

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1857)
President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLaughlin
Vice-President: J. R. Burnett, F. J. L.

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

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1945

Senatorial Counterblast

Senator William Duff (Liberal) was characteristically outspoken last week in denouncing the King Government's new Fish Inspection Bill. "The bill," he said, "is nothing but a lot of camouflage. The officials who are drawing salaries of \$5,000 and so have to do something to show that they are on the job, so they try to pull wool over somebody's eyes. I agree with what was said by my friend from L'Acadie (Hon. Mr. Leger). These amendments are ridiculous nonsense. Take clause 1. Now, do not forget that we had a Department of Fisheries and laws governing fisheries since 1857, but these gentlemen in the Department have only now, in the year of our Lord 1945, wakened up to the fact that the word 'fish' should include shellfish and crustaceans. . . . Clause 2 extends inspection to processing and marking of fish to be packed in containers. Every man in the fish business has always been subject to inspection, whether he is selling pickled fish, or fresh fish, or any other kind of fish. . . . Now I come to the third clause: 'Whenever an inspecting officer suspects on reasonable grounds that an offence against this Act or any regulation has been committed, he may seize all fish and containers by means of or in relation to which he reasonably believes the offence was committed.' If that becomes law it might cause a lot of trouble to the fisherman. He is the man who gets up before daylight, leaving his wife in bed, and makes his breakfast of a cup of tea and perhaps a piece of dry bread—he has not been able to get any butter in the last six or seven years—and goes out in the fog and rain and stormy weather and catches one or two hundred mackerel or enough herring to fill three or four barrels, and some pollock or codfish. When this poor fellow comes in with his day's catch he is likely to be met by some inspector from Halifax, who does not know a kayak from an ale-wife, but who may seize the fish and hold it for several months. I say this bill is ridiculous nonsense. There is no need for it at all. What we ought to do is to give it the six months' hoist and then send it back to the Department of Fisheries." Hansard drily concludes, after this outburst: "The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read the second time."

Unity Through Education

A matter of great interest to educationists is the problem of obtaining a more satisfactory standard in Canadian history textbooks. This subject has occupied the attention of a special committee of the Canada and Newfoundland Education Association for some time. The report of the committee was presented at the 22nd convention of the Association, and the complete text now appears, together with additional data including a recommended program in history for Canadian schools and digests of critical comments on the program, in the first issue of Canadian Education. This is the official publication of the above mentioned Association, which represents the departments of education in all provinces, and which acts in many matters on behalf of other educational authorities and organizations across the Dominion. Good textbooks, the committee finds, can be of little value unless the program of studies followed in the schools provides adequately for their use. At present the various provinces show a wide divergence in the curriculum requirements in history and social studies. There are differences in the total amount of time allotted to history, even more marked differences in the time allotted to Canadian history, and still more marked variation in the emphasis upon different periods and aspects of Canadian history. A serious fault of the secondary school history texts, the committee reports, is their failure to clarify the meaning of democratic living. The citizen of a democracy has certain rights and responsibilities. While describing the growth of democratic government, the historian has to show how vital are these privileges and obligations to the proper functioning of the democratic state. In too many texts the fundamental principles of democracy have either been neglected or taken for granted. Another characteristic of Canadian history texts—and the one which has been of particular concern to the committee—is the difference in content between texts in the English and French languages. Generally speaking, French-language texts tend to pass quickly over the history of the English provinces, while English-language books do not give sufficient attention to events or persons important in French Canadian history. Needless to say, the relations of Canada with Britain receive a much different treatment in the two series of texts. A foreigner would have an altogether different view of Canadian history according to whether he read a school textbook in the French language or in the English language. A significant recommendation of the committee is the need for greater emphasis on social and cultural growth—on such things as methods of farming, handicrafts, rise of industries, parish and village organization, types of community social life and amusements, the effects of urbanization, the origins and growth of literature, painting, music and the other arts. As a corrective against possible provincialism, it is urged that in addition to its own authorized book, the Department of Education in each province give special recommendation to

the textbooks authorized in the other provinces, arranging for translation where that is necessary. Many other suggestions are contained in the report, which may in retrospect prove of great value in developing a closer spirit of unity among the provinces, and thus undoing, to some extent at least, the work of a certain class of politicians who have been a curse to this country since Confederation, and whose disruptive propaganda was painfully evident during the war.

Good News Of Conference

While the information so far released has been vague and sketchy, the impression grows that the preliminary discussions at the Dominion-Provincial Conference at Ottawa last week have achieved substantial progress. Before adjourning to meet on Jan. 28, the conference set up an economic committee consisting of representatives of each of the ten Canadian governments, and this committee's conclusions will form the basis of what may turn out to be definite discussions and agreements by the conference proper in January. The continuing committee will not confine itself to the Federal plan by which the provinces would turn over income tax to the Dominion and receive in return equal per capita grants. Many variants of this formula undoubtedly will be considered, and out of them it is hoped a settlement satisfactory to everyone will be achieved by a process of negotiation and compromise. The members of this committee are to report back to their different governments and no joint report is expected from them.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Activity at Ottawa begets activity here, hence the revival of public interest in our provincial rights and privileges. Building restrictions now removed, but veterans still to have priority, is good news, provided materials are available.

During a typical pre-war year, advertisers in Canada and the United States spent well over one and a half billion dollars to sell their products—and they reaped in sales more than fifty times what they spent on advertising!

Mr. Blythe Hurst, the well-known litterateur and botanist, has been developing a peat industry in the vicinity of his home at Brackley Beach. Samples sent to friends in the city demonstrated that the dried peat is firm in texture, producing a bright fire with abundance of heat. Peat is that the peat industry is not developed here for, as has previously been shown, there are thousands of acres of land good for nothing else but fuel production of this description.

Nothing succeeds like success, and evidently the success of the Charlottetown City Council's housing scheme at the airport is becoming apparent to other centres. At any rate, Winnipeg's city fathers have decided to follow suit, and have even approved the purchase of four large R. C. A. F. huts to help relieve the housing shortage. The huts are being acquired for about \$3,200 and are expected to provide the city with \$1,600 a month in revenue from rent.

Munitions Minister Howe, under whose department the government Wartime Housing agency operates, told the House of Commons it was his job to provide homes for those who needed them, even if he had to "tread on someone's toes" in doing so. He reviewed the history of Wartime Housing, Ltd., which during the war built homes to meet shortages in areas adjacent to war plants and now is erecting houses for veterans, and said he agreed that dealers in building supplies were not pleased with its operation but only because it meant they did not get commissions. Selfishness as usual, the root of all our evils.

A resident of Quebec City, Mr. Arthur Bourget, has the honor of being that Province's champion blood donor, with a record of 83 donations, of which sixteen went to the Canadian Red Cross. Mr. Bourget has given as much as one pint of blood, on certain occasions, when serious accidents occurred, and immediate blood transfusions were necessary. He made his first gift of blood in October, 1925, when an emergency transfusion was required for Rev. Mother St. Theophile, of the Sisters of Charity, of Quebec, who was in hospital at the Hotel Dieu. A few weeks later, he again offered his blood to Dr. Armand Rioux, also of Quebec, who was an accident victim in Trois-Pistoles. When the Canadian Red Cross sent out an appeal for blood donors, Mr. Bourget was not found wanting, for he was one of the first volunteers to appear at the Blood Donors' Clinic, and offer his blood. He gave on sixteen occasions. Mr. Bourget enjoys excellent health, and declares that he has never suffered the slightest discomfort or inconvenience as a result of giving up so much of his blood.

The Feast of St. Nicholas. Nearly four hundred churches in England and Scotland are dedicated to St. Nicholas, including the principal Church of Scotland in Aberdeen. He is the special protector of children, scholars, merchants, and sailors, and is invoked by travellers against robbers. In Art, St. Nicholas is represented with various attributes, being most commonly depicted with three children standing in a tub by his side. Of the various interpretations of this none is absolutely certain, but he is supposed to have rescued three children from the hands of a would-be murderer. A legend of his surly bestial of dowries upon the three daughters of an impoverished citizen, is said to have originated the old custom of giving presents in secret on the eve of St. Nicholas, subsequently transferred to Christmas Day; hence the association of Christmas with Santa Claus, a corruption of the Dutch form, San Nicolaas, the custom being brought to this country by the early Dutch colonists.

Notes By The Way

A scientist states that a dog sometimes steers himself with his tail. He uses it to guide his wandering back, as it were.—Stratford Beacon-Herald. The automobile situation has finally reached the point where you can trade in your old car—for another old one.—London Free Press.

Tests show that eating temporarily dulls the hearing. Drinking, however, must have the opposite effect, as there seems to be no case on record where a man failed to hear. "Have another drink!"—Kitchen Record.

The German war criminals, now on trial, would like to call prominent Britons and Americans who might say a kind word for them. But nothing can balance the inevitable witnesses for millions done to death by the insane and ruthless ambitions of these evil men.—Ottawa Journal.

In the shipyards of John Brown at Clydebank, a 3,300-ton liner is being built for the Canadian White Star Line. It is the first example of the application of the new and speeded-up methods to British passenger liner construction.

This year, to date, Ontario has seen twenty-one trials involving accused murderers. In the most notorious of these, the Ontario case, Deputy Attorney-General Cecil Snyder says that not only is the war years have been given military training.—Brantford Expositor.

By the use of phosphorescent pigments in printing ink, theatre programs are now produced which glow in the dark as well as in the light. Maps so printed enable airplane pilots to read their directions and follow the maps in complete darkness. The phosphorescent pigments are now so low in price that they can be used for many purposes other than printing.

As a result of the war, one out of every five women in Great Britain is now a spinster. In London, it was stated in London when some of the spinsters of Great Britain demanded that the Government should insure single women from 80 to 55. The Manchester Guardian reports. The head of the spinster league, an organizer, Miss Florence White, who said that lack of recognition of the needs of spinsters had earned them the title of the "forgotten women."

Scientists of Imperial Chemical Industries, England, have developed a new and revolutionary anti-malaria drug from coal tar. It is known as "Malarone" and is more powerful and effective than any other anti-malaria drug. It is ten times more powerful than the best of the old drugs. It is a complete cure for malaria, and is so remarkable. It is already being used in Britain, the United States and other countries. It is the quickest road to maturity and the esteem of other nations is through art.—Peterborough Examiner.

The Canadian public, as such, does not give one solitary damn about art, never having encountered it in any authoritative form. It is a matter of indifference to the average Canadian citizen, whether he is ready to do battle for it. Our art is not a matter of indifference to our parliamentarians rarely have not grasped the fact that a nation's art is the quickest road to maturity and the esteem of other nations is through art.—Peterborough Examiner.

The Palace of the Soviets in Moscow, now under construction again after a fire, will be the tallest building in the world. It will be higher and also greater in many ways than any previous structure in existence today, says Collier's. The new building will contain 200,000 tons of steel in its frame, has 67 elevators and 102 stories high, the Palace will contain 200,000 tons of steel in its frame, will have 148 elevators and 62 escalators, and will be 112 stories high. It will be the tallest building in the world. It will be higher and also greater in many ways than any previous structure in existence today, says Collier's. The new building will contain 200,000 tons of steel in its frame, has 67 elevators and 102 stories high, the Palace will contain 200,000 tons of steel in its frame, will have 148 elevators and 62 escalators, and will be 112 stories high. It will be the tallest building in the world. It will be higher and also greater in many ways than any previous structure in existence today, says Collier's.

Philadelphia was the first city to suffer a plague of the kind now being reported in London. The public health, City health officials ordered that all pigeons roosting in public squares and streets be exterminated. The birds have received repeated reprieves because of sentimental and obsolete laws which prevent the killing of pigeons within a city area. It is expected, however, that planned action will be taken and the "City of Brotherly Love" now has a plague of concrete measures covering the removal of industrial equipment and other items from all occupied zones of the city. This reprieves plan, as well as measures for the economic disarmament of Germany as outlined in the Tripartite Berlin Conference, reflects the desire of the Allied Powers to avoid the mistakes that were made after the First World War when Germany preserved her war and economic potential. This time it was decided to do away with Germany's war potential and thus prevent gross indolence and cruel injustice.—London Times.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian will endeavor to print the opinion of correspondents.

A HOME OR A PRISON?

Some days ago a report appeared in the local press in connection with the Department of Public Works to the effect that among other things to provide for 100 extra beds at the Provincial Infirmary. If this report is true, it should receive the most careful and critical consideration for the benefit of the public. The public should clearly understand the present status of this institution. For the last several years the mind of the public a very vague idea as to its status. Is the Infirmary a hospital, a home, a sanatorium, or a prison? The fact of the matter is that it is to some extent all three, and in some respects resembles most of them. It is in fact a very real though somewhat beautiful prison house where the inmates are kept behind locked doors, and are let out and in only by permission of a guard or turnkey and only in the limited number of "trustworthy" inmates, or patients as they are more frequently called. In the case of the "trustworthy" inmates they are detained behind locked doors for periods of over 20 hours a day, and on the other hand, one week-day, unless indeed these rules have quite recently been changed.

To what extent this curtailment of liberty is in the nature of benevolent protection I am not here going to say. It is quite unnecessary to say that a considerable number of inmates it is necessary so. But it should be understood by the public that there is from time to time at the Infirmary a considerable number for whom this gross curtailment of liberty is not at all necessary, and for whom it is intolerable and unjustifiable. In other words there are residing in the Infirmary many intelligent, well-behaved persons, who simply require a half-day's rest.

Now in order to constitute a real home two things are absolutely necessary in a residence, freedom and the last named requirement is badly wanting at the Infirmary. Moreover, the inmates are not allowed to move where they choose for better than the rest of the inmates, and their religious and absolute authority over the rest. It is notoriously the case at the Infirmary that the nature of the work which is done there is such that it is inevitable that there will be a certain amount of friction between the inmates and the staff.

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THE PROSPECT OF LOSING THEIR GERMAN BUSINESS ASSOCIATES

The prospect of losing their German business associates now before the arms manufacturers visited in international cartels and to the banks that finance them. It is a well known fact that it was the international cartels and monopolist groups that helped to revive Germany after the First World War. With the help of international banking firms the Germans used reparations to receive credits for the restoration of German industry. It is evidently the interests of these monopolist groups in London Times had in mind when, deploring what it felt to be excess removal of equipment from Germany and the dismantling of German war plants, it stated that the present policy of reparations from Germany was like sawing off the branch on which you are seated. Indeed, the concentration on a few monopolist groups in the promotion of its development is the branch on which international monopolies are seated. This is quite clear from the whole story of the development of the I. G. Farbenindustrie after the First World War. For international monopolies the restoration of the German economy consists primarily in restoring the economic and political conditions favoring the production and increase of armaments which is the source of their enormous profits. The nations of the world, however, are interested in seeing to it that the branch on which the German war concerns have been sawed off to date should be sawed off.

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THE 2 MACS

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properly whether the international producers and traders in arms like it or not. This is the will of the people which was taken into account by the Tripartite Berlin Conference when it adopted the reparations plan that must be carried out. It is characteristic that the German militarists, including those being held for trial as major war criminals, have not lost hope of resuming their old imperialistic game. When Schacht was interviewed by an Associated Press correspondent, this financial acrobat of the Third Reich had succeeded in obtaining large sums of foreign capital to finance German armaments, told the correspondent that all existing industrial equipment would be required to restore Germany. On the very eve of the trial of those who inspired and organized the brigand war launched by German imperialism are thinking of but one thing, namely, how to begin all over again.

In order to prevent the Hitlerite remnants and their accomplices from putting their plans for new military adventures into effect, it is essential to carry out all the decisions of the Berlin Conference and the dismantling of German armaments, her economic disarmament and the destruction of her war potential without delay.

FASTER LIVES Birds have a pulse rate nearly double the human rate; have body temperatures five to 14 degrees above man's.

Attention Fox Ranchers Our receiving station at F. R. McLaine's is now open for the season. We are receiving furs for shipment to the leading markets. Ten years of successful selling and marketing for Ranchers in the Maritimes is your assurance of good returns. We believe the Fur Market is going to be strong throughout the season so this should be a good year to ship to the

MARITIME FUR POOL, LTD. F. R. McLaine, Local Representative. MINK and MUSKRAT skins are high. Bring them in at once.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds

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The Poets Corner

THE FRANTIC STEED Hooves of a charger iron-shod swift Time, Pause for the frantic steed almost spent; Warlike's a pestilence too often sent; The courier is no longer in his prime; Though he may hear metallic rattle, none chime; He will not winnow, far behind him lie Those phoebus human heeps where victory lies; Time center out to pasture; let us place A mumble on your nose and weight your heels; Humble as a cart's donkey, droop your face; Halting your gallop, for this planet reels! One day you may be woned in By an angel's vital holding even seals. —Laura Bennet, in The New York Times. TRUE TO HER WORD When Victoria was told at 13 years that she would be Queen, her first words were "I will be good."

Professional Cards

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