

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1946

The Coal Situation

It is time some concerted effort was made to take care of what threatens to be a serious coal situation in Prince Edward Island next winter. Dealers at present are continuing to put out coal, as they have plenty of advance orders to work on. But the supply they are receiving is insufficient, and this condition is likely to get worse as the season advances. Last year it was difficult to obtain coal and coke, but on account of strikes and holidays at the mines this season the prospects are even graver. The general report from dealers is that stocks on hand are very low, and chances to replenish them after filling orders are not promising. Household orders and receiving their supply early will therefore be fortunate. Those who can do so are strongly advised to place themselves in this position.

Coke is especially short and very few cars are being received. Dealers are advised that only a limited quantity will be available, the amount depending upon the length of the steel strike at Sydney.

Only a few cars of anthracite have been received, and dealers are advised that they are not likely to obtain the same tonnage as last year.

One thing we can do is make sure that there will be no holdup in transporting coal to the Province this year. As it becomes available it should be ferried over immediately. This brings up another problem, namely our transportation bottleneck at Borden. With what promises to be a record potato crop, we are dependent on a worn-out railway ferry which may break down permanently at any time. The Prince Edward Island has done remarkably well, and her officers and crew are entitled to a great deal of credit for the manner in which they have kept the service going. That applies to all our local railway officials. But these men cannot work miracles, and those who best know the condition of the boat are the ones who express most concern over the present situation.

There being little likelihood of seeing the S. S. Abegweit until next spring, the prospect of establishing service between Georgetown and Pictou should be canvassed immediately. That seems to offer the best hope of relief. An icebreaker, it is true, would be required to keep this route open in winter; but what then? That is what icebreakers are for, and there will be plenty of them operating next winter on the St. Lawrence. To oblige us in this matter would be the least the Dominion Government could do, after the calamitous delays we have endured as a result of their negligence.

Economy At Ottawa

That worthy man, James Lorimer Hsley, has been roaming the Ottawa jungles pruning department estimates like mad. National Defence needs a new water cooler—they won't get it. The Postmaster General wants two papers of pins—he gets one. Fisheries wants a cork-screw—can't have it. It is rumored that a Senator's nephew didn't get a summer job this year. Economy grips Ottawa like rigor mortis. But, says an exchange, the Man with the Grip is not impressed. Unhappy wight, he has learned that the registration-card department continues to flourish, although all need seems past. The flourish, incidentally, costs him over \$313,000 a year.

Education Needed

In a letter in the Saint John Telegraph-Journal Mr. A. P. Paterson, a recognized authority on questions affecting the British North America Act, stresses the great need of education along constitutional lines in this country. Commenting on Lord Bennett's proposal in the House of Lords "that the British Government should discuss with Canada the question of conferring upon the Dominion, by legislation, power to deal with its own constitutional changes," he writes: "According to historians the first federal union of countries was established by the ancient Grecian States and since then there have been many federal governmental unions differing in nature but apparently in no case was the general government of a federal union given power to change its constituted authority because such power would permit the general government to evade or override without their consent the federal principles of government to which the countries in the federal union mutually agreed for their mutual welfare."

"Canada's constitution is unique and was especially designed to cope with the great diversity of interests, and the two nationalities and peculiar geographical layout of the provinces in this Confederation." Few Canadians, Mr. Paterson argues, have even read the documents which constitute Canada and our educational institutions have not only concealed the truth in this respect but have deceived students regarding its historical background, and what is written in those documents. On the other hand many Canadians possess sufficient knowledge of the constitution of

the United States of America to realize that it would produce tragic results to give their Congress or general government "power to deal with its own constitutional changes" without the consent of the States as agreed by them.

Here is a worthwhile goal for our Department of Education and Teachers' Federation. Working jointly, they could remedy the defect in the curricula so far as this Province is concerned, and give our future leading citizens a well grounded education on questions affecting our constitutional rights and privileges.

EDITORIAL NOTES

St. Anne's Day.

Perhaps there is no necessity for anticipating trouble, but a business man inquired the other day what would happen to oil burners were the Electric Co. to shut down for repairs next winter—they would have neither heat, light nor power.

Cash revenue from New Brunswick farmers' woodlots amounted to \$5,300,000 in 1945 according to the Canadian Forestry Association. In Quebec the woodlot products put 49 millions in farmers' pockets.

They are proposing to introduce the trolley bus system into Halifax in preference to gasoline buses. This is to replace the present trams, and Nova Scotia Light and Power Co., are endeavouring to get the City Council to pay a part of the cost of the change.

Liquor profits in Saskatchewan are said to be running currently at \$10 million per annum. The large body of prohibitionists in the C. C. F. Party protested when they were \$6 million per annum. It will be interesting to watch what happens. Here, where we are legally prohibitionists, the profits are anticipated to reach at least a half a million dollars—\$500,000.

King Roderick of Spain, the last of the Gothic monarchs, killed in the battle with the Moors this date 711. The belief was long current in Spain that he had escaped the Moslem attack, and would return one day to vindicate his own and his country's rights against the invading foe. The remarkable change in dynasty which the battle inaugurated has invested the fate of the last Gothic king of Spain with a romantic and abiding interest.

Seven years ago the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Beltsville, Md. Research Center, began crossbreeding Holsteins, Jerseys, Red Danes and Guernseys. Using only highgrade stock, continuously enriched by new genes from well-pedigreed sires, they produced 32 two-breed hybrid cows which averaged 12,842 pounds of milk and 592 pounds of butterfat a year, well above their mothers' production, and five three-breed crosses which did even better; 14,837 pounds of milk and 645 pounds of butterfat. (U.S. average for good non-hybrids: 8,500 pounds of milk; 350 pounds of fat.)

Today, George Bernard Shaw will observe his 90th birthday as perhaps the most illustrious man of letters living, one of the most youthful of all nonagenarians, and an exemplar of that rare quality of seeming to be as contemporary as breathing. By way of salutation, many of Shaw's writing colleagues have come forward with tributes to his many-sided genius. Designed as a mark of homage to "the greatest literary figure of our time," they have published "G.B.S. 90", a book of special essays by more than two dozen British celebrities.

In its reconstruction paper the Government set the practical and desirable target for post-war exports at not less than \$1,750 million, which is about half the war-swollen exports of 1944, sixty per cent above the prewar level in dollar value, and fifteen per cent higher in the amount of goods exported. "To conduct business at the expense of another nation is impossible," says the June bulletin of the Royal Bank of Canada, "since business can only take place as long as there exist reciprocal advantages. In this regard it is significant that Great Britain and the United States have declared their intention to reduce trade barriers, and a score of other nations have agreed to discuss the proposals."

Toscanini has been getting into trouble in his native Italy since returning from New York. Yet art before politics had always been Toscanini's maxim. He put it into effect on one memorable occasion when he was ordered to play the Fascist Hymn as prelude to an opera that Mussolini was to attend. Toscanini flatly refused. The maestro has a phenomenal memory and never uses a score. He was a cellist in the opera at Rio de Janeiro when the opportunity came for which he was so well prepared that his reputation was made at once. One night the audience demonstrated against the conductor. Despite the efforts of a substitute director, they still refused to allow the performance to begin. At last the Orchestra, aware of Toscanini's fitting gifts, persuaded him to take the baton. He conducted Aida by heart, and achieved the first of his long succession of triumphs.

An inexpensive way of administering estates of not more than \$500 in value is provided by an amendment to The Saskatchewan Surrogate Courts Act, passed at the 1946 session of the legislature. The interested party should make application to the clerk of the surrogate court in the judicial district in which the deceased lived or in which he left property. The only fee payable to the clerk of the court is \$4 and all land titles fees are reduced by one half. Where the personal property does not exceed \$500 in value a judge's order may be obtained directing that the personal property be paid over to the beneficiary or next of kin without administration. Estates of deceased servicemen of up to \$5,000 in value are administered free of charge.

Notes By The Way

In London a reporter looking for scoops started following Gandhi at four a.m. during his early morning walks. Gandhi changed his mind and decided to take a more persistent reporter. He greeted Gandhi with the question: "Mr. Gandhi, do you believe in Hell after death? Being a saint, of course you must be destined for Heaven." "Young man," said Gandhi, "I do not know whether I am destined for Heaven or a less comfortable place; but of one thing I am certain: I shall be met by a press man at the door."—American Mercury.

Two young Saskatoon men are following in the footsteps of some eminent men of medicine this summer. John Cumming, first year medical student at the University of Saskatchewan, and Aaron Schaffer, who will enter the same school at the University of Saskatchewan, near the American border. The purpose of their trip and rat hunt is to remove the rodents' fleas, which carry the germ of the dread bubonic plague. This is the plague which swept London in 1665-66, and which has menaced sections of the world for hundreds of years. —Regina Leader-Post.

If all the useless publications of the Ottawa administration, including reprints of old and uninteresting speeches, alleged news handouts and unwanted documents of a dozen varieties, were put in a pile, they would make a bonfire that would extend to the top of the bomb blast. This is the much-talked-about freedom of the press curbed by the propaganda of government departments. Nobody wants to add the propaganda departments of certain foreign governments entering distribution privileges in this country. Nobody wants to suppress these publications outright but surely the Government has the right to limit their distribution. It is in the public interest to have more discretion in the matter. If it has any doubt as to the direction in which it should lean, let it inquire of the people whether they would like larger newspapers or more copies of a six-month-old speech by some minister or a vile example of the kind of journalism that is being practiced in Abyssinia. —Brantford Expositor.

The action of Judge Maurice Teague in pronouncing a life sentence on a man for the drug store hold-up bandit, Karchoy and Miller, is certain to meet with wide-spread approval. In making his sentence about the two drug store hold-up bandits, Karchoy and Miller, is certain to meet with wide-spread approval. In making his sentence about the two drug store hold-up bandits, Karchoy and Miller, is certain to meet with wide-spread approval. In making his sentence about the two drug store hold-up bandits, Karchoy and Miller, is certain to meet with wide-spread approval.

The new spirit of business and service is contained in a brief note in R. M. Harrison's column in the "Times Star." A brand new way to keep business away from the door has popped up in Ward One, where a barber has several times recently refused to cut a schoolboy's hair because "your daddy doesn't see his hair cut here." This is as distinctly a war hangover as anything that has come to the same spirit will live to regret it, when the time once again comes when custom is appreciated. The thing that is important is that the barber is not at all put on top of the world by the country is going through right now is the aftermath of peace. Strikes are in that category. —St. Catharines Standard.

The penitentiary system of the Dominion is in utter disarray and an agency of reform. That is the only conclusion which can be drawn from the return from the Department of Justice which shows that 78.4 per cent of prisoners in penitentiaries in 1946 were repeaters. The figure is perhaps the most damning indictment of the system yet made, showing as it does that practically eighty per cent of Canada's penitentiary population could well be described as permanent. —Kingston Whig-Standard.

Truck drivers, locomotive engineers, and even airplane pilots may soon be roaring through the night regardless of fog and other weather hazards. This is being made possible through the application of a new invention using infrared lamps and viewing devices. Even the densest fog which before would have paralyzed traffic and brought it to a standstill now becomes only a minor hazard. Nearly all the equipment used in this fog-piercing program was war-designed and utilized. That it was effective is that there is no question; Jap soldiers making tea at night on their regular invisible flame of a Tokyo tea-boller made a perfect target. Invisible—yes, in ordinary light, but illuminated with an invisible infrared beam they stood out as a black glow on a field of freshly fallen snow. —Scientific American.

An admirer of the late Ernestine Schumann-Heink was congratulating the great singer upon her success in a certain operatic role. "I suppose," ventured the music lover, "that applause is very important to a singer. It must help to give her confidence." "Confidence it gives, yes," replied the prima donna to her faltering English. And then with a broad smile she added: "It gives, too, something else. It gives a singer to catch her breath!" —Christian Science Monitor.

P.E.I. Statistics

(From an article on Prince Edward Island in the Monetary Times)

There were no new industries established in Prince Edward Island during the war years, therefore the government had people are not concerned with the survival of war-born industries. No large industrial plants have ever operated here. As a result there was no increased population brought about as was the case in many other cities and towns throughout the country where large manufacturing concerns were located or established as a war asset. Instead of Prince Edward Island's population increasing it has decreased since 1929, mainly because some 10,000 of its citizens enlisted in the armed services and hundreds of others moved to other provinces, where wages were steady work and high wages. Practically all of the service personnel have now returned home, as well as many of those who ventured further afield to secure a higher standard of living. The serious problem today is, where are these thousands of men going to be placed in civilian life? Back in April, the provincial branch of the Canadian Legion estimated that there were close to 2,500 unemployed men and women in the province and 75 per cent of these were ex-service personnel. This figure has been reduced considerably since then and probably stands at around 1,800 today. The expectation is that it will be further reduced next month or so resulting in a situation that will not be considered alarming by the middle of summer.

As the two main industries of the province are agriculture and fishing, we must look to these two industries to absorb the bulk of the unemployed. The alternative is that the province must look to agriculture and fishing? Le's take them in order and follow up the matter of each of the two other important industries?

In reviewing the activities of the agricultural department during the last session of the provincial legislature in March the Minister of Agriculture made the statement: "It is curious that while we have a serious unemployment problem, we also have a farm labour shortage. Returned service men could not be blamed if they wanted to take things easy for a while. The fact that there are so many hardships and this feeling was quite understandable but I believe that in the long run it is better to have a few men who are not working in agriculture and fishing? Le's take them in order and follow up the matter of each of the two other important industries?"

Hay and clover, 1939 1945 acreage — 225,000 218,000 Hogs — 1,118 56,000 Cattle — 3,227 7,000 Calves — 3,056 4,000 Sheep and lambs 8,322 8,000 Butter lbs. — 177,000 213,000 Eggs — 2,073,000 4,287,000 Cheese lbs. — 376,000 321,000 Potatoes — 3,301,000 6,195,000 Poultry lbs. — 4,730,000 3,668,000 Potatoes acres — 34,600 43,900 Honey lbs. — 13,000 52,000

Potatoes represent the most important farm crop in Prince Edward Island. The total production of 1945, valued at around \$6,000,000. Probably the great strides have been achieved in the poultry industry.

The Poet's Corner

FROM "THE BALLAD OF THE WHITE HORSE"

Gored on the Norman gonfalon The Golden Dragon died; We shall not see the holy kings

The good time of the smaller things, We shall not see the holy kings Ride down by Severn side.

Stiff, strange, and quietly coloured As the brogery of Bayeux The England of the dawn remains, And this of Alfred and the Danes Seems like the tales a whole tribe feigns

Too high to be true. . . For the end of the world was long ago, And all we dwell today As children of some second birth, Like a strange people left on earth After a judgment day. . .

A sea-folk blinder than the sea Broke all down this last year, But Alfred up against them bare And gripped the ground and grasped the air, Staggered, and strove to stand.

He bent them back with spear and spade, With desperate dyke and wall, With foemen leaning on his shield, And roaring on him when he fell, And no help came at all.

He broke them with a broken sword, The England of the dawn remains, And for one hour of panting peace, Ringed with a roar that would not cease.

With golden crown and girded fleece Made laws under a tree. —G. K. Chesterton.

Drive out ACHES

MINNARD'S

dustry which is now considered to be worth \$2,000,000 annually.

The value of the lobsters, cod, hake, mackerel, smelt and oysters marketed by Island fishermen last year amounted to \$2,191,277 which was an increase of \$435,225 over the value of the same variety of fishing products marketed in 1944, according to official reports. 2-11,800 pounds of lobsters were caught in Island waters last year. The catch realized \$1,503,647. The catch represented an increase of 1,597,100 pounds over that of 1944 and a cash increase of \$354,934. The cod catch amounted to 5,499,700 pounds last year, which was an increase of 1,276,000 pounds over that of 1944. The value of last year's catch was \$206,136 which was \$61,149 more than the fishermen received for their catch in 1944. Hake were more numerous last year than in 1944, the fishermen processing 4,800,000 pounds as compared to 4,500,000 pounds in 1944. The value of the catch for 1945 was \$178,431 as compared to \$134,858 in 1944. Mackerel too, showed an increase last season with 2,994,300 pounds being caught. Most of these would be netted fish as most of the handlined mackerel were caught in the season and sold locally without any accurate figures being kept.

This total of nearly 3,000,000 pounds represents an increase over 1944 of \$22,300 pounds. The value of last year's catch was \$1,405,050 as compared to \$1,177,900 in 1944. Smelt brought \$95,531 to the pockets of Island fishermen last year, the catch in pounds being 1,177,900. In 1944 1,100,000 pounds were netted which brought a cash value of \$68,868. There was a decrease in the oyster take last year over 1944, the decrease in quantity was compensated for by the increased value received. Though only 1,442,000 pounds were taken ashore last year as compared to 1,494,000 pounds in 1944, the cash value was \$68,868 as compared to \$63,894 in 1944.

The Newsprint Boom

Before the war, says the C. P. R. Monthly there was a world surplus of pulp and paper productive capacity in relation to the then world demand. To-day there is an urgent need throughout the world for pulp and paper of all kinds. Pulp, originally used only in the production of paper, is in increasing demand as raw material for the fabrication of rayon, plastics, building and packaging materials and many other products. Some of the main wood sources of the world are the forests of the United States, Scandinavia, Brazil, Russia and Canada. Consumption of pulp and paper in the United States far exceeds that country's production of pulpwood. Following the reconstruction period Scandinavia will naturally turn to meeting large demands in European countries. There is little likelihood of immediate extensive development of the industry in Brazil. Any increase in pulp and paper production in the Soviet Union could be absorbed within that country and exports would be the result of government planning to provide exchange. While the situation in the country is not clear, the total tonnage involved is a very small percentage of world supply. It is expected that at least for some time to come says the President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, the task of meeting a major portion of the world export demand for pulp and paper must fall to the Canadian

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QUICKIES

By Ken Reynolds



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Industry. In meeting this need, the pulp and paper industry would as always, contribute in no small measure to the stability of the Canadian economy, particularly in the years which lie immediately ahead.

A bright side to the picture is the steady expansion of the industry throughout Canada. Construction of many new pulp mills is either contemplated or under way and plant renovations and improvements are being undertaken by many mills manufacturing various grades of pulp, paper and concrete paper products. Some of these pulp mills are being constructed by large United States firms which, in the past, have imported their pulpwood from Canada. They foresee the time, it is stated when the demand for wood required for purposes other than paper-making will make it increasingly difficult to obtain all the supplies necessary for the operation of their mills in the United States. Accordingly they have acquired, by lease or license, large limits in Canada and have erected mills where they manufacture their own pulp and ship it to their paper mills in the United States. Canada benefits from operations of this kind in that the wood is cut and processed in pulp before export, thereby providing work for many more men than would otherwise be the case if the wood alone were exported. Generally, it is expected that next year there will be a larger quantity of pulp and paper available for export markets than ever before.

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