

THE GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1857)
Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office
Department, Ottawa
The Island Guardian Publishing Co.
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Associate Editor, Frank Walker.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1949

A Rough Game And Dangerous

Ice hockey, as played by Canadians today, is fast becoming one of the world's most dangerous sports. Complaints and criticisms may be heard from coast to coast, in professional leagues and in amateur circuits. Will this result in this famous sport losing its top position of entertainment to millions of Canadians both on the sidelines and the icy playing surface? If the present type of play continues unabated with its ever-increasing number of serious casualties, then the sport will surely be lost and will gradually slide into oblivion in much the same way as Lacrosse. Young men today, preparing themselves for a business future, cannot afford to take part in an amateur sport that may cost them loss of time from their employment through minor injuries, or complete layoffs due to more serious injuries. Professional hockey players are protected to a certain extent by contracts which cover them should they be disabled during the current playing season. However, even professionals, if they are permanently injured, are in a very disadvantageous position with regard to their future welfare.

What is the answer? How is hockey going to remain in its place in the world of sport? Better control of the game by officials handling matches would appear at first to be the answer. However, this alone will not cut down the present high injury list. It must be remembered that hockey is the fastest team-game played. Players are shod with sharp steel blades, armed with sticks and partially protected by heavy equipment. Most players are capable of attaining a speed in excess of 30 m.p.h. and twelve players (with the exception of the two goal tenders) with this speed are confined on a playing surface approximately 190 feet by 90 feet or less, bounded by a wooden fence or boards. Let us figure it out for ourselves. Even with the strictest discipline on the playing surface, the game is naturally not meant for the timid. However the powers-that-be, who make and change various rules of the game have the control and can make or break hockey. If they find that the forward pass, as it is today, has increased the danger of an already quite dangerous game, then they should find means of adjusting the rules to curb this menace. If they find that certain types of body checking in vogue at the present time are causing many injuries, then these must be banned.

Apparently, today, the game has lost a great deal of the skill that was required in years gone by. The art of stick-handling is quickly becoming unnecessary. The tricky three-man attack with pretty angle passing is also becoming void. It appears both in professional and amateur hockey that today the main thing is to bang the puck into your opposing players' zone and keep it there by any means until some one manages to shoot the puck into the net. From such an ensuing struggle of perhaps eleven men inside the small space between the blue line and the end of the rink, a broken arm, a crushed collar bone, an eye injury or concussion would appear inevitable. If hockey is to continue in its present popular state then officials who control the rule book must make some drastic changes.

Alliance On Parliament Hill

Says a report from Parliament Hill: "Since Parliament opened last month... policy of the CCF in the Commons has been to side solidly with the Government against the Progressive Conservative Opposition."

Little new or strange in that, comments the Ottawa Journal. The CCF has been siding with the Government, and the Government with the CCF, all through recent years — the result is in our laws, regulations, controls.

There are two wings of the Liberal party: (1) The wing represented by men like Mr. C. G. Power, who want to keep the party Liberal, to stop its trend toward Socialism; (2) the wing, much greater in numbers, which consists of men either sympathetic with socialism or convinced that co-operation with the Socialists is necessary to power.

Mr. King when Prime Minister belonged to the latter group. Mr. King talked like a Manchester Liberal but acted often like a collectivist, seemingly believed in the "welfare state", never quite forgot what he learned at Jane Addams' Hull House in Chicago. He liked Mr. Coldwell, whose ideas often matched his own, and was often said of him that he thought Mr. Coldwell could succeed him as Liberal leader. The two men got on famously, with not a few Liberals convinced that Mr. Coldwell was reaping most from the friendship.

Mr. St. Laurent's position is not yet clear, though there are rumors of a tendency on his part to take advice and his policies from the younger and more Leftish members of his cabinet — men like Mr. Lester Pearson and Mr. Brooke Claxton — rather than from older and more conservative ministers such as Mr. C. D. Howe. Mr. Howe, who may not know much nor care much about the philosophy of Liberalism, is nevertheless not the sort of man who would have truck or trade with Socialism.

"What the future may bring," concludes the Journal, "we can but wait and see. The Socialist (CCF) course we can discern fairly clearly. The CCF, knowing that it cannot take power as a Socialist party, will aim to make Liberals their instruments and allies in forwarding Socialist policies. But whether Mr. St. Laurent will be agreeable to that is another matter. All his training, all the political signs of the day, must warn him of its danger."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Legislature. Your funeral will soon cost you less; that's what bureaucracy leads to.

The Scout-Cub concert being put on tonight and tomorrow by all city troops and packs should not only prove entertaining but an excellent recruiting stunt for the Movement.

Communists in Germany are offering a bicycle as a prize in what must be a unique contest for children. A British licensed newspaper reports that the requirement is to name ten persons who make jokes against the Communist-inspired Activist plan for increased production.

The hard fight which Sir Alan Herbert unsuccessfully waged against the bill to make Newfoundland our tenth Province was not because he opposed the union but because he felt that Newfoundland should have been represented in the negotiations by its own popularly chosen government.

That German women have less to unlearn than men and should be helped to take over the running of that country is the conviction of a United States Military Government consultant, Pauline E. Mandigo. The New York Times reports that she wants ten outstanding American women to show them the ropes.

To Islanders familiar with the marking practice at Prince of Wales College, the record of Princeton University is astonishing. The New Jersey college dismissed less than one per cent of the student body for scholastic deficiency at the end of the fall term.

Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings sometimes come wisdom. "The impression I got from the Chancellor's speech was, 'We are all Tories now.'" — Mr. W. Gallacher, Communist, M.P. for West Fife, commented on Sir Stafford Cripp's statement on Britain's four-year recovery programme. The Marxists are beginning to realize that Toryism has virtues far outdistancing the so-called panaceas of Communism.

"Scotland is for too thirled to the idea that education is something to be got out of books." — Mr. George S. Robertson, president of the Educational Institute of Scotland, declared in Edinburgh. "Thirl" is a Scottish form of "thrill", and has reference to a kind of servitude by which the grain produced by certain lands had to be ground at a certain mill at a certain price.

Need for more leaders in boys' work in the Maritimes was stressed at the annual meeting in Halifax of the Maritime Boys' Work Board. Rev. W. C. Machum of Saint John, president. Committee chairmen reported an expanded program during the last year but said work was handicapped by lack of sufficient leaders in most communities throughout the three provinces. The board passed a motion expressing congratulations to the Tuxis and Trail Rangers groups of Murray Harbor, P. E. I., which, under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Vesey, were placed second in the Dominion athletic contest last year.

William Willett, English Daylight Saving inventor, died this date 1915. The proposal to advance the clock during the summer months of the year so as to secure a working day more closely approximating to the hours of daylight was first advocated by Mr. Willett in 1905, and the first Daylight Saving Bill was introduced in the British House of Commons in 1908. It was not passed until 1916, and a committee appointed in 1917 to examine into its working strongly reported in favour of its continuance, and it may now be considered a permanent institution throughout the civilized world except Prince Edward Island.

It seems a lot of money to pay for support of farm produce when the Government refuses to permit the producers to get market prices. The Federal government still has available \$196,674,000 of the original \$200,000,000 fund provided for the price support of farm products, the Commons was told in a return tabled for Mr. Hazen Argue (C.C.F.—Wood Mountain). The agriculture department said \$4,557,000 has been spent for the purpose since 1944. Expenditures by years: Nova Scotia apples, amounts of \$1,000,000 and \$2,299,000 for the 1947 crop; \$1,025,000 for the 1948 crop. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island potatoes, amounts of \$109,395 and \$61,353 for the 1946 crop. Still under support: Potatoes from P. E. I. and some areas of New Brunswick, at \$1.15 per 100 points in growers' bins after April 1. Nova Scotia apples, \$3.90 per barrel fresh and \$2.50 a barrel for processing.

Seven years ago, on March 4, 1942, the first RAM heavily armoured Canadian cruiser tanks arrived in England. The RAM was developed in Canada early in 1941 by Canadian and British engineers working in co-operation with Canadian and American manufacturers. The tank had a cast armour plate upper hull and its chief armament was a 6-pounder gun mounted in the turret. Rapid future developments in tank design soon rendered the RAM obsolescent but it played an important role in the training of Canadian tank troops and in American and British tank design. Perhaps its most spectacular role was as an armoured carrier for the infantry in the battles preceding the fall of Falaise. Stripped of turrets and guns, and nicknamed "Kangaroos," the Rams ploughed through the enemy gun screens at night and deposited their loads of infantrymen behind the German lines. This ingenious use of tanks came as a staggering surprise to the enemy and they never recovered from it.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

TO KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT

Sir,—In the report of the Premier's speech in your issue of the 24th ultimo, appears the following: "There was, he said, 'a misconception with regard to the Dominion-Provincial scheme of constructing warehouses. Up till now the Provincial Government has paid the whole shot. The Dominion Government has paid nothing because, although they signed the contract, they do not want to go ahead with it at present. I want to assure the House that under the present contracts we will get out of it all right, because the collections are coming in. The warehouses are a success, and the people are paying the small charges which eventually will finance the scheme. I take it that probably the Dominion Government will come in again under a modified contract.'"

This quotation might, if not set right, cause some confusion in the minds of the public. The position of the Dominion Government is as follows: A sum of one hundred thousand dollars is available for the construction of potato storage warehouses on a co-operative basis. On the completion of an approved warehouse by a co-operative society or a group of farmers working in co-operation, the Dominion Government will pay the society as a grant and not as a loan, 37 1/2% of the actual cost of the construction. This money is available at the present time and the Dominion Government has never gone back on this arrangement.

I thought that in view of the above quotation, I should bring the facts to the attention of the public.

I am, Sir, etc. J. L. DOUGLAS.

Clothing Mission To Visit Canada

Eight leading business executives representing all sections of Britain's clothing industry leave for Canada on the Queen Elizabeth on March 2nd. They will make a swift but comprehensive survey of the prospects for increasing Britain's clothing exports to this important market.

These trade "Ambassadors" are members of the United Kingdom Clothing Mission which is officially sponsored and accompanied by an official of the Board of Trade — the third United Kingdom trade mission to visit Canada in the past six months. In the hustle of the three weeks at their disposal they will visit Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver to talk with trade buyers, store chiefs, distributors, Government officials and newspapermen.

In their intention to learn at first hand what the Canadian citizen likes to wear and why and to see to what extent Britain can supply more of his needs, The Mission wants to know how far such everyday articles of wear such as shirts, dresses, blouses, coats and rainwear, and suits can be provided from Britain's factories.

The Mission leaves England on March the 2nd, arriving Montreal six days later and remains in the country until at least the end of the month.

The members of the Mission are: Mr. N. Brenner, Mr. Seton Cotterill, and Mr. C. Butler, representing the Apparel and Fashion Industry's Association and the Light Clothing Federation; Mr. N.V. Dibb and Mr. R.E. Cook, representing the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation; Mr. S. Almond for the Rubber-proofed Garment Manufacturers' Association; Mr. T.W. Hague, for the Shirt, Collar and The Manufacturers' Federation; and Mr. E.M. Best for the National Association of Clothing and Rainwear Manufacturers.

Mr. T.W. Hague, a delegate to the Mission said: "Our object is to make as thorough an investigation into the Canadian clothing market as is possible in the time. We believe there is a far greater market available for British clothes. But we also know that the Canadian market is a specialized one in the sense that we need to cater for their preferences — preferences that are dictated by the climate and the North American average outlook. However, we are confident that with the great strides the industry has made in Britain in the post-war years we shall be able to send Canada the type of goods she wants at the right price and at the right time. We shall on our return to Britain make it our job to tell the trade what the Canadian people like, and we hope to convince our colleagues in the United Kingdom clothing industry that there is a permanent and long-term market for us there. For Britain to meet the demand for goods in this field is a challenge to the enterprise and imagination of the whole clothing industry. But it is a challenge we are confident of meeting."

Such dramatic results are not expected from the Mission. Obviously the expansion of the clothing trade between the two countries is a fairly long process. But it is hoped as a result of this Mission that United Kingdom clothing exporters will become Canada-minded and that Canadians will be convinced that "to stock British" is good business for both countries.

The need for Britain to sell more to Canada is urgent. The seriousness of the position was recently emphasized by Sir E.H. Gilpin, the Chairman of the Engineering Mission to Canada, when he said:



Lenten Meditations

The Times, London CHRISTIAN FASTING

Mahatma Gandhi's fasts and their influence upon times of crisis in India have become history, like his lamented death by violence. In many minds they must have raised again the question of the value of fasting as a means to the end, not of influencing public opinion but of spiritual discipline. In one of Gandhi's reported sayings he refers to "the training I undergo by freeing my soul from the bondage of the flesh." As an exemplar of the subordination of flesh to spirit, expressed in fasts undertaken to serve the nation, and for prophetic advocacy of non-violence as a principle of social conduct, he stands out as one of India's greatest leaders. Serious people everywhere, whatever be their religion, cannot ignore his teaching and example.

When everyone in England is under stress of short supplies, and is therefore keeping an involuntary fast, the Church's Lenten fasting may appear to be without meaning. But fasting, now by necessity, reduced, is never more than a means to an end: the means is a method of self-discipline, the end is spiritual growth.

It is the doom of religious formalism that it satisfies nobody. As an example it is as practically futile as in its spiritual effect upon character it is pernicious. A widely read woman's journal of pre-war days once invited its readers to exchange their customary diet at a midweek meal in Lent for "fish patties, peas in codfish nests, smelts with piquant sauce, and tasty kedgerree." What epicure would not readily accept that menu, even under the conditions of those days, as a substitute for scraps left over from the Sunday joint? Truly the human soul has an infinite capacity for self-deception!

The aim of Christian fasting is clearly expressed in the Lenten prayer "that, our flesh being subdued to the Spirit, we may ever obey Thy godly motions in righteousness and true holiness."

In contrast with the idea of a man's self-centred attempt to deify himself, the aim of his spirit, it is rather a response of the human spirit to the appeal of the Holy Spirit of God, who, when He comes, reveals man's spirit to be in thrall to what the New Testament calls the flesh—that is, human nature corrupted by sin. Whoever serves to destroy the flesh, the flesh makes room for God within, and throws open the doors of the spirit to His incoming. That is the purpose of fasting.

"To sell more to Canada in order to buy more of her products is a national task of extreme urgency and importance, and the seriousness of the position cannot be over-estimated." In 1948 Canada was Britain's largest single source of supply in the world. Over 22 per cent of Canada's exports were bought in Britain. But less than one third of these goods were paid for by exports to Canada from Britain, and the apparent deficit on trade amounted to one hundred and forty million pounds sterling. This deficit was financed mainly by E.R.P. dollars and the sterling area's gold and dollar resources. E.R.P. ends by mid-1962 at the latest, and the only way in which Britain can then pay for Canadian goods will be out of current dollar earnings. To help forward the expansion of dollar earnings is the job of the Mission. A quick look at recent statistics of trade between the two countries shows that already Britain has made some progress.

In the first six months of 1948 Canadian women bought for themselves and their children more cotton dresses from Britain than in the comparable period in the previous year, while Britain's exports of men's outer wear practically doubled in value. These increases are not matched in every section of the clothing industry, but they are indicative of what might be done. The British producer is aware that to appeal to the Canadian market his prices must be right and that deliveries must be quick.

To see, that this is done quickly and effectively is the aim of Britain's eight clothing ambassadors after they have talked with Canadians over the three thousand mile stretch of their tour.

The Poet's Corner

FLEET STREET I never see the newsboys run Amid the whirling street, With swift untrifling feet, To cry the latest venture done, But I expect one day to hear Them cry the crack of doom And shins from the tomb. With great Archangel Michael near: And see them running from the Fleet As messengers of God. With Heaven's tidings shod About their brave unwearied feet. —Shane Leslie.

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

STANDARD TIME From debates and proceedings in the Legislative Assembly, April 3, 1924: Hon. Mr. Sullivan (leader of the Government) moved second reading of an Act respecting Standard Time. He supposed every member was aware of the fact that last autumn the Railway and some other departments of the Dominion Government thought it expedient to adopt a new arrangement, made by the Railway managers for the governance of the railways of the United States and Canada, and it was found necessary to apply the same standard of time to the other Dominion departments. It is not desirable that we should have two standards of time in this Province, for by this the people are apt to be confused; and it has been thought advisable to pass a Bill, not for the purpose of changing the time, but to allow the Government to do so, if they find it will be satisfactory to the public and in the interests of the country. It is proposed to pass an Order-in-Council and to issue a proclamation giving due notice that after a certain time the public offices and public schools will be regulated by Standard Time. The difference between the new time and the old is about forty-seven minutes, and it might not be thought advisable to change the present system. The Bill will leave the matter altogether in the hands of the Government.

Mr. Perry (leader of the Opposition) did not see the necessity of giving the Government the power now asked for. Six months have passed since Standard Time was adopted in the Dominion offices, and no one has complained of any inconvenience. Should the Bill become law, it may affect the whole of our business arrangements. This Province has always used the old Sun time, and the people are not perhaps desirous to have any change. It would not do any good whatever, and it might cause great inconvenience to our Public Schools, as many of the teachers have no time-pieces.

Hon. Neil MacLeod: "How do they regulate their schools if they have no timepieces? It is to be hoped such is not the case." This was a great reflection upon the teachers up West, for he (Mr. MacLeod) knew that in King's and Queen's Counties they were provided with timepieces. The hon. member anticipates tremendous changes under Standard Time; he appears to think that the sun will not rise at the proper time, or that it may rise at midnight. He would assure the hon. member that the change will be merely in name. The same number of hours of work as at present will be performed. The clocks will simply be put back forty-seven minutes. The greatest inconvenience under the present system, resulted in making connections with other places during the travelling season.

The bill was reported agreed to after further discussion.

CONSIDER GERMAN IMMIGRANTS

OTTAWA, March 3.—(CP)—Consideration is being given by the government to the admission of selected German immigrants, it was learned today from a responsible official. At the moment a German national can be admitted to Canada only by order-in-council applicable to each individual case.

Notes By The Way

The weaker sex can put the cap on a fruit jar so that it takes a man 20 minutes to take it off. — Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

We wouldn't be surprised if there is something in the saying that "you can tax a rich man poor but you can't tax a poor man rich." — Lethbridge Herald.

Chicago is experimenting with a bus as big as a street car. This will go on until they make a bus so big they will start experimenting with street cars to make them smaller than buses. — Ifly, in Detroit Free Press.

Canada has always been a tactful nation; for lack of proper training it is rapidly becoming an ill-spoken, word-butcher nation. The remedy lies in a greater emphasis on grammar and composition in our schools, and if that emphasis demands that lesser subjects be dropped, let us drop them by all means. — Peterborough Examiner.

The rural charge, usually consisting of two, three or even more congregations scattered across the countryside, makes heavy demands upon its minister. Not only is he expected to conduct his Sunday services but he is criticized if he is not a good and repeated visitor. More than that, he is expected to put in an attendance every woman's meeting and every bun-and-olaf social events taking place within his far-flung territory. If we bear in mind that even in this day rural roads are not always good roads, especially during the winter season, we can begin to compute what this means to the minister in dollars and cents not only for the gasoline and other necessities but in repairs to his vehicle and depreciation upon it. — Brockville Recorder and Times.

A snappy little book has been prepared by the Department of Mines and Resources and the Canadian Association for Adult Education to tell immigrants about this country. It's called "This is Canada", and here is how it starts off: "The purpose of this book is to welcome you to Canada. Since you are to live here and become a citizen, the hope is that you will feel comfortable and at home in a very short time. Here are a few things it may be well to keep in mind... One thing our good friends kept in mind was that a map is always a help. When you turn the cover there is a large one of the Dominion with its provinces and 18 leading cities. But Hamilton? It's eliminated. No mention of it. Some of these conventions are getting a little too rigid!" — Hamilton Spectator.

Anyone not fully conversant with markets for vegetables might wonder why there should be any profit to be gained from a Provincial "Turnip Growers' meeting in Toronto. Turnips are turnips to the average person, who knows that some are larger than others and some seem harder to cut than others. It comes as a mild surprise then to learn just how important this branch of farming has become in Ontario, that turnips are being exported in large quantities to the United States. During recent years, according to the Department of Agriculture, export of turnips, particularly rutabagas, to the Southern States has grown to about two and three million bushels annually. This is serving a two-fold purpose, providing the farmers with a cash crop and also building up Canada's American dollar supply. — Fort William Times-Journal.

One of the knottiest of all social problems is presented at this time of the year by the galosh or common overshoe. The transcendent question is whether to leave the overshoes on the porch, where they will become as cold and clammy as a sackful of mackerel, or carry them into the kitchen, to dribble melting snow across the clean linoleum. The hostess argues fervently for the latter course, assuring the guest that it will be an honor and a privilege to have the galoshes muzzling up the kitchen. The guest, on the other hand, stubbornly maintains that the porch is the proper place to leave them, and that it will really be a privilege to let them freeze there on the concrete floor. In this situation, the hostess' husband gently seizes the overshoes and transports them mostly through the living room, while the guest observed that it is certainly a shame not to leave them on the porch. While no one has ever computed the time devoted to this well-mannered controversy

Come, and let us return unto the Lord; for He hath torn and He will heal us. He hath smitten and He will bind us up.

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QUICKIES BY KEN REYNOLDS



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