

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1946
Anatomy Of Courage

Lord Moran, president of the Royal College of Physicians, has written a book on "The Anatomy of Courage." He writes with feeling and perception of the soldier, the airman and the sailor.

Dead like the rest, for this is true; War never chooses an evil man but the good.

Most people think of courage as an act of outstanding bravery. Lord Moran argues for a much wider conception and one which has a direct message for the folk at home.

If we at home would only think in these terms, (says a reviewer of Lord Moran's book) we would realize more clearly than we sometimes do that the cause for which our boys are fighting is all about us, within our daily round of life.

This explains why letters are so important to our fighting men. They long for news from those in whom their life is centred, and for whom they turned from the light and faced the darkness.

Civic Affairs

At last night's annual meeting of the City Council, Com. MacDonald, chairman of the finance committee, reported a deficit of \$16,594 for the past year. This is disappointing in view of the surpluses shown by so many municipalities at this time.

A revision of assessment in both real estate and personal property valuations is anticipated by the finance chairman. Certainly in view of the fact that expenditures exceeded estimates last year in most departments, and that \$9,802 is required to bring the sinking funds up to minimum requirements, there would seem to be great need for increased civic revenue from some source.

Coal Problem In Europe

Coal shortage is a problem in many parts of Canada but in this, as in other respects, we are well off as compared with Europe. This is the second time since the war began in which Britain and Europe are having a phenomenally bitter winter.

The demands cannot be met by French or Belgian mines. They are not yet working at full capacity (although Britain is sending pit props to help rehabilitate them).

The demand for coal had been foreseen before D-Day. For D-Day itself huge dumps of bunker coal were accumulated to fuel the invasion fleet. Other dumps were built up ready to cross the Channel for the army cooks and the French locomotives.

Once ports had been captured more coal was

needed to operate their cranes and other harbour machinery. Then, as the advance progressed, more and more has been needed, including coal for railways, power stations, gas works, factories, laundries, and other needs both civilian and military.

The situation is complicated by the fact that numbers of Londoners left town last summer during the blitz and failed to order the natural increase of its people where they returned to empty coal bins.

Some prisoners-of-war are being employed in London to move coal, but billeting difficulties prevent their numbers being increased; 400 soldiers, however, have been temporarily assigned to the work and Civil Defence workers are lending a hand.

EDITORIAL NOTES

So many people are taking advantage of the Hospitalization schemes that accommodation in the various institutions is at a premium.

It may be a coincidence but none the less significant that a "V" organization meeting should be called on the eve of Grey North election.

Post-war development of Radiolocation which will be used to "pick-up" icebergs will eliminate such disasters as that of the Titanic and lighten the work of the Ice Patrol in the North Atlantic.

Our readers should carefully read the extracts from Professor Lattimer's Economic Survey being given from day to day on this page. It is the best informed and most graphic account of our economic history and prospects ever written, and too much praise cannot be given the Professor for the fruits of his investigations.

A novel scheme of goat multiplication has been adopted by the Government of Bengal with a view to meeting the increased demand for goats in the province. It is expected that 50,000 goats will be produced in the first year of the scheme.

Renovation of the Saskatchewan educational system would cost approximately \$3,000,000, Saskatchewan's Education Minister Woodrow Lloyd declares. He mentioned health measures for children, repairing and improving buildings and increase in teachers' salaries as some of the necessary steps.

Political prophets were as far astray over Grey North as they ever have been. The Canadian Press quite confidently quoted newspaper reporters on the scene as favouring the election of General McNaughton by a large plurality, and Saturday Night, whose editor is a director of CBC, was quite confident the Progressive Conservatives had made a bad mistake in risking a defeat by entering the contest.

Charles Dickens, English novelist, born this date 1812; one of a poor family at Portsea, he was practically self-educated, becoming a lawyer's clerk and drifting later into journalism; made his first success as a parliamentary reporter; followed up by publication of a series of "Sketches by Boz"; he was then launched on the sea of authorship, and quickly produced numerous stories in the language and idiom of the people among whom he was brought up; he edited two monthly magazines, Household Words and All The Year Round; among his most popular publications are A Christmas Carol, Oliver Twist, The Pickwick Papers, The Old Curiosity Shop, Nicholas Nickleby, David Copperfield, Dombey and Sons, The Chimes; his knowledge of human nature and his poetic imagination enabled his creative genius to have full play in his realistic pictures of life as common in his day and generation, types of which continue from age to age, making his novels always modern and comprehensible: "Subdue your appetites, my dears, and you've conquered human nature."

There are strong practical reasons for the detention of German prisoners on land and forestry work in this country, and it is an employment selected by the prisoners without military while actually at work. The ex-man-power problem, always great when a country is at the magnificent full stretch which Britain has attained and maintained. In the second place the danger of keeping and employing large numbers of German prisoners here is now negligible. There remains the danger of sabotage. On a farm, under the eye of the farmer, this is not very great; and in fact those

Excerpts From "An Economic Survey of P. E. Island"

By Dr. J. E. Lattimer, Professor of Agricultural Economics, MacDonald College

Prince Edward Island is a maritime province that farms. It is maritime in the sense that it is by the sea. It is not maritime in the sense that it lives from the sea. This has been noted previously by Whitlaw, but not elaborated on. The results are that population has been decreasing in recent decades. It is impossible for any section to retain the natural increase of its people where dependence is on farming alone.

The export of people is the most expensive that any section can engage in. This is because the young people, educating them and sending them to other places to get a job leaves a disproportionate number of people young and idle to those of other areas have an advantage as well as that of providing the people.

Who were the people who left? In the 60 year period from 1881 to 1941 great changes have occurred in the occupations of the people. In 1881 the population was 108,891. In 1941 it was 85,000. The loss was 23,891. The rural portion in 1881 was 97% and in 1941 it was 74.4 per cent. The rural population decreased from 104,993 to 70,707 a drop of 24,986. At the same time the increase in urban population was 13,198 to 23,340 an increase of 11,142. The increase did not absorb quite half the rural decrease during the period.

Rural decrease does not necessarily mean a decline in the farm population. The decline in rural population is due to the decline in farm population occupied in farming in 1941. There were 20,811 in 1941. The number of those occupied in farming in 1881 was 20,811. The number of those occupied in farming in 1941 was 20,811. The number of those occupied in farming in 1941 was 20,811.

In the decade from 1931 to 1941 there was an increase in the number of those occupied in farming of two thousand. This was not due to the fact that the number of those occupied in farming during this time more than doubled. The number of those occupied in farming during this time more than doubled. The number of those occupied in farming during this time more than doubled.

The centralization of industry depleted the rural population particularly of the people engaged in rural manufacturing. The growth of urban population on the island absorbed less than half of the rural decrease. The population of the island declined throughout the period engaged in farming better care of the island was taken. This change made the surplus production of farm products more dependent on the conditions prevailing elsewhere than on the island. Transportation increased in importance.

Some slight increase in employment in farming may be possible through intensification of farming and the expansion of areas of fruit, seed and vegetable crops. There is no possibility of employing more workers in farming generally while maintaining and increasing the efficiency of production. The area of land farmed on the island has recently decreased. Some land once cultivated is now returning to forest. The improved areas have increased its peak. The greatest chance of employing more people is in the better care of forests and the expansion of industry. This may be in processing farm products, expanding the fishing industry and in making many of the things now made elsewhere. Trying to put more people to work in the farming business is impossible and undesirable.

(To Be Continued)

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prisoners chosen to begin the experiment have already been doing similar work under a military escort whose absence will make no difference to the quality of their labour. If these prisoners did not use helpful hands they would be merely useless mouths. — London Daily Telegraph.

I must say just a word or two about the handling of youthful offenders in the New York court which I visited. Judge Goldstein treated the boys and girls with dignity and solemnity, and I felt that his attitude must have made a real impression upon them. As you read their records, however, you realize that it was not the boys themselves who were entirely to blame for their crimes. Part of the blame must lie in the environment in which they lived, the economic situation which their families had faced and the weaknesses of their parents. The newspapers of the time would read: "Lives in a squalid tenement," or "Father alcoholic" or "Both parents alcoholic." How could you blame the boy, yet he is working in an industry where he sometimes earned 83 or 87 cents an hour. If the Lord must give a drink? After he starts drinking, many things are sure to go wrong. Surely the Lord must wonder sometimes whether we will ever learn to be our brother's keeper in the right sense of that phrase. — Eleanore Roosevelt.

The trend toward the use of color as a definite aid to medical science in modern hospitals is exemplified in the internal color scheme of Canada's newest hospital ship, the Letitia—hull as one of the largest and most modernly equipped hospital ships afloat. The 17 wards of the Letitia are done in light green, and the corridors of the ship are finished in a darker green by way of contrast. The men who chose the color scheme for the Letitia, while light and dark greens are the predominant colors in the hospital ship, have some establishments now have rooms—private and public—finished in warm cream, yellow, or coral and peach. Soft greys and greys—down versions of other colors have been found soothing and suggestive of sleep. Dr. C. Harvey Arnes, secretary of the Department of Hospital Services, Canadian Medical Association, has put it color in a term of "major importance" in the psychological treatment of a patient. — The Municipal World.

Winnipeg has two great distinctions in the matter of conveniences for its homes. One is the use of more electricity than anywhere else on the continent, and the other is the extensive use of "central heat." There are two large sections of the city in which heating service is available from central heating plants. Small cities in the United States are talking the idea of central heat, according to the New York Times. Virginia, Minnesota was the first city to develop central heat. A population of 15,000 is considering the same step. The Winnipeg population to which the service is available is much greater than that. — Winnipeg Free Press.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondence of any subject of interest. The Editor reserves the right to delete any material which he deems to be unprofitable or otherwise objectionable.

CHICKENS COMING HOME

Sir—The result of Monday's election is what we can expect when the time comes for the rest of Canada to speak.

The policy of the Government, in placing Canadian business under control, is no doubt proper, but the men selected to dictate regarding affairs are, in many cases, men who have proven by their past records that they were not capable of making a success in the business world but were of the lookout for a Government position, hour having secured one, lose no opportunity to show their authority and dictate to those who are the backbone to carry on the country's business.

The irritation and unnecessary work imposed by the, in many cases, ridiculous rulings of these two-by-four Hitleres have driven people to the limit of their patience, and the present Government will reap the reward.

I am, Sir, etc. CITIZEN, Charlottetown, Feb. 6, 1946.

"STUNT FLYING"

Sir—An operator of one of our aeroplanes of the Charlottetown airport takes special delight in stunt-flying over the north end of the city.

He has performed several times, latterly about one o'clock in the morning. He isn't satisfied with coming down low over the rooftops but has his engines roaring also.

Perhaps this operator has a girl friend that he wants to say "hello" to, in the above fashion. However, it is very annoying when people are awakened out of a sound sleep to witness whether or not the plane will come crashing through the window.

After reading recently of the deplorable accident of a plane crashing up in the air, without any occupant killed, it may be in order for the officer in charge to check up on those planes out at that hour, to ascertain who is responsible for the disturbance. We do not want any serious accidents to happen in Charlottetown.

I am, Sir, etc. A RESIDENT.

Notes By The Way

"Keep down as much as you can the standard of your wants, for in this lies a great part of man's true wealth and happiness." — W. E. Gladstone.

The first duty of every man, woman and child is to do his or her job before the evening, right up to the limit of ability. No one is to be excused for not doing his or her job, but every job, for in a total effort every job is important. — Chatham News.

Theodore Roosevelt really inaugurated the press conference. He was fond of calling in a few journalists who were friendly to him or whose newspapers were favourable to him. Then while being applauded by a Negro genius, he'd deliver him- self with gestures and sound-bite, quite frequently the reporters were overwhelmed by the spectacle, so fascinated by the combination of a bounding President and a gliding razz that they forgot what in Collie's.

An editor of Quill and Quire, the trade magazine of Canadian publishers, in a published interview here the other day, said that the best book city in the trade as well as in the home market is Toronto. That is, on a per capita basis, more books are bought and presumably read here than anywhere else. A somewhat surprising statement.

The editor referred to this was the Victoria with one-tenth the population has as many book shops as Toronto, which prides itself on being the centre of English-speaking culture—the Athens of Canada. — Victoria Times.

In Oslo, Norway, one hears much talk of "telephone bombing" nowadays. This is one of the various forms of nerve-war engaged in by patriots and statesmen alike. A stranger telephone to a factory, business house or a strategic building and save curly that the place is about to be blown to smithereens. Immediately there is a great flurry of excitement. Police and searchlights are alerted. People in Norway have lately been witnessing too much sabotage, too many explosions, too many warnings lightly, and it takes the same time to take such warnings seriously. In Oslo it has been the railway stations, leading hotels and main squares that have been subjected to bombing by telephone. — Montreal Star.

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