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

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1946

Looking Ahead

A considerable amount of money is to be spent by the Department of National Defense within the next few years in reorganizing the service forces in this Province, particularly in the erection of barracks and armouries, and installation of modern training equipment.

Preliminary steps in this direction have been the gradual shifting over of various sectional and provincial headquarter commands from a wartime to a peacetime establishment. The permanent force, the instructional cadre of our forces, is resuming its pre-war function but on a much larger scale.

In this connection it might be well for our provincial and civic authorities to interest themselves in the probable developments in the science of war. The technical and mechanical training required in all branches of the armed services will open new fields of education and new avenues of employment for many of our young men. These, locally, should be exploited to the fullest extent.

Federal reports state new armouries will be built in this Province. It is not improbable that an increased peacetime naval force will call for new quarters as well, if the training as planned is to be carried out. It is to be hoped that the authorities here are already working in co-operation with our Federal representatives to ensure that such projects will be welcomed, and designed on a scale in keeping with our status as a Province.

Today, housing is the crying need, and building materials must be diverted to relieving this situation. But we should not lose sight of the possibilities of sharing in the development and expansion of our armed services. Steps should be taken to lay the groundwork which will enable us to seize any such opportunities immediately they are presented.

Newfoundland Seal Fishery

Time was when Prince Edward Island shipbuilders loaded their newbuilt schooners and other craft with Island produce, sailed them to Newfoundland, and auctioned off both cargo and ships; the latter, we are told, being of such sturdy construction that they made excellent vessels for the sealing industry. Today the old Island ships are gone, but the sealing industry remains; and it is interesting to note, from a Newfoundland exchange dealing with the results of the past sealing season, that ships capable of weathering the Arctic flows in this business are still at a premium. The reports which have been published, suggest that the vessels "were of too light tonnage or were not sufficiently powerful to cope with the ice."

"The costliness of the type of vessels required," states the St. John's *Evening Telegram*, "would be a serious consideration for one firm, apart from the fact that one concern could scarcely be expected to operate a mothership for the benefit of vessels belonging to various owners. That prompts the question whether or not the individualistic method of prosecution could not be changed and, at the same time, the method of handling the pelts, brought up to date. When voyages are prolonged, no small proportion of the cargo must be lost, as the fat tends to run. So far, no use whatever is made of the seal carcasses which could be converted into fertilizer and probably into other products as well. The Norwegian plan in prosecuting the seal fishery and also that of the whalers in the Antarctic is to use ships which are floating factories. Could this plan not be adopted by us? It would probably involve the consolidation of the various sealing interests to launch such an enterprise. There would seem to be much to be gained by a joint undertaking. The cost would be shared and it seems reasonable to suggest that the prosecution would be far less speculative and give promise of more remunerative returns. Further, ships of this type might be usefully employed in other trade during the rest of the year, for example, in carrying fresh fish products to markets which Newfoundland as yet has not been able to supply."

The seal fishery forms not an inconsiderable part of Newfoundland revenues. Now that there is a revival of trade between this Province and the Ancient Colony, that is a matter worth bearing in mind.

Reading Habits

interesting indication of the changing interests and attitudes of Canadians since the end of hostilitits is shown in the annual report of the Toronto public library. The report deals only with 1945 but even the short period of peace in that year was sufficient to point marked changes in Canadian reading habits.

The varying trend was apparent almost with V-J day. Interest in war books dropped perceptibly as the war ended. Circulation of history slumped 20 per cent.

The demand for technical books shifted abruptly to such peacetime projects as home building, plumbing and refrigerating. Books on farming, bee-keeping and fruit growing were also much sought after.

But the technical end was not the only one to show a major change. The circulation of books on psychology showed an increase of 33 per cent while Arts, which includes painting, music and craft work, was up 20 per cent.

The report stressed the great use being made of the library facilities by returned men, including of course the large number who re-entered or entered university. These men in particular are turning to the library for assistance.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

A Federal Communication Commission report noted that "radio commercials have been getting longer, more frequent, and more "offensive."

* * * *

The United States declared war on Mexico this date, 1846, the outcome of which was the annexation of Upper California and New Mexico to the Union.

* * * *

London busmen are being advised by the Transport Board to "stop nagging the public", and to "get back to old-fashioned courtesy". Good advice which might be profitably extended to the bureaucrats generally of our own public services.

* * * *

Sir Harold Mackintosh, chairman of the National Savings Committee, speaking in Norwich on April 25th announced that nearly £11,000 million has been raised in savings in the United Kingdom — nearly half in small savings, most of which no doubt was lent to the Government for war purposes.

* * * *

It is about time the Federal Government busied themselves over the Maritime railway problem. The members of The Canadian Press here at the week-end were loud in their protests at the wretchedness of the service; also by the way, at the condition of the roads in New Brunswick and from Borden to Charlottetown. Something must be done if we are to continue in the tourist business.

* * * *

It is satisfactory to learn that the old-established woodworking industry of Messrs. MacDonald and Rowe is to be further developed by the introduction of new blood in addition to having a continuance for a time of the services of Mr. Rowe, the surviving partner of the old firm. There should be a great future for the company for there is abundant room for expansion and extension.

* * * *

A new sensation will be experienced by our nine members of the Provincial Government this morning in being called upon for the first time in Provincial history to form a court for the adjustment of matrimonial affairs. Fortunately they will have able and competent direction in the presidency of the Chief Justice who will replace the civil president of the Council for this particular part of the executive duties.

* * * *

This is Empire Youth Week, and next Sunday will be Empire Youth Sunday, which has been increasingly observed throughout the British Commonwealth since its inception in 1937. It provides a means of establishing a closer fellowship and spiritual communion between the youthful citizens of all parts of the British Commonwealth, and emphasises their common responsibilities in the great tasks that lie ahead.

* * * *

Each Province has its own particular problems to solve and one of these in Saskatchewan is the magpie nuisance. Ten cents has been added to the 5-cent bounty on magpies paid by the Saskatchewan Fish and Game League, Natural Resources Minister J. L. Phelps has just announced. No additional bounty will be paid on crows. The Fish and Game League will handle payments of the additional bounty on magpies and all birds' legs have to be sent to secretary of the League, North Battleford.

* * * *

An immediate election in Saskatchewan is officially denied in Regina. "An early election definitely will not be called unless required in the public interest and a late election will not be called at all," Acting Premier J. W. Corman, K.C., attorney general, said recently in reply to a press story in which Federal Agriculture Minister J. G. Gardiner suggested the possibility of a Saskatchewan election this year. Mr. Corman said, "We do not intend to extend our own life as the Liberals did, in contravention of the express terms of the Legislative Assembly Act which says that an Assembly shall continue for five years and no longer. A provincial election will positively be held before July of 1949."

* * * *

While the attention of the public has rightly been centred on the control of atomic energy so that it may never again be used for destructive purposes, hardly less important is the question whether we are devoting sufficient energy and expenditure to research. If we are shortly to derive industrial power from nuclear energy, some questions inevitably arise on the subject of the control of the coal industry and expenditure on central electricity schemes. The British Minister of Supply, replying to a debate, was guarded. In the present state of our knowledge, Mr. Wilmot holds, it is doubtful if the achievement of the next ten years can really have a widespread industrial application; but it is essential before the State embarks on a programme of expenditure on industries which may soon be obsolete to be sure that it would not be better to spend the money "in the preparation for a world-wide economic revolution, for it is nothing else, which the development of atomic power must herald in."

Notes By The Wa...

Then there were the good old days when housewives had a bag of sugar in the attic, a barrel of apples in the cellar and a big crock of butter in the ice-box. O, memories!—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

More than one-half of the fresh water area of the world lies within the boundaries of Canada And if more than one-half of the fresh water fishermen of the world want to come here and try their luck we'll be very happy about the whole thing. —Kingston Whig-Standard.

Color lighting which can be adjusted, by turning a dial, to suit moods and conditions in homes, hotels, offices and factories is expected to have high export value. The new technique (now being tried out for the first time at King's Theatre, Glasgow) is an entirely British invention. —UK Information Office.

The Dominion government is said to be considering a new postal issue to be released in July. It is high time we dropped the gun-and-tank series and brought our stamps up to date. We can also hope that the widely anticipated announcement of universal three-cent postage in Canada, for all letter mail including airmail, will be made in conjunction with the new issue. —Vancouver News-Herald.

A young Scottish officer, who returned recently from Greece, is much amused with an experience he had there—when political troubles were most acute. He found that he and fellow Scottish soldiers were popular there if they explained that they came from Scotland and not England or Britain. The reason for this, he was told by Greeks, was "You come from an oppressed country, too." —Edinburgh Scotsman.

In Great Britain about one-third of our families still have to heat their bath water in saucepans, kettles and other small containers. Even so, this country had before the war a considerably higher fuel consumption, per home, than Germany, and very little less than the U.S., says The London Spectator. In spite of this high consumption, it is generally much cooler than German homes, whilst they are certainly a lot colder than American. This is chiefly because of the wastefulness and inefficiency of our heating systems on which I have already touched, and also because houses abroad are better insulated.

Anne Cumming Bell, "the girl with the perfect figure," has become the Duchess of Rutland, whereupon the Duke, who was often spoken of as a possible Prince Consort, remains a mere Duke and nothing more. He is, no doubt, consoled. For while, as the playwright says Albert found, there are certain compensations in being the Queen's husband along with the vexations, there is unbounding pride in husbanding such a one as can be compared only with Venus herself. Shall we commoner mortals then envy His Grace?

Is she kind as she is fair?
For beauty lives with kindness:
Love doth to her eyes repair,
To help him of his blindness;
And, being help'd, inhabits there.

That is a dull person who does not catch something of the inspiration pervading all nature in such a season Most fortunate are those who have access to a bit of soil, however limited, that they may have a part in the miracle working of Spring. This is the time for the re-awakening of the tilling instinct in thousands who have almost forgotten the agricultural traditions of their ancestry. The desire to dig the earth, to scatter seeds, to fight weeds, to help the useful to grow and to defend it against the noxious and the useless is inherited by the great majority of the people of this country. —Chatham Daily News.

The Times states that forty feet of Grantham steeple is to be rebuilt. It would be interesting to know the composition of the mortar now used. According to the parish books of Louth for the year 1627 when the steeple was repaired the mason used lime, allom, glue, strong wort and about 400 eggs for his cement or mortar. It would be interesting to know when the use of eggs for mortar first originated and when the practice ceased. This seeming extravagance has probably saved parishioners many bills for repairs to their steeples. —H. Crawshay Frost, in London Times.

Sensational stories about a "meat famine" in Canada do this country small credit. Meat is usually scarce at this season of the year, may be scarcer than usual now, but to start talking about that scarcity in terms of a famine and shouting complaints from the housetops about it, this while millions of human beings all over the earth are facing death from starvation, is something that should shame us. Canada, in terms of food, is the best-off country in the world. We have a few foodstuffs rationed, but apart from that there is probably not a single home in all this land without twice as much food for all its members every day as goes to the best fed of hundreds of millions of people in Europe. We have milk, and butter and bread and meat and most of us have vegetables and fruit. For any or many among us to show such little understanding of what such a blessing means as to set up a howl about temporary inconvenience in getting meat is to show a selfishness and unawareness of the world that is discreditable. —Ottawa Journal.

One of the shortest-lived dress regulations on record seems to be involved in the slightly mysterious affair of "slacks for women" in the galleries of the House of Commons. Last week it was announced quite definitely in some of the newspapers that such garments were to be forbidden. Some of the earlier statements were very positive and made it appear that the Grandmother of Parliaments had suddenly gone all coy on the subject of bifurcated garments for women visitors; only women in "appropriate uniform" were to be admitted when so attired, so that presumably a Land Girl (or a bus conductress?) would be among the favored exceptions. Now the Speaker has put his foot down and the reported embargo vanishes before it has had time to come into force. It seems a queer business and one would like to know how it arose. It seems improbable that, tempted (or unhinged?) by the warmer weather, some rash representatives of the distaff side among those "Strangers"—as you call the people of England—can have been staging a mass display of beach pyjamas in the galleries of the faithful but scandalized Commons. But who wore the slacks that caused the original commotion behind the scenes?—Manchester Guardian.

Old Charlottetown

From Various Sources

XVII

Few incidents in our colonial life are more deeply impressed on the history of this Province than the voyage of the good ship "Fanny" round Cape Horn to San Francisco in the year 1849. The gold fever had broken out a few years previously and a number of Islanders then in the Eastern States had hurried thither to make their fortunes. News did not travel fast in those days; but Peter Poole's fervid description of the richness of the new-found fields, which he had reached some time previously, with a strong invitation to come out and participate in the treasure, was received by his brother Tom, in Charlottetown and quickly communicated to the whole population of the Island. Naturally there was much excitement and a disposition on the part of young men able to undertake the hardships of the voyage, to arrange their affairs in their own quiet homes and become part of a band of adventurers in search of rich fortunes on the Pacific slope.

A company was speedily formed under the name of the Charlottetown-Californian Association. A substantial ship was obtained from James Peake, Esq., in the brig "Fanny", built in Charlottetown by Joseph Pippy, of 240 tons burden, jumper built, coppered and copper fastened. The price exacted was £4,000, Island currency, which was paid. The shares of the company were placed at $100 each.

* * *

Twelve of the Company were on the ship's articles to qualify them to take charge of the ship on her arrival out. The Captain and first mate were engaged for three years, the second mate and five or six seamen were shipped only for the run, for which they were to receive $5 each.

The "Fanny" was equipped with a set of the best charts that could be procured at Boston, a set of Marriott's signals, chronometer, marine barometer 3 or 4 compasses, a set of new spare sails, £100 worth of new spare rope, etc., and £800 to $1,000 in specie.

From an Island paper of November 1849 we quote the following account of the departure:

"Sailed from Charlottetown on the 12th inst., followed by the good wishes and prayers of several hundreds, the brig Fanny, direct for San Francisco, calling at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. This being the first vessel from this Island to the newly discovered Pactolus, deserves more than a passing notice. The Fanny is owned and fitted out by an Association of forty persons —mechanics, clerks, farmers,— all active, steady, sober men of good character and industrious habits, actuated for the most part, as we believe, with a laudable desire to better the condition of themselves and their families, by sharing in the western shores of North America. The Fanny has all her available space occupied by lumber (three house frames) bricks, coal, etc., and provisions of such kinds as will keep for two years.

"As no event of a like nature has ever occurred before in this town, that of an emigration from our shores of persons similarly circumstanced, so no event has called forth, to an equal degree, the heartfelt interest and sympathy for the adventure, some of whom are young men, connected with the oldest and most extensive families in the Colony, while others are themselves fathers of family, who leave wives and children to grieve their present departure and to hope for the successful issue of their venture.

"It added to the temporary interest of the scene that in the morning the sun arose in full effulgence and the weather throughout the day was warm and fine . . . an omen of success to the enterprising voyagers. The steamer Rose, with about three hundred persons on board, took the Fanny in tow at two o'clock, and in half an hour she was seen swiftly passing the chops of the harbour. The wharves which throughout the day had been crowded to excess with anxious lookers-on, became gradually deserted, and at length none were left but the truckmen plying their ordinary labour, and no vestige of the busy scene remained.

* * *

"We subjoin the following list of shareholders and passengers:

"Directors: Robert Percival, wheelwright; George Moore, accountant (secretary and treasurer); John Pidwell, cordwainer; George Owen, accountant; John Hawkins, carpenter; Jabez Barnard, builder; James Milner, tinsmith.

"Artemas Davison, blacksmith; Douglas Davison blacksmith; Edward Love, tanner; Christopher Smith, joiner; Robert Boyle, seaman; James Connell, plasterer; Barnabas S. Hodgson, clerk; Edward Buxton, attorney; George Holman, butcher; Thomas Keating, tonner; Isaac Ruler, farmer; James Hancock, butcher; Thomas Snelgrove, joiner; John McDonald, saddler; Richard Smith, joiner; John Norton, farmer; Stephen McCallum, shipwright; John Orr, shipwright; Malcolm McGougan, seaman; Peter McKinnon, farmer; John H. Gates, Jr., saddler; Lauchlin McLean clerk; James C. Pope, ship builder; Charles Wright, jiller; Edward Moore, baker; William Moore, clerk; William Barrett, tanner; John Putman, lime burner; Stephen Bovyer, farmer; Theophilus Chappelle surveyor of lumber; Charles Blatch, carpenter; William Nankivel, joiner; James Howard, miller.

"Passengers: James Gardiner, Edmund White, Thomas Poole.

"Captain, A. Campbell Irving.

"Mate: William Smith.

"Second Mate: Frederick Compton.

"All the Seamen are natives of the Island."

* * *

From all accounts it appears that by far the greater number of Islanders returned to their homes after a short and disillusioning experience on the gold coast. The story of their voyage, however, deserves a chapter to itself.

(To Be Continued)

WANTS VOTES FOR BIRTHS

GOULBURN, Australia — (CP) — Higher birthrate in Australia should be encouraged by giving fathers an extra vote for every son, mothers an extra vote for every daughter, W.C. Wentworth suggested at a meeting at the Australian Institute of Political Science.

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ALL-VEGETABLE LAXATIVE
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Threat To Liberty

(Toronto Globe and Mail)

Our political system depends to an overwhelming extent on the uncontrolled distribution of information—facts, ideas, opinions, discussion—to the people in order that they may form their own judgments as to how their servants, those they elect, are fulfilling their functions; whether they are carrying out their duties well or badly.

When a Government owns a radio system, and so controls the means of getting information to the nation, the temptation to misuse that instrument is ever present. This is true of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, as it was true of the Wartime Information Board and other similar propaganda agencies.

While Provincial Premiers have complained of the CBC and its abuses, now some are trying to set up a counter-radio system of their own. Saskatchewan's CCF Government wants permission from the Broadcasting Corporation to own and conduct radio stations. Manitoba already owns two radio stations. Mr. Duplessis of Quebec has had a measure passed which would set up a "Radio Quebec."

Mr. Howe on Friday in the House of Commons announced that radio is the sole responsibility of the Dominion Government. Mr. Duplessis interprets that statement as meaning that his Government cannot have a radio system of its own or cannot set up a radio station.

It would be better for the nation if no radio stations were owned by any Government, for the perils to our liberty are apparent when Governments own channels of information with the ever-ready opportunity of misusing them.

It would be considered unthinkable to any democrat for the Government to own the press, or newspapers in particular. Then the press would not dare to fulfil its proper and necessary function of judging and criticizing the actions of Government. Yet some public men close their eyes to the danger of the Government owning radio stations. It should be obvious to them that the principle of freedom of the air is no different and no less important than that of freedom of the press.

The trend toward Government ownership of the means of communications has already gone too far. Any extension of it into Provincial ownership of radio stations only adds to the present dangers.

WARY OF PIRATES

Ancient Greeks established the capital of Athens five miles inland as protection against the pirate-infested sea.

SLOPPY HOTEL GUESTS DISGUST CHAMBERMAID

EUGENE, Ore., May 8 — (CP) — Little Mrs. Emma Talbot, retiring after 47 years as a chambermaid says hotel guests have degenerated amazingly during the last half-century.

They shine shoes on towels and carry off half the hotel equipment, complained the 77-year-old woman, "and every year they are getting dirtier."

So the four foot 4 1-2 inch tall woman, who figures she's made 300,000 beds, decided never to make another bed for profit.

But "Little Emma," as hotel residents call her, wasn't ready to quit working at only 77. She's opening a clothing alteration shop. Cleaner work.

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RECIPE
Quick Cole Slaw
Combine 4 cups finely shredded cabbage, 1 green pepper cut in strips, 1 sweet red pepper cut in strips, few drops onion juice, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon sugar, dash pepper. Mix 5 tablespoons mayonnaise with 2 tablespoons Heinz White Vinegar. Pour over cabbage. Mix well. Serve in lettuce cups or salad bowl. Serves 8.

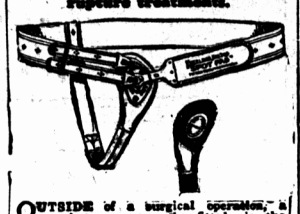
• For salad insurance choose the best vinegar you can buy, just as you choose the best fruits, and vegetables. That's the way to protect and enhance flavour.

HV-36N

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds

"I see you've been reading the Guardian Want Ads again, dear — how much money did you save for me this time?"

RUPTURED?
BEWARE!
Thousands of persons are being victimized each year by false claims of "Sure - Cure" rupture treatments.



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