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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than
the Weakest Ink."
CHARLOTTETOWN, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1949

Canada's Peace Policy

Hon. L. B. Pearson, Canada's Minister of
External Affairs, declares that Canada's policy
for peace is "peace with freedom," at the same
time warning the people of this country not to be
fooled by "those phony olive branches which
now seem to be waving here and there in Europe
on orders from Moscow."

Mr. Pearson spoke from experience and ob-
servation when he said, "Communism is never
so dangerous as when it begins to appease." He
did not, however, say that a genuine adjustment
of relations between Russia and the Western
Powers was impossible. On the contrary, he felt
that, sooner or later, if not on the basis of real
friendship, at least on one of mutual toleration,
the issues between the two great blocs could be
reduced to the point at which co-operation would
become possible.

It was probably not by coincidence that Mr.
Pearson's announcement closely followed the
inaugural address of President Truman. The latter
dealt with the same subject in pledging him-
self to work for "peace, plenty and freedom."
The President, like Mr. Pearson, was not sparing
in his references to Communism which he
declared, threatened peace everywhere.

Aid For Blind

The Canadian Council of the Blind and the
Canadian National Institute for the Blind have
offered a six point program for the consideration
of the Canadian people.

This advises the enactment of a special
Blind Persons' Act quite distinct from the Old
Age Pensions Act under which allowances are
now made. It advises the use of the term "blind-
ness allowance" instead of "pension" and would
eliminate the means test which, it is felt, dis-
courages blind people to try to make their own
living. It would also provide more adequate al-
lowances and try to have them made more uni-
form. No reason is seen for requiring 20 years
residence in Canada when five years is consid-
ered sufficient for granting citizenship. One of
the most important recommendations is that
provision should be made to make medical treat-
ment available in order to prevent defective vision
or blindness.

Various jurisdictions are involved and co-
operative effort is necessary. The general aim
is to make blind people self-supporting as far
as possible, and to encourage them to do all they
can for themselves. It is also hoped to do more
to prevent blindness which puts a terrible and
costly handicap on some 15,000 of our Canadian
people. Certainly this program is worthy of study,
and where it is at all possible should be supported.

Soviet Subsidies Dropped

The Soviet Journal of Economic Questions
has disclosed that the Russian Government has
virtually ended wartime subsidies to industry and
transport, at the same time increasing prices
and freight rates and cutting down the turn-
over tax on which the state largely depends for
revenue.

Strikingly conservative is that statement
of the Soviet paper that "The system of state
subsidies which was necessary during the war
years and under the conditions of post-war
conversion became a brake on further development
of the economy. The system of state subsidies
gives rise to enterprises living on the state bud-
get and weakens the stimulus to fight for lower
cost of production, and is in contradiction with
the problem of strengthening the Soviet ruble."

Books For Europe

The war not only left deep scars on the cities
and towns of Europe; it cut that continent off
from the intellectual life of the rest of the
world for more than five years, wrecked libraries
and museums, and left a void that now has pain-
fully to be made good by much toil. Conspicuous
among the needs of Europe is a shortage of books
of all kinds, from picture books for children to
books on world affairs.

To meet this need, a number of Canadian
organizations are working together to collect
books in English and French for Europe. The de-
mand for books in these languages is very high.
Books donated need not be new, and they will
be collected by Boy Scouts.

Peace Memorial Forest

Stretching 200 miles west of Lake Superior
and astride the Minnesota-Ontario border, there
is a wilderness of forest and lakeland that has
been called the "ridgepole of the continent," for
its waters flow, eventually, into the Atlantic,
the Arctic and the Gulf of Mexico.

For 21 years naturalists and conservation-
ists of Canada and the United States have been
prodding their respective governments, seeking
to create this international Peace Memorial
Forest with about 10,000,000 acres of this re-
gion, before it is taken over by commercial

interests for its timber.
The forest would stand as a memorial both
to Canadians and Americans who gave their lives
as a monument to more than a century of peace
between the two nations.

Beneath that vast shelter of conifers, of
aspens and birch, wildlife is opulent. Deer are
seen, and the keen-eyed observer occasionally
finds a timber wolf, otter, beaver, and other
Hudsonian chickadees, blue-headed vireos, cross-
bills, whisky jacks and spruce grouse are only
a few of the birds abundant there.

In 1949 Minnesota will stage a centennial
celebration in honor of its organization as a
territory of the United States. At this celebra-
tion it is expected that greater efforts than
ever will be made for the creation of the memor-
ial forest.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It does not pay to attempt misrepresenta-
tion to a foreign government. On the contrary,
others are made to suffer for the wrong-doing of
one, as our potato exporters are being made to
realize.

The Provincial Government is doing a wise
thing including the city's neglected children in
the provincial organizations. Charlottetown is
expanding at such a rate that it now requires
a lot of looking after, and the City Council is
not sufficiently financial to carry its weight.

Just how desperate is Britain's need for
foreign exchange is indicated by the move to man-
ufacture cigarettes from home grown tobacco.
How repugnant the idea is to the English smoker
is graphically described by Barrie in his
"My Lady Nicotine."

At Ottawa the politicians will from now on
be making party capital out of discussions on
the Address, and the amendments thereto. This
is the time and opportunity to lay foundations
for election oratory and controversy, and each
party will make the most of them.

National Health Week began yesterday.
Public health is becoming more and more a con-
cern of government but the interest and support
of all citizens is necessary to maintain the ser-
vices which are sponsored by private organiza-
tions and to keep the public services up to the
mark.

The Winnipeg Free Press, in a widely quoted
editorial, has produced a much needed definition
of what is meant by the "sterling area" and the
"dollar area." They simply mean the countries
which buy more from Britain than they sell to
her and the countries which sell more to the Old
Country than they buy.

If the subject of potatoes is thoroughly dis-
cussed in Parliament Mr. H. H. Hatfield (PC-
Victoria-Carleton) will deserve much credit. He
has given notice of a series of ques-
tions dealing with the potato industry which
should produce information of great interest to
the Island.

Tomorrow we will commence a new month,
the shortest and one of the busiest in the whole
year. Farmers, fishermen, the Legislature all will
be having their particular interests looked af-
ter; while only the stay at home fishermen and
farmers will find time hanging loosely on their
hands. All the same they will have greater leis-
ure to read about what is going on and form
their own opinions.

Six years ago, on January 31, 1943, the
German 6th Army surrendered the beleaguered
city of Stalingrad to the Russians after many
weeks of bitter fighting under almost impossible
conditions. A few days later, on February 2, the
historic 162-day siege ended, it was on Febru-
ary 2, too, that the second detachment of Cana-
dian troops landed in North Africa, hot on
the heels of the first such detachment which
had gone in less than a month before. On Feb-
ruary 6, 1943, General Eisenhower was appoint-
ed Allied Supreme Commander, Africa and the
Mediterranean Theatre. Although it was not
fully realized then, the clouds were beginning
to break.

John Galsworthy, English novelist and play-
wright, died this date 1933. As a young man
he was a great traveller, first revealed in his char-
acteristic style and method in The Island Pharisees,
a criticism of English character, society
and institutions, which had a great deal to do
with the popularizing of The Fabians, the Eng-
lish University graduates Socialist Club of which
include The Man of Property, The Novel House,
Fraternity, The Patrician, The Dark
Flower, A Sheep, Five Tales, Another Shark
Saint's Progress. His plays have been collected
and published in three volumes. His The Skin
it is a majestic edifice, sheltering all of us,
each stone of which rests on another."

The Agriculturist has ceased publication
and its place is being taken by an additional is-
sues of The Journal which will now publish three
times a week. In its farwell The Agriculturist
The papers of the 'homs' type, such as
The Agriculturist, in the changed condition of
a practically impossible task to keep afloat, with
the heavily subsidized type of contemporaries
Lacking capital and lots of it, the small-town
paper, whatever its merits, is threatened today,
and so The Agriculturist joins the many others
these last few years because of the unprecident-
ed high cost of everything, a lack of home-town
and province support, and the inroads of the "big-
shot" contemporaries published abroad.

Notes By The Way

Accidents are rarely funny, but
they often leave the victim
stitches. — Edmonton Journal.

We didn't see a blow struck, but
it sounded like fighting words with
other "my dear, I've always liked
you in that dress." — Kingston
Whig-Standard.

Foreign diplomacy usually goes
in strong for butter, ask any
American diplomat who has wate-
ried it being spread! But Chief Jus-
tice Charles Evans Hughes was one
man who couldn't be greased with
butter. When Mr. Hughes arrived
in Havana one time to attend a
Pan American conference, an intel-
preter murmured into his ears that
a preter murmured into his ears that
buttery praise that was being show-
ered upon him by a local orator.
But the great jurist called a halt to
the translation. Turning to his
aide, he hissed, "Don't bother in-
terpreting anything until he says
'butter'." From there on give every
word! — Wall Street Journal.

During the last war the per-man-
day production of coal fell off at
an alarming rate in this province.
It dropped, as a matter of fact, to
130 tons, the lowest figure to be
found in the record. In 1948 it
had fallen below the two-ton figure
for the first time in 20 years and
did not rise again to or above the
two-ton level until 1948. Dur-
ing the year ended Nov. 30 last the
per-man-day production of coal in
the mines of Nova Scotia rose to
a gratifying 220 tons, 29 above the
1947 figure and only 13 below the
record high of 1936, which was 233
tons. These results flow largely
from the program of mines mechan-
ization and were produced in 1948
by a total production of 6,412,000
— Halifax Chronicle-Herald.

An important function of the
press has always been its careful
watch on the honesty and vigilance
of public officials. The tradition
and purpose of this function is to
disclose, not conceal. Many news-
papersmen have risked their lives
by courageously exposing graft, cor-
ruption, laxity and collusion in
defiance of threats. Yet there
sometimes has to be some conceal-
ment in the process of exposure. I
often happens that the sources, as
well as the reporters, are potential
targets of reprisals or criminals
or others whose misdeeds have been
revealed. Hence the general news-
paper rule of refusing to disclose
names of sources when they are in
news sources when they are in
prudence dictates. — Quebec Chronicle-
Telegraph.

In view of the enormous number
of service stations along the streets,
highways and by-ways, it is hard
to realize that until 1913 there was
no such places in existence. There
were a great many, but when a
roads before that, but when a
man wanted gas he ordered it
from a gasoline dealer or a
it along to his house or place of
business. In 1913, Harvey V. Wick-
liffe, a Columbus, Ohio, conceived
the idea of having the car driven
to the gas instead of carrying
the gas to the driver. So he estab-
lished what is reported to be the
first service station in the world.
Even then the method of filling
a tank in a tank or barrel, then
carried it out to the car where it
was poured in with a funnel. Sub-
sequently, came the pump, which
such a common, and sometimes wel-
come, sight on the highways today.
The pump also has undergone great
improvement. It now tells the pur-
chaser how much he has to pay, as
well as how many gallons and frac-
tions of a gallon have gone into his
tank. Mr. Wickliffe died in Colum-
bus on December 24, aged 85. —
Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Your favorite television program
may cost you a nickel every six
minutes at your local bar, but at
least you'll be assured of seeing
it and hearing the program out
and. The fee is performed by the "Solo
Entertainer", which is being
introduced at Chicago at the 1949
Entertainer works like a juke box
select your television depends
on the number of programs being
televised at the time in the area.
These new device also allows the
selection of four different radio pro-
grams or ten records. In any case,
it's six minutes for a nickel. De-
signed for use in public eating and
drinking establishments, the Ent-
ertainer consists of a number of sel-
ector booths, a master unit and a
number of Hallicrafters television
sets. Each selector booth contains
a six-inch loudspeaker which gives
desired only to the individual booth.
The television screens, visible to
all, are placed at strategic points
throughout the room. — Wall Street
Journal.

It may be quite true that food
costs have risen quite noticeably
since the war, but it is a mistake
to assume that the food has been
sold at a profit. The fact is that the
sole beneficiary of that he is alone
responsible for the much greater
cost of practically all the food that
enter into household consumption.
As a matter of fact, the coin that
has accrued to the man on the farm
is frequently very much less than
the other gain that has come to
the hands of people through whom
the food has passed before it has
reached the eventuality of the
table. The minister of agriculture of this
provinces, Hon. Thomas L. Keough,
now in the province, had much to
say about the striking rise in the
cost of food between the time it
left the time when it entered into the
consumer's shopping basket. He has
expressed his trust he will not drop it,
for generally handling charges and
packing up those higher food costs
plains. In England recently a Lon-
don newspaper took the producer's
farm where it was grown until he
bought it from a green-grocer in a
London suburb. He discovered that
it had actually increased in price 22
percent. Although the grocer esti-
mated that it had cost him two-
pence to produce the broccoli, he
was obliged to sell it for a penny-
two. The reporter bought the
same tagged broccoli in Kilburn,
his price had risen to eight-pence. —
Brookville Recorder and Times.



This is NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK

No More Punctures

By H. Markert
A curious demonstration took
place recently in London for the
purpose of testing an invention
known as "Punctureprufe", brought
out in Britain, which claims to
make the tires of motor vehicles
resistant to punctures. Before rep-
resentatives of the press, techni-
cians and motorists, the news reel
cameras recorded this strange pub-
lic act of apparent vandalism for
the benefit of our contemporaries.
A five-ton truck was standing
there while nails, screwdrivers and
other sharp objects were being
driven into its heavy tires. Finally
a mechanic appeared on the scene
and with an electric drill bored a
great hole in one of them.
"Right away!" somebody shouted,
and the truck started off along the
road. In spite of the holes in the
tires, there was a hissing noise and
hole bored with the drill. But not
away as though the tires had never
great care.

This was a "torture test", as the
far worse condition than prevail
during normal driving, and it was
generally agreed that the new in-
vention stood the test very well. In
spite of the severe damage, the
tires lost but little air pressure and
after driving a few yards, the holes
were completely sealed off.

The history of the discovery of
"Punctureprufe" goes back to 1937,
when Victor Lee, a London engi-
ner, set to work with his helpers to
express the dream of all motorists
and cyclists. In many
countries had already been trying
for years to solve this problem: in
cause the material used in the tires
permanents, which was introduced
into the tubes for the purpose of
sealing holes as they occurred,
running the inner tubes for a time,
usually hardened after a few days,
losing their elasticity. Mr. Lee's invention
did not seem to suffer from this
defect. "Punctureprufe" is not yet per-
fected, but it is a great step toward
proving its reliability in 1937, for a
tube which was then treated
with it was still in use after seven
changes from one spike to another.

During the last war "Puncture-
prufe" was thoroughly tested, and
after being improved, it can now
be considered quite reliable. It is a
thick, sticky mixture of rubber,
solution and glycerine, and is in-
troduced in fairly large quantities
(1 to 2 quarts) into each tire before
it is inflated. After driving for
about ten minutes, the whole inner
surface of the tube is covered
through centrifugal force with a
layer of "Punctureprufe" suffi-
ciently thick to be able to seal off any
kind of puncture. The driver may
not even be aware of this, but his
tire has picked up a puncture;
the hole is sealed quite automati-
cally, and no subsequent repair to
the inner tube is required. The only
difference after the puncture is a
slight reduction in the air pressure
in the tire.

One treatment of "Punctureprufe"
will give a tire life-long immunity.
The new method has another ad-
vantage—it has a cooling effect on
the tires and thus lengthens their
working life.

The cost of the "Punctureprufe"
treatment is comparatively modest;
three quarts in the case of a 12
horsepower car which includes the
injection of the material by means
of a special pump. Not only mot-
ors, but also cyclists will be inter-
ested in this in-
vention, for the same reason of re-
ducing punctures, now find it of.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

LYRICAL OUTBURST

Few would suppose that Prince
Edward Island has a climate —
And the spires and the towers
Have gone back to the hills,
And all the cities
Are one with the plains again.
And the beauty of bronze
And the strength of steel
Are blown over silent continents.
As the desert sand is blown
My dust with yours forever.

When folly and wisdom are no
more.
And fire is no more.
When the dead world slowly spin-
ning
Drifts and falls through the void
In the light of lights forever!

— Edgar Lee Masters.

EAR USUALLY CAUSE

Dumbness is usually caused by a
malfunction of the inner ear.

Canadian National Railways

ATLANTIC REGION
TENDER FOR COHORT
STATIONS
CAPE TORMENTINE, N. B. AND
GORDON, P. E. I.

Sealed tenders, marked on the out-
side "Tender for Tender Stations",
will be received up to 12:00 o'clock,
noon, Tuesday, February 22, 1949.
Plans, specifications, form of con-
tract, and instructions to bidders
may be seen and form of tender
obtained at the following offices:
National Chief Engineer—Moncton,
N. B.
Division Engineer—Charlottetown,
P. E. I.
Terminal Engineer—Cape Tor-
mentine, N. B.
Plans will be issued in bona fide
contracts on the deposit of an ac-
cepted bank cheque made payable
to the Canadian National Railway
for the amount of Twenty-
five (\$25.00) dollars, which deposit
will be refunded when the plans are
returned in good condition.
Tenders will not be considered un-
less submitted in the forms sup-
plied by the Railway Company and
in accordance with the instructions
to bidders.
The lowest or any tender not
necessarily accepted.
W. E. ROBINSON,
Vice President
and General Manager,
Moncton, N. B.,
January 25, 1949.

The Poet's Corner

MY LIGHT WITH YOURS

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ships,
And the spires and the towers
Have gone back to the hills,
And all the cities
Are one with the plains again.
And the beauty of bronze
And the strength of steel
Are blown over silent continents.
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