefully expressed but the very fact they have been raised in such a usually complacent quarter gives them all the more point and punch. When The Montreal Star balks against backing the King Government its case could hardly be worse.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Flags flying for "Monty" today.

Autoists are warned by the police not to park cars on the sides of the roads and streets over which the "Monty" parade passes.

We now enter upon the last week of summer, but there will be plenty summer weather yet awhile.

The railway men, the best paid in the Province, are to be congratulated on obtaining another 10c per hour increase, retroactive to June 1.

More girls in Britain are taking up hospital nursing. From the beginning of the year, 12,460 began training compared with 10,004 in the same period last year—an increase of 25 per cent. In 1945 the number of new nursing trainees was 22,841.

The Battle of Crecy, fought this date 1346—memorable because the first in which cannon were used. In a manuscript copy of Froissart preserved at Amiens the following passage on artillery occurs: "Et li Angles descliquent aucuns canons que il avoient en la bataille pour esbahir les Genevois." Villani a contemporary also states cannon were used at Crecy, so it is assumed that artillery, though of a very simple and portable kind, were first employed on this historic occasion when Edward III invaded France.

A scheme to link English schools with schools in Belgium and to put individual children in the two countries in touch with one another is announced by Britain's Ministry of Education. Its purpose is to improve Anglo-Belgian relations by the exchange of correspondence and by pairing schools of similar interests and background with a view to the interchange of pupils and holiday visits. A similar scheme between France and Britain was started in November last and has created wide interest. Fifteen thousand children in English schools are now corresponding with a similar number of French children and 250 schools in Britain have been directly linked with schools in France.

According to a British Information Bulletin a miniature motor-car, specially constructed as a means of locomotion for disabled ex-service men and crippled persons, has been shown in London. The car is constructed as a single-seater and its construction enables the controls to be worked in accordance with the driver's disabilities, either by foot or by hand, or by a combination of both. It should have a cruising speed of 35 miles per hour with a gasoline consumption of 65 miles per gallon. The chassis is so narrow that it can enter a narrow gateway 2'6" in breadth and can be garaged in the smallest shed. The selling price of the car is £198 (\$792).

There need be no unnecessary alarm over sporadic cases of infantile paralysis, though every precaution should be taken. The symptoms: Sore throat, fever, headache, nausea, muscle stiffness—are much like those of the common cold, polio is hard to diagnose in its early stages; the only sure way is to inject an extract from the patient's excreta into a laboratory animal. Some pertinent polio facts: The disease seems to strike hardest at the healthiest; because children with vitamin deficiencies seem to resist infection, doctors surmise that the polio virus does not thrive on undernourished body cells. For reasons still unknown, pregnant women are especially resistant to the scourge of polio. There is no proof that polio is spread by flies, drinking water, milk, swimming in infected waters. From all the research, one clear, conclusive finding has emerged: laboratory animals or human beings are most susceptible to polio after, 1, exhausting exercise; 2, a plunge into cold water in hot weather; 3, a tonsillectomy.

Mr. Maurice Webb, a London journalist with a reputation as an authority on international affairs, is now a Member of Parliament, but for many years he sat in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons. Recently, at the BBC overseas microphone, he told of an amusing incident that took place in the House and involved the Press Gallery, most of the occupants of which suddenly burst into a roar of laughter—an unprecedented happening. The explanation was simple. Some weeks before in the Press Gallery rest room, there had been a spirited debate round the dinner table, and one excited pressman had got up and shouted: "The capitalist system is crumbling and collapsing before our very eyes." This became a catchphrase in the Gallery. One reporter would say it to another on the least excuse. One day, in the middle of a most important debate in the House, a Member suddenly got up and said those exact words: "The capitalist system is crumbling and collapsing before our very eyes"—and for the first time in British Parliamentary history the reporters in the Gallery forgot where they were

Notes By The Way

This is the season of the year when family reunions are popular. This year, however, the witness record attendances due to the fact that many of them were discontinued during the war. These gatherings go far back in our history, here in Western Ontario, and have played an important role in keeping alive the kinship of blood and closeness of which most of us are proud.—London Free Press.

Over the years past, Canadians have read and heard a lot of utterances from the United States, demanding an end to British Imperialism and freedom for India. What a pity that some of these half-baked rambles could not have been injected into the middle of the riots between Moslems and Hindus. How pleasing in their sight would have been the arrival of a squad of British Imperialists. Britain holds a moral mandate for humanity in India's freedom. India, in name only and not in reality, worth rivers of Indian blood, a revelation of the darkest hour of our race. The scramble in Calcutta invoked a new warning.—St. Catharines Standard.

We certainly need to improve standards of service and cooking in most of our restaurants. Just as we need to improve service to tourists generally. Scenery alone will not pull back the tourist's attention. A d. d. of time we restored the almost forgotten slogan of good business. "The customer is always right."—Vancouver Sun.

Mr. George Isaacs, minister of labor, is sending teams of recruitment officers to Ireland to persuade 10,000 young Irishmen to volunteer for work in British mines before the war. The London Express reports: They will be given three months' surface training before being given underground jobs. Mr. Shinwell, minister of fuel, who initiated this drive to build up the mat-over, has consulted the miners' leaders. They say they have no objection to the importation of Irish workers, provided they become members of the union and are employed on the same conditions as British workers.

National registration would be a convenient thing for police protection and would solve many problems that are now being met. It is upon the shoulders of law enforcement and government agencies because of its abolition. In a national census, the government could cover an excellent method of keeping track of its citizens. During the period of peace, it seems probable that the number of three overboard something which was of such inestimable value during the war era.—Timmins Press.

A fast black seaman car drew up outside the Hobson-via-duff offices of the Diamond Corporation. Out of it stepped a man with five small boxes—wire-bound, sealed, and wrapped in canvas. In the boxes were 316,700 pounds-worth of diamonds. The diamonds were the final consignment of 4,500,000 pounds-worth which during the past few weeks have reached the market. They were taken to London airport, in BOAC Liberator. They had travelled up from the airport with only one guard—an airport security policeman. The residue of the stock representing nearly 12,000,000 carats built up by the British in Canada in 1942. The safety of the diamonds was guaranteed by the American war industry could draw. This has now been restored to its owners at a cost of a dozen of the biggest diamond firms of Britain, Belgium and Portugal.—London Daily Mail.

The railroad smoke nuisance, long a smudge on Chicago's face, is in the news again. Last week a girl employee in the North Western Station was overcome by locomotive fumes. This time 50 residents of a South Elm neighborhood were hospitalized. On their complaint, the engineer and fireman of a Pennsylvania Railroad engine were brought into court. Charles L. Daugherty discharged the engineer held the fireman for trial, and ordered the railroad company to be defended.—Chicago Daily News.

A small box, handed by the guard from the luggage van to a train standing at Lifford Station, Berks-shire, contained sufficient MP 235 to destroy the whole of Glasgow or Central London. Yet it was carried throughout its 3,500-mile journey from Canada by air, in a tin can as ordinary as any. The special precautions were taken: it was unguarded. MP 235 is the scientific term for radium beryllium, a very alternative source of energy in the release of atomic energy for military or industrial purposes. And the supply reached the United States by way of a very urgent call from the Minister of Supply, who wanted it for immediate experimental work at Britain's atomic research station at Harwell, near Didcot. The box, weighing 100 lbs. contained only 16 grammes of beryllium. The rest of the weight was taken up by the lead casket which was necessary to shield fellow passengers and the outside world generally from its dangerous radio-activity. Although this small supply of MP 235, a fine powder, cannot be used as an explosive without further refinement, the box contained more potential energy than the Bikini atom bombs.—London Daily Mail.

The great bugbear which has to be destroyed is that a nurse's training course is pure drudgery. Apparently there are still those who think that the coveted cap of a graduate nurse is obtained by several years of scrubbing floors and doing unpleasant work around a hospital. This is certainly not the case, and we hope to dispel the idea.—Cornwall Standard-Freeholder.

Dr. Lester Hollander of Pittsburgh, Pa., says in Hygeia that poison ivy affects only those who have been sensitized to it by previous exposure. Euro's solution (aluminum acetate) is a good healing wetting agent in Natural History. Willard G. Van Name maintains that a moderate degree of heat clears up poison ivy rash as rapidly. According to him, it is enough to immerse or bathe the affected parts for a few minutes at a time in water just hot enough to be uncomfortable. Dry heat is

PUBLIC FORUM

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

GEORGETOWN FERRY

Sir,—Replying to a statement in the Liberal organ, Aug. 21 trying to correct remarks in "Interested Voter's" letter in Guardian, Aug. 20th, while it is quite true that the Lower Montague wharf "if it can be called a wharf" is in the Murray Harbor district, yet this wharf is in the middle of the Georgetown district. The crew are all from Georgetown and placed there by Messrs. Hughes and Saville. Why try to throw the blame on Hon. John A. Campbell, the most ardent and substantial supporter of the Government, "Silent Willam" and "Talkative George" simply cannot take it. I am, Sir etc. ANOTHER VOTER.

The Peace Problem

(Saturday Night) The one question which arises in everybody's mind concerning every possible proposal made or to be made at the Peace Conference is the question: Does it improve or does it impair the position of Russia? What is actually going on seems to be nothing less than a regrouping of the territories of the world in two classes, those which are friendly to Russia (and that means substantially those which are dominated by Russia) and those which are not necessarily unfriendly to Russia, but which are to be dominated by her. A more unpromising world-structure it is difficult to imagine. The Russians are clearly convinced that they are the only friend unless it is one in which they are politically dominant. The Communist party in other nations is no longer greatly concerned about the economic pattern upon which its nation's life is organized. It is concerned about the attitude of its nation towards Russia. If it cannot make the nation subservient to Russia it will endeavor to make it militarily and economically weak and politically vacillating and undecided. (The position of anti-Communist labor leaders deserves more sympathy than it usually receives. They have to contend for the leadership of the unions against men who have no interest in and no respect for the welfare of their chiefs in Moscow, and who can advocate anything and promise anything however impossible which will win them votes. No government is more bitterly hated by the Communists than one which pursues the policies of Socialism without making itself subservient to Russia, as is at present the case with the governments of Great Britain and several other Western European countries. The Russians appear to believe, and their government certainly seems to believe, that other nations not subservient to Russia desire the overthrow of the present Russian regime. It is important that such nations should do all in their power to show that this is not true. But it is also important that each of such nations should do all in its power to show that it has no intention of allowing itself to be made subservient to Russia, nor of allowing any of its fellow nations to be made subservient unless by the genuine will of the people involved.)

Arthur in Avalon Said to the fairest of the queens sitting "Is it not near the dawn?— Hath not this heavy night of ours an ending? Surely that sleek day that lightens grevly Th: a where the dimes are set: Is it not time to rise and ride? But palsy She answered him: "Not yet!" Arthur in Avalon Spoke the dew-cold turf where he was lying: "Surely the night is gone: I hear a tumult as of bugles crying Out of the blood-red east. Ah, heaven, heaven! The sword and shield are met. I see the torch. But still with eyes a-darcken, She answered him: "Not yet!" Upon that quiet air Drifted the echo of the raras engaging In a great valley, where The last red fury of the world was raging Like thunder heard far off. But Arthur, sighing, Laid down his heavy head. And turned, and slept where he was lying Not knowing he was dead —Audrey Alexandra Brown.

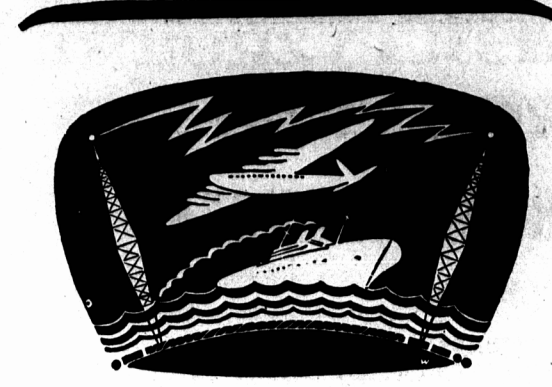
The Poet's Corner

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Just as good, Van Name says it is enough to move a lighted electric bulb or even a lighted cigar half an inch, more or less, over the poisoned area.

"NERVES" She Called It

Leading interest-ing friends—she never went out any more—she was tired, "Nerves," she thought—but it was her kidneys—the kidneys—the kidneys that need attention. She used Dr. King's Kidney Pills at once. The improved action of her kidneys helped to clear away blood impurities and excess acids. Fatigue, headache, loss of sleep, loss of energy, nervousness, all of these were relieved. Dr. King's Kidney Pills are a natural, non-toxic, and medicinal preparation that acts directly upon the kidneys—and help restore their normal action. 144



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HIGH-PRICED DIAMONDS CAPE TOWN, (CP) High prices are being paid here for cut diamonds by overseas dealers and Johannesburg merchants. A few months ago a single gem of more than 100 carats was sold for \$5,175 (\$1,375).

REMOVAL NOTICE

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QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds

"We're getting better help since we've been using Guardian Want Ads — only three employees kicked me today"



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