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

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1946

Prince County Hospital

The whole Province just now has its eye on Prince County in its efforts to raise \$300,000 for the erection of a new hospital to be located at Summerside.

Some surprise was manifested when the objective was announced, for it will be noted that it is the same figure as was sought from Queen's County for the new wing to the P. E. I. Hospital in Charlottetown. Prince County has generally been assessed approximately three-eighths of the Island total in the Victory Loan drives, and Queen's County about one-half, which is as good a method as any to indicate the relative wealth we are considered to possess.

It means that Prince County realizes the need and is determined to raise the amount. They must feel a thrill comparable to that which the nation felt when we offered Britain an unprecedented loan, or to what the world felt when it read of Capt. Fogarty Fegan turning the Jervis Bay with its 4-inch guns to meet the 11-inch guns of the German raider.

This much can be said: The men charged with the responsibility are men who have already proved themselves in both their personal business and in their zeal for the public good. Organization has been proceeding for a long period and support guaranteed from every community in the County. The publicity necessary in such a campaign has been well handled and sympathy and loyalty keenly awakened. It remains only for the generous support of the individual, and we predict new laurels for our Western County in this respect.

For Empire Defence

A Canadian Press dispatch from London states that when the Empire Prime Ministers meet there in about a month's time the British cabinet will tell the overseas leaders that the time has come when they will have to bear a larger share of the burden of defence because Britain cannot afford to pay the lion's share as she has done since the beginning of Empire.

Before the Second World War broke out Canada only possessed a few destroyers and some small patrol craft. Australia had four cruisers and some small vessels; New Zealand and South Africa practically nothing. The army and air forces were almost negligible in terms of modern warfare. The British Navy was the largest and most expensive in the world. For the practical purposes of defence, the Dominions relied entirely on the Royal Navy for their defence; paid for and maintained by the British taxpayer.

During the war these countries did what they could under difficult circumstances, Canada in particular doing an astonishingly fine job with small ships for convoys and submarine hunters, the total personnel being as large as that of the pre-war Royal Navy. We are going to maintain a larger navy than ever before, but the British Government is going to ask that Empire countries maintain some big ships—battle-cruisers and the like, which will have to be built in British yards. Before the war, the Royal Navy had more than 20 "battle wagons" and the naval estimates alone amounted to \$750,000,000 a year.

Britain has every right to expect that the Empire countries shall bear a larger share of the cost of their own defence.

More Milk Consumed

Some interesting figures on the increase in fluid milk consumption in Ontario have been issued by the Ontario Milk Distributors' Association. Between 1939 and the end of 1945 the overall increase for all Ontario was 72.9 per cent, from 250,405,000 quarts to 432,857,000 quarts. In Ottawa during the wartime period the quantity of milk consumed almost doubled—in some districts the increase was even higher—while the increase was less than 50 per cent in only four markets in the province. Figures issued elsewhere for the first months of 1946 indicate consumption is still on the upgrade.

Incidentally, says the Ottawa Journal, this very evident trend towards milk as a beverage is one of the reasons for the present shortage of butter. Creameries making considerable quantities of butter find that an ever-increasing number of their former patrons are sending milk to the more lucrative fluid markets. Montreal, for instance, is getting fluid milk from the Kemptonville area, where formerly Ottawa was getting its milk farther afield from areas which once supported large creameries. The price paid for fluid milk is considerably higher than what farmers would receive if they separated the cream and sold the latter to creameries. The four-cent increase in the price

of butter, which went into effect this week, may stop some of this trend but is unlikely to have any great effect as the spread between the two prices remains fairly wide.

In a chart which accompanies the release from the Ontario Distributors there is an interesting sidelight. In June of last year, when the armed forces commenced to return from overseas in numbers, milk sales took a decided upward trend. This continued through to November but became very noticeable from July on when the family allowances came into effect.

Tale of Two Tractors

The following is from an Ontario exchange. Maybe it helps to account for the difficulty our Island farmers have been experiencing in the matter of farm machinery.

"A friend of ours, who owns a farm in Stamford township, related an astonishing story this week. If he is to get the maximum production from his land this summer, he must have a new tractor within the next month. But, like everything else in these piping days of peace, tractors are very scarce; especially agricultural tractors. In fact, the best promise of delivery our friend has been able to get on a farm tractor is about three months, which means that he would not get a machine until some time in July. For all the good that would do him, he might as well not take delivery until next spring.

"Oddly enough, the situation in regard to industrial tractors is not as difficult. Our friend says he can get delivery of an industrial tractor in about three weeks. In the particular make of tractor he wants, the industrial type and the agricultural type are identical. There is no difference whatever between the two machines, except in the matter of price; the former costs about \$52 more than the latter, because farm tractors are not subject to sales tax.

"What mystifies our friend, and us too, is just what circumstance makes it possible to get fairly prompt delivery of an industrial tractor, whereas the same machine, when it is called an agricultural tractor cannot be had until too late for it to be of practical use for this season's farming operations.

"It is generally agreed that the production of food is of paramount importance this year, if half the world is to be saved from near-starvation. Yet, our friend's story indicates that industry is being supplied with tractors to the detriment of farmers. Truly a strange situation, because a farmer cannot postpone until July the things that should be done in April. Land which is not worked up and seeded at the proper time cannot produce certain vitally-needed crops this year.

"On the other hand, a delay of three or four months in the delivery of a tractor to an industrial concern might cause some inconvenience, but hardly a catastrophe."

EDITORIAL NOTES

F. W. Woolworth, originator of Five and Ten Cent Stores, died this date, 1919—a multimillionaire from selling surplus stocks below cost.

The Piobaireachd Society of Scotland helped train 93 Canadian Army pipers during the war, in courses given at Edinburgh Castle. Pipe Major William Ross, M. B. E., noted Scottish bagpipe instructor, taught 713 pipers from British Dominions and even Polish forces during the last six years. Canadians who attended more than one course on the finer points of piobairachd included Pipe Major Eason, Vancouver; Neil Sutherland and Malcolm MacKinnon, Calgary and Sgt. Armstrong, all of the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada; Pipe Major D. Sutherland, Canadian Black Watch; Pipe Majors Duncan and Scott, Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa and Pipe Major Noble, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada.

We should try to induce Newfoundland, said Senator Kinley of Nova Scotia the other day, to unite with Canada, and he thinks sentiment in Newfoundland and for an organic union is increasing. Senator Kinley believes there would be advantages on both sides. "That may be," comments the Ottawa Journal, "but clearly the initiative must come from the Island as the smaller and less wealthy member of the suggested partnership. If Canada tried to 'induce' Newfoundland to come into the Dominion, and painted a glowing picture of a future together, the suspicious Newfoundlanders inevitably would suspect that they were being led into a trap. They possess a certain rugged independence which would cause them to react unfavorably to blandishments from Ottawa. But if Newfoundland convinces herself that she would be better off as the tenth Canadian province, and makes overtures, it will be quite a different matter."

St. Lawrence waterway news, says the Letter-Review, from Washington is that several states, representatives of the AE of L, the United Mine Workers, coal and railroad industries have stoutly opposed the plan. This definite, organized opposition has been quite effective, as compared with the vaguer pleas of the advocates of the scheme. Professor E. M. Borchart, of Yale, well known authority on international law, has testified that the plan must be put through as a Treaty, requiring a two-thirds majority of the Senate instead of an Agreement, requiring a simple majority of both Houses. On this the prospect of ratification seems to depend. It would certainly seem proper for the Canadian Government to request, at least privately, that this difficult question of the legal status of the arrangement should be finally and authoritatively disposed of by the U. S. Supreme Court, before Canada should be asked to ratify the plan, even if it is ratified in Washington. It would be highly embarrassing for the Canadian Government to find itself a party to an arrangement which might then be successfully attacked in the U. S. courts.

Notes By The Way

Another goofy gadget has just been announced for the "brave new world." It is a double-barrelled salt-and-pepper with a button on each side. Press one and salt comes out; press the other, pepper comes out. Press both and you get salt and pepper. All that is needed now is a little ingenuity and a multiple seasoner can be produced—salt and pepper, vinegar, chili powder, paprika and grated cheese. It would need as many buttons as an organ has holes, but that shouldn't deter the gadgeteers. — Peterborough Examiner.

The story of Joe Staples is a shining example of personal courage in the face of adversity. Joe Staples is the 21-year-old veteran who has returned to normal life, despite the fact that he lost both his legs in the Normandy campaign. Endowed by a stout heart and a fighting spirit, Joe made rapid progress at Camp Hill Hospital, and finally learned how to use his new legs on the dance-floor. — Halifax Herald.

Although Sir William Christopher Macdonald was the Tobacco King of Canada, he was working with gamma rays in the physics building, Ernest Rutherford's laboratory, in breathless "Open the windows, put away your pipes, hide your tobacco," he shouldered a pistol and said Dr. Rutherford, "What is the trouble?" "Macdonald is coming round to see me," said Rutherford, "I am commenting on the incident. We were all men and laboratory, dependent on the sale of tobacco, and it was a crime." — Montreal Gazette.

We hope the price board firmly enforces its directive on shirts. As far as we know, no satisfactory substitute for a shirt has been found. Women were able to disguise the absence of stockings with leg-do, and despite occasional startling dappled effects, the shirt was not entirely satisfactory. But that sort of thing would be an odd substitute for a shirt, and the men who were beginning to paint their torsos with henna about painting their torsos will hail with relief the return of the shirt. It will not be any thing like the old days, of course, different sleeve-lengths, twelve or eighteen, a half-dozen at a time, and the pattern didn't appeal to the buyer, there were others from which to choose. However, in few weeks the shirt will be a thing that will make most men content to wait for the happy day when they will be able to pick out their shirts and find shirts with sleeves that neither hide the hand nor cramp the elbow. — Kingston Whig-Standard.

An English-speaking commentator, broadcasting from Moscow, just used the word "if Hitler had succeeded in crushing the Red Army in a few weeks, as he is expected to do, the Soviet Union would have become a victim of Nazi invasion. The Russian commentator overlooks much of history. From June 1940 to June 1941 Britain and the Empire were isolated and the fall of France our island was reinforced not by the Red Army but by Empire contingents. We were the real line of defence. Britain—the real issue which decided whether or not the British Isles were to become a back on which to draw the Red Army was drawn into battle the Soviet Tass Agency was describing rumors of a German attack on Russia as absurd and the creation of enemies of Germany and Russia. We salute the Russian people. How much easier the world would rest if the Soviet government could see its way to a policy of acknowledgment to its own people the part also played by Russia's Allies! — London Sunday Dispatch.

We had an object lesson at a theatre the other night in how to influence people. In the fourth row sat a woman wearing on her head a miniature Leaning Tower of Pisa. The man leaning over her said, "The woman with her head in the fifth row directly behind her, sat a hair. He tapped her, and she said, 'would you mind taking off your hat?' She turned and said, 'Yes, I would.' Not so politely as the man behind her. 'Madam, I didn't pay to see the back of your hat.' She gave him a withering look. 'It's such a hair, that you can see perfectly around it. I just bought it and I am not taking it off.' The man said he would make her take it off. The woman said he could call anyone he wanted; she would keep on wearing it. 'Get an attorney. While he was out, a youthful man commander, also in the fifth row, leaned over and said to the woman, 'that hat is so gorgeous. I don't blame you for keeping it on.' The woman turned around and smiled at him. He continued, 'And now that all of us have seen it, how you take it off and let us see how you do your hair.' Smiling sweetly, she removed her hat and patted her back hair. 'Like it?' she asked the commander. 'Like it?' he said he loved it. — New York P.M.

An warmer weather comes to America a few words of appreciation seem to be in order for one whose persistent chirping and gamine-like antics have done much to relieve the tedium of winter—the sparrow. The sparrow has drawn to himself an unusually large amount of criticism for so small a bird. Because he impudently builds his makeshift nest of dry grasses too close to dwellings, and because some of the construction materials seem always to be detaching them-

What Stalin Didn't Know

(Globe and Mail) The revelation that the NKVD—the Russian secret police—had been operating in Canada, even before the establishment of the spy network, is one of the most disturbing facts yet uncovered by the Royal Commission investigating espionage. The Government which exists in Russia, and its subsidiary institutions, though abhorrent to most Canadians, are strictly the business of the Russian people. If they choose to submit to the tyranny of a secret police, that is their affair. But a secret police is not the way of a democracy, as Canadians know it.

It is, therefore, nothing less than shocking to find that under cover of the diplomatic immunity accorded an Embassy of a friendly Power, an agent possibly the head of a corps of agents, suitably disguised by a false status, has been operating in Canada under the NKVD. Even if this agent has directed his activities solely against his fellow-Russian nationals, his presence dishonors a free country. It is revealed, however, that serious consideration was given to the question of turning over to the NKVD a Canadian whose "production" as a spy was below the desired level. If nothing more, it is an insult to the measure of friendship too lightly given.

The discovery has another implication, however. It indicates, too, in unmistakable terms the measure of the implication of the Russian Government in the spy network of its police are operating in a foreign country. Knowing this, how could Mr. King have been able to say in his speech of March 18 in the House of Commons:

I did think at one time of referring myself and speaking to Generalissimo Stalin in reference to (these facts). But I know, or have learned of, that the NKVD, the secret police, has been closely associated with him in the war, that which causes me to believe that he would not countenance an action of this kind on the part of his country, and I believe that when these facts are known to him and to others in position of full responsibility, we shall find that a change will come that will make a vast difference in the NKVD's attitude.

As time goes on, and as the facts unfold, Mr. King's speech on that occasion grows more and more pathetic—and humiliating! selves to the detriment of otherwise immaculate laws, he has been regarded as untidy. Human nature is such that the sparrow, frequently overlook the great good he does by keeping insect population under control while some other birds are showing a marked and damaging preference for fruits. The sparrow is not in the United States of his own volition, having been brought to Boston in 1881 to check a serious worm invasion which was threatening the apple crop. The sparrow, then, for this dandelion of the feathered tribe. "With all his faults, we love him still!" — Christian Science Monitor.

Interesting is the decision in the Chilean Supreme court against the union which has been ordered to pay a nitrate company an amount equal to the profit that the company would have made had no strike been called. — Niagara Falls Review.

What is wrong with producing all the goods you can think of as fast as you can make them? The people of Britain see their own productive capacity—never matched on a man-for-man basis throughout the world—being used for the production of armaments. The production of our manpower is only being trucked back to the jobs of peace. Our need for quick recovery is greater than that of any other nation. We were bombed by high explosive, incendiary, by buzz-bomb, by rocket. Our wreckage should be our inspiration to efface the ruins completely in 1946. Britain is still strapped up in bureaucratic harnessings. The controls, the panels, the committees, the forms, the interminable telephone calls to the ministries, the too much with us. Release the productive energy of Britain without delay. Let the makers make, and the sellers sell, wherever they can. Whatsoever the hand findeth to do, do it with thy might. And let nobody sit on an office stool, creating nothing and selling nothing, get in the way. — London Daily Express.

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The Poet's Corner

APRIL VOICES

Today all throats are touched with life's full treasure; Even the blackbirds in yon leafless tree. Wheezing and speaking in discordant glee. Make shift to sing, and full of pensive pleasure. Here the bold robin sits and at his Whistles and warbles disconnected. As if he were too happy and too free To trim his notes and sing a perfect measure. Across the steaming meadows all day long. I hear the murmur of the frogs. In Shy harping lizards pipe about the pools. From hedge and roof and many a delicate. The cheery sparrow still repeats his song. So clear, so silver sweet, and delicate. — Archibald Lampman, 1822-1895.

PRACTICE BOMB KILLS NINE

WASHINGTON, April 5.—(AP)—Nine navy men were killed in the Caribbean area yesterday when a bomb dropped in practice accidentally hit an observation tower. The tower was located at the edge of an airfield in Culebra Island, 16 miles off Puerto Rico.

LONDON — (CP) — Naval ratings are again to wear cap ribbons bearing the name of their ship, but the reintroduction will be gradual.

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By Ken Reynolds

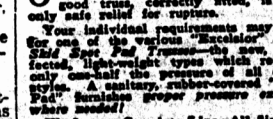


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