

THE GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1857)
Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office
Department, Ottawa.
The Island Guardian Publishing Co.
Editor and Managing Director, J. H. Burness;
Associate Editor, Frank Walker
The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than
the Weakest Ink.
CHARLOTTETOWN, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1948

Hon. Mr. Mayhew's Visit

Prince Edward Island extends a cordial greeting to the recently appointed Federal Minister of Fisheries, Hon. R. W. Mayhew, who arrived here over the week-end and is scheduled to remain for a few days.

Mr. Mayhew has represented the constituency of Victoria, B. C. in the House of Commons since 1937 and for the past few years has been one of the parliamentary assistant ministers before being elevated to full cabinet rank.

The Minister will not need to be reminded that next to agriculture our main source of wealth in this Province is from the sea, and that the development of our fishery resources is of vital concern.

Corny Commentators

Our staunch Liberal contemporary, the New Glasgow Eastern Chronicle, is peeved at the way the National Liberal Convention was mis-handled by the bevy of radio broadcasters.

The Chronicle concludes with the hope that when the Conservatives hold their convention in the autumn, "the CBC governors will have found muzzles for some of their loquacious employees."

Cost of Taxation

People in the United States are spending a lower percentage of their incomes for consumption than in previous peacetime years, according to Domestic Consumer Markets, a chart book prepared by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Retail sales are now about \$70,000,000,000 higher than in 1941, the board reports. Since the end of the war, it is noted, retail sales have maintained the same position relative to disposable income that prevailed during the two decades preceding the war.

But in the opening quarter of this year, total durable sales, it is reported were "still some \$7,600,000,000 below their normal position in relation to disposable income."

Similar trends are in evidence in this country, though on a less noticeable scale.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Governor-General in residence here.

The Island got its share of wind and rain.

This week a big attraction will be the official visit of Fisheries Minister Mayhew.

Back to normalcy—until another Old Home Week.

"Your beef will cost you more" but the farmers should be in pocket unless the tax-gatherers get after them, directly and indirectly.

A Prince who can go on a \$10,000,000 spree is not of the type who gives away dimes like the late John D. Rockefeller, the oil and rail millionaire.

Perhaps we should be thankful for small mercies. In spite of the many roads still to be hard surfaced there has been comparatively little dust to annoy tourists and Islanders.

It surely could not be that the removal of the ban on export of cattle, and consequent rise in the price of butcher meat here, was due to the coming visit of Prime Minister Mackenzie King to his "spiritual home" in U.S.A.

It was too bad the holiday-makers did not get the opportunity to enjoy the exhibition Friday and Saturday. It is unusual to have bad weather here in Old Home Week.

All will be interested in the visit of the Governor-General to the city Thursday to lay the corner stone of the new "Y" building. Apart from the opening of the exhibition, it will be His Excellency's only public engagement during his long holiday residence in our midst.

According to the Saturday Review, Mr. Hector Hughes, M.P., a back bencher, surprised a front opposition bencher, Mr. Henry Straus, by quoting Cicero's prior use of St. Paul's famous Civis Romanus sum. Another proof that it is never too late to acquire knowledge.

The Dairy Council of Canada's recent statement in favour of a butter substitute although surprising in itself is by no means unqualified. The conditions are that the Government is unable to import butter or re-introduce rationing.

The famous 303 will soon be no more a military weapon. The decision to adopt the American army service rifle as the personal weapon of Britain, France and the United States means much loss in tradition and in material, but the gain in facility of co-operation is incomparably greater.

Last March Argentina, after hard bargaining, took over the British owned railways in that country. Recent reports indicate that the result has not been all they hoped for. In fact the railways have since been losing so heavily that it is planned to tear up about 40 per cent of the track and concentrate on highways.

Just how far we are justified in going in adopting compulsory treatment of disease is hard to say. Obviously persons with communicable diseases should be compelled to undergo treatment but whether non-infectious diseases should render the victim subject to compulsory treatment is quite another question.

Pressed by inadequate provincial financing the Canadian Teachers Federation has recommended Federal assistance in the matter of education but without Federal control. The monetary need is obvious but if Dominion funds are earmarked for education it would be difficult to deny Ottawa the right to say at least what education consists of.

Sir George Otto Trevelyan, English statesman and man of letters, died this date 1928. He was a nephew and biographer of Lord Macaulay; sat in Parliament from 1865 to 1897 when he became Ambassador to Washington. His writings include, in addition to his famous Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, The Early History of Charles James Fox, The American Revolution, George III, and Charles Fox (2 vols.).

Mr. Grant Dexter, noted Liberal journalist, is authority for the statement that at the party's national convention the King Cabinet fought hard to defeat the freight rate resolution, which was an unqualified reversal of Government policy. "After hearing a member of the Cabinet speak against the resolution," says Mr. Dexter, "the resolution committee carried it by a vote of five to one. That particular minister no doubt retired to the eminence of the convention platform feeling as if he had been in collision with a steam roller."

Twelve and one-half steers bought a farmer a new Nine Hundred and Fifty Dollar car on time payments in 1940; eight and one-half steers bought him a new Sixteen Hundred Dollar car for cash in 1948 (writes Mr. John Atkins in The Scene from Shingwauk Farm). The fortunate farmer lives in the United States to which market the Canadian farmer cannot ship his steers. The Canadian beef producer's car costs him much more by reason of taxes which are supposed to discourage him from buying a car at all, and somewhat higher Canadian costs. The Canadian farmer is compelled to sell his steers for little more than half as much as an American farmer gets. On the whole, a Canadian farmer, who knows his costs and prices, estimates that he is forty per cent worse off, taking into account all he buys and sells, than the United States farmer.

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.

TAX ON CARS

Sir—The austerity tax on cars was 20 per cent on the first \$1,200, 30 per cent on the next \$800 and 75 per cent on the remainder of the wholesale price. And import restrictions still in effect limit imports to 75 per cent of a certain period.

I understand that in 1947 about \$85 million in U. S. funds went for complete cars, and about \$85 million for parts, and that Canadian cars are 60 to 70 per cent made in Canada.

The graduated tax would save U. S. dollars if it encouraged Canadian production and in view of the fact that we have deprived ourselves of essential commodities in order to conserve dollars, and other measures involving sacrifices by harassed Canadian consumers are lauded as though earning U. S. dollars were a noble achievement, I can't see why the tax should be levied on cars imported from high priced cars which are largely imported complete.

The tax has now been reduced to a flat 10 per cent on all cars. Wouldn't it have been better to drop the tax entirely on the first \$1,200 and retain the 50 and 75 per cent on the upper portion? We will probably have regulated ourselves for time and time again. I think the financial penalties on luxuries should stand as long as there are quantity restrictions.

I am, Sir, JOHN W. GILBERT Hanover, Ontario.

A Boost For Braces

(Hamilton Spectator) We get them from Paris. From New York or from London—portents of a garish revolution in men's haberdashery.

Canary-colored vests, purple straw hats and things like that are the most modest of the forecasts, and it is probably a profound sense of helplessness that prompts such nightmares.

Why not concentrate on braces? If half the ingenuity that went into imprinting Danubian sunsets and bacterial swooshes on neckties went into the glamorizing of braces, we figure that a real triumph would crown the perspiration war.

The Swiss, who are an intelligent people, have devised wonderful braces of intriguing totem poles and as relaxing as an old sweater. They are anything but an affront—indeed they are a form of peacock fodder to the rest of the world.

What could we not achieve with distinctive Canadian braces? Fathers of Confederation profiles, wild geese. Big apple leaflets, and pictorial emblems of an equally high order would flower. Bronze chains could hang from them and cross piece could give the Alpine climber joy.

Old Charlottetown

(By P. E. L.) PIONEER DAYS

From the accounts of early British immigration to this colony it would appear that such settlements as were made were placed at or near former French settlements and in the instance of the side the sea. This was a double advantage, in that it gave ready access to sea food and made the problem of clearing the lands less acute, and the French uplands had overrun the French uplands even by the date of Holland's survey in 1765.

Of the three isolated Scottish settlements that of Covehead had the best start, having landed without accident, and thus saved their provisions, clothing, and utensils. They, like the people of Prince's Cove and Tracadie, had not been entirely destitute of means, nor driven from home by stress of poverty. Rather, they had sought to acquire lands in a new world as yet unencumbered. The Malpeque people had lost their supplies at their very door, later settlers at Covehead and St. Peters had been plundered by American fishermen and privateers, and the Tracadie clan had lost one shipload of provisions, so that all were more or less victims of fate, but they were men of pluck and resource, fit subjects to found a new colony.

In the period under consideration no settler rose above the log hut; but there was plenty of wood to burn; and, although wind and snow beat through the cracks, a cheerful fire flamed in the chimney, and their beds of straw were piled high with blankets. Tom Curtis, a Hampshire youth who emigrated to New London in 1775, slept in a straw bed, like a cabin bed, under ten blankets.

Luxuries were unknown and necessities were scarce; but there was food in the woods and in the sea, to be had for the taking. Though the first hut Curtis entered looked like a cow house, a goose was cooking for dinner; and, though he lived most of the winter on salt fish and potatoes supplemented by a little bread, he was never in better health. At times rum, sugar and molasses could be bought; but these were uncertain. On the whole, it was a struggle for bare existence without thought.



The Problem Of The Arab Refugees Sermonless Services

(By W. N. EWER)

The "Palestine Question" has entered a new phase. The truth, if unsteady and punctuated, by charges and counter charges of infringement, exists, and the United Nations has again to face the problem of a settlement.

The difficulties are no less than they were. Some of the Arab statesmen may have realized that the establishment of some form of Jewish State is an irrevocable fact, since there is no possibility of their being permitted, even if they were, to overthrow it by force.

But on the other hand, Jewish claims are beginning to increase. The familiar argument is heard that, on strategic grounds, the frontiers of "Israel" must be changed and its territory increased in order to provide security against possible future Arab aggression. The more extreme Zionist organizations reiterate their claim that all Palestine must be included in the Jewish State.

And there is now further complication of the Arab refugees who have fled from Jewish-controlled areas. This, as Britain's representative, Sir Alexander Cadogan, has pointed out to the Security Council, is now "a major factor in the Palestine problem," as well as a tragedy of human suffering.

The flight began in April when the Jews took over control of Jaffa and Haifa. A Jewish agency spokesman has described it as the result of a flight psychosis. "Fear" is a franker word. Fear—even if unreasonable—develops into panic. And nothing was more certain of their own faith to ally it.

In those months of the spring and early summer, nearly the whole Arab population of the Jewish-controlled territory fled, taking with them what they could carry, leaving their homes, their jobs, their land.

Estimates of the total number of these refugees vary, and there are no accurate figures. The lowest assessment is some 250,000; and even this, as Sir Alexander Cadogan has pointed out, is less than the total number of Jewish "displaced persons" in Europe and it is almost certainly far too low a figure.

It has been a mass exodus not of social relaxation, educational or religious facilities. From the point of view of religious guidance, the Tracadie settlers were better off, in that Father James MacDonald served them as well as the Acadians. The other settlers were largely Presbyterian, and saw no clergyman of their own faith prior to 1791. On that date, Dr. MacGregor found that there were good books in circulation at Covehead, but the young people of Malpeque, 10 years of age, had never seen a minister and did not know how to behave in church. Even in Charlottetown two visits from Rev. John Engleson, 1778 and 1774, afforded the only opportunity for religious observance, prior to the arrival of Parson Desbrisay in 1776. At this date also, there was not a school nor a school teacher on the island.

From an article by Dr. D. O. Harvey in the Dalhousie Review, January, 1932.

The Poet's Corner

MAN'S NEED

Man's need is fractional In the firmament's integers He sees a trivial arc Of the bear's geometry; A twinkling spark Of the planetary fire; A trickle of air In the flooding atmosphere; The sparrow's inch of sun In the hawk's aerial stadium; The minnow's pinch of pool In Leviathan's aquarium. Not the thundered word But the whispered syllable; Not the exalted number But the kneeling decimal. —David Ross in "Poet's Gold."

Notes By The Way

The height of a girl's ambition is usually around six feet. — Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

Ottawa charwomen are now officially woman cleaners. In other words, detergent engineers. — Toronto Star.

One of the best business friends a man can have is a clean shirt. — Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

The immediate and main purpose of sound and abundant nourishment, healthy surroundings and physical training and development is to render the body a fit and vigor instrument of life on whose vigor and powers of endurance work and pleasure alike depend. Education, more particularly in a Christian country, is poles asunder from war, yet we cannot forget or ignore the truth, twice within recent memory revealed with such startling suddenness and alarm, that the safety as well as the influence of a nation is reducible in the last resort to terms of physical efficiency, directed, of course, as drawn must always be, by brain. The surest preventive of war is the strength, physical and moral of the nation and Empire — Guelph Mercury.

It is sometimes pleasant to dally at the table after a good meal, but it is also one way to make nuisance of yourself in a busy restaurant or railroad dining car. There are hungry people waiting for seats and service. The waiter or waitress may also be waiting for another and more profitable customer, or to go home. An enterprising restaurant keeper in Boston hopes to put an end to table parking by installing meters. When dessert is served, the waitress will turn on the meter, which will tick off twenty minutes and then serve notice that time is up. The customer, however, can keep the table or both by depositing a quarter for every additional twenty minutes. The waitress gets the quarters for the secret satisfaction of keeping from keepers other waiting. In dining cars of railroad trains they may do so because the car is cool and the seat is comfortable. There is sometimes called "seat-crashers" in the restaurant trade, and the parking meter may cure them. — Philadelphia Bulletin.

To turn out one pound of honey, it is estimated that honey bees must have taken in the area from more than 60,000 clover blossoms, and to accomplish this there would be required some 2,750,000 visits to the blossoms by the bees. In other words, to collect sufficient nectar to make up one pound of honey, a bee must proceed from hive to flower and back again 2,750,000 times. When one considers the distance honey bees sometimes traverse in search of clover fields, in some cases a mile or two from the hive, one begins to obtain an idea, in a slight degree, of the number of miles the industrious little creatures must travel in order that man may possess a pound of honey. — Guelph Mercury.

Advertisement for Old Chum tobacco. Features a large illustration of a bear and the text: 'Good Companions Men who try Old Chum stay with it for keeps! For Old Chum has character all its own... distinctive aroma... fresh, cool, long-lasting flavour. Buy a package of Old Chum—today! OLD CHUM The Tobacco of Quality'.

Advertisement for H. L. Sear fire insurance. Text: 'FIRES KNOW NO FAVORITES THE NEXT FIRE MAY BE IN YOUR HOME OR PLACE OF BUSINESS If You Need Fire Insurance— Telephone, Write or Call on H. L. SEAR 86 Great Geo. St. Charlotte town Telephone No. 320 P. O. Box 356'.

Advertisement for Hard Coal. Text: 'HARD COAL D. L. and W. "BLUE COAL" WE ARE UNLOADING 300 TONS HIGH GRADE AMERICAN ANTHRACITE COAL A. PICKARD & CO. PHONE 240'.