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

CHARLOTTETOWN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1948

The Issue is Bureaucracy

In protesting against the ruling of the Board of Transport Commissioners on the freight rates issue, the dissenting Provinces took the ground that the Board provides "a wholly inadequate machinery for the proper consideration of this problem," and that responsibility for a decision rests with the Governor-in-Council.

This is sound Liberal gospel, at least as announced in a recently published pamphlet: "Convention Prelude: A Survey of Liberal Opinion," which is a reprint of a series of authoritative articles on Liberalism appearing in the Winnipeg Free Press. The leading article in the pamphlet is on Democracy vs. Bureaucracy, by the Hon. C. G. Power, P.C., a former member of the King Cabinet, who has just announced that he is in the running for the Liberal Party leadership. Mr. Power has this to say:

"The practice of conferring power without responsibility upon Boards, Commissions and Crown Companies should cease. These bodies must be as much under the authority of the Minister of the Department concerned as are ordinary civil servants in the same department, and he should be answerable to the same extent for their acts of omission or commission. When it is made clear that special extraordinary powers are absolutely necessary in order to deal with certain contingencies let Parliament delegate these powers, but only to the Minister who shall be specifically mentioned in the legislation, and who shall be answerable to Parliament for the exercise thereof.

"Moreover, the special authority conferred should be for specific purposes and the objections clearly stated in the legislation. The authority itself should be limited in extent to that which is required for these specific purposes—no omnibus clauses with a little more for good measure 'in case they were needed.' Finally, this authority granted to the Minister should be limited as to time and the law itself re-enacted at each session of Parliament, if the contingency continues to exist. This procedure would ensure an annual review of the powers granted by Parliament, an annual report of the administration of the law, and an annual submission by the Minister of the exercise of the powers conferred upon him."

As the dissenting Provinces have pointed out, the constitution, powers and duties of the Board of Transport Commissioners, including the statutory provisions under which it functions as a regulatory body, should themselves be subjected to a Royal Commission inquiry. A creature of the Railway Act, the Board's only proper functions are limited to the degree permitted by that Act. As an administrative tribunal, its powers are only those given to it by Parliament and those powers do not enable it to carry out the broad and revolutionary changes proposed in its tampering with the freight rate structure.

Those Slow Britishers

The first public demonstration in Britain of a new method of weed and pest control from the air by helicopter was given this month near Cambridge. Experiments have previously been made in the United States in spraying crops from a helicopter. But the United Kingdom method introduces a fresh technique based on an important new principle. The slipstream of air moving down from the helicopter's rotor at a speed of 20 miles per hour is used to carry the spray onto the crops. The rebound caused by the stream of air striking the ground enables the spray to reach the underside of the leaves which up till now have been so difficult to protect adequately. The machine is flown very low, coming down to within one or two feet above the plants. It can travel sideways, backwards or forwards with equal ease or hover for several minutes over one spot.

Mr. Gardiner's Campaign

Rt. Hon. Mr. Gardiner's spirited campaign for the Liberal leadership has been aided considerably by the Liberal debacle in Quebec in which Rt. Hon. L. St. Laurent played so prominent a part. The Minister of Agriculture, letting no grass grow under his feet, recently made public his platform for Canada. It calls for a more aggressive development of Canada's natural resources; less centralization of industry in Ontario and Quebec and more equitable distribution of industry throughout the Dominion through a \$150,000,000 project for harnessing water power and utilizing coal and iron deposits; an immigration policy that would double the Dominion's population by 1963; a \$150,000,000 project for storage and utilization of water in Western Canada for agricultural purposes; expansion of social security policies, including a contributory old age pension plan applicable at the age of 65, national health insurance, etc.; transcontinental highway system in Canada; development of fishing industry on inland lakes; active policies to enlarge and balance Canada's export and import trade with the United Kingdom and the United States; building a greater number of ships; a foreign policy entailing closer co-operation with Britain and the Commonwealth, while continuing to co-operate with the United States.

This list, comments the Sydney Post-Record, is impressive. It will appeal to a great many people, if adequately presented. And

who doubts Mr. Gardiner's ability to do that? It may be said, with truth, that some parts of the policy are scarcely original with the Minister of Agriculture, but that does not make them any the less attractive. Moreover, Mr. Gardiner has "got there first" with his presentation and will be able to make some advantage out of that fact. Regardless of what some people may think of his skill in the art of "politics," he will make a strong bid to acquire the mantle of Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

EDITORIAL NOTES

'And if these poor limbs die, safest of all.'

The Governor-General in residence here.

Seven more days till Old Home Week.

Rain at night is bad for haymaking, but good for other crops and tourists.

Some speculators gambling in second-hand cars in the "Black Market," got caught by the drop in excise duties Saturday.

Charlottetown's Sea Cadets have gone to camp at Mahone Bay. Camp life and a trip in a R. C. N. ship should be something to be remembered.

The Socialist members of the British House of Commons who objected to experiments in serving beaver tail soup must retain a certain conservatism in eating habits if not in politics.

The anti-margarine brigade has switched from a political attack on the ban to disputing the legal power of the Dominion Government to impose it. The forces of agriculture must also now be switched accordingly.

"Will be passed on to the consumer," is the refrain where ceiling releases are stated to involve the increase in cost of raw material, etc., to manufacturers. Similarly, reduction in the additional excise tax means a reduction to the consumer. So far as the average farmer is concerned he is "out" in both regards.

The thoughtfulness and consideration of the Government in the interest of rank-and-file Liberals was never more evident than in the adjustment in taxes and prices on the eve of the Liberal Convention. A prime cause of vexation and criticism has been removed, and the Convention speeches will be correspondingly more optimistic.

U. E. F. B. (United Emergency Fund for Britain) provides the answer to many of the difficulties of aiding the unfortunate in the Old Country. Among other things free ocean freight and inland transportation, customs exemption and free warehousing facilities as well as the advantage of large scale buying are all made possible by this service.

An acute observation on socialist propaganda was recently made by Mr. Blair Fraser, Ottawa editor of Maclean's Magazine when he pointed out that, "Socialism has been allowed a quite unnecessary advantage... their enemies have done them the service of putting the Socialist label on measures of social reform that nearly everybody wanted."

State medicine seems to require altogether new approach by the medical and dental professions. For instance a Liverpool dentist addressing the British Dental Association gave this advice for dealing with awkward children, "Pick them up and put them out of the surgery telling them you have no time for them," he said. "The shock of this is usually successful, especially if there is some toothache."

Now that the Hon. C. G. Power has thrown his cap in the ring, there should be something more doing in the selection of a Liberal Leader than merely endorsing what has erroneously been assumed as Prime Minister King's choice. The backers of Agriculture Minister Gardiner have gained courage to organize more hopefully in his support. The Island delegation leave here tomorrow in specially reserved saloon C. N. R. cars.

Rupert Brooke, English poet, born this date 1887; was a great traveller having visited prior to 1914 the Continent of Europe, the United States, Canada and the South Seas. At the outbreak of Great War I he joined the Royal Naval Division, serving in Antwerp in 1914 and with the Mediterranean Expeditionary force the following year, dying on the French Hospital ship at Lemnos. His Letters and Papers published in 1918. His output though small is of high rank, he being a master of the sonnet form: "Safe shall be my going, Secretly armed against all death's endeavour; Safe though all safety's lost; safe where men fall; "

A four-storied scientific apparatus 40 feet high—designed to ensure that domestic heating appliances give their maximum efficiency—is now complete at the Government Fuel Research Station, Greenwich, (London). Called the "calorimeter" building, it is the only one of its kind in the world. Its main feature is a battery of four calorimeter cabinets—each about the average size of a living room—made of 240 copper and plywood panels. Every one is a sensitive heat-detecting instrument. Heating appliances of every kind are installed in the cabinets and their performance tested under constant conditions. Distribution of heat in the walls, floor, ceiling and in every corner of the room is automatically recorded on an instrument.

Soil Erosion Knows No Boundaries

(By Dr. H. H. Bennett, chief of U.S. Soil Conservation Service, in an address at a recent joint meeting of the Maritime Branch of the Agricultural Institute of Canada.)

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The individual farmer is the master of his own acreage and he quite properly should and does stand the expense of those conservation and related improvements which benefit him individually and directly. But, when we add together such beneficial improvements on hundreds of thousands of farms and ranches, especially in county, watershed, or other well-defined areas, the overall public benefit may exceed the gains to the individual landholders affected. When the farmer's per acre production and income are increased and his family's health and general standard of living are raised—as it almost invariably is as a result of his using good conservation farming measures—many other parts of society also share in the gains: The local business community where the farmer trades sees business pick up. Schools and churches quickly reflect the improved condition. Local and general government, which depend on the income from products of the land for such a large share of their tax revenues, find those revenues increased. So it is that soil conservation sets up an endless chain of increased wealth.

Government, then, properly should share the responsibility and cost of any country's soil conservation program. And we have conclusive proof, which I could recite in detail if I had time, that the kind of soil conservation I have been talking about does pay back through these different channels more than it costs to either the individual or the government.

Flood control, which I know is one of your problems here in Nova Scotia, is an illustration of how soil and water conservation treatment of lands on watersheds actually benefits the public and the state as well as the individual landowner and operator whose land actually is treated in the first instance. Floods—which cause untold property destruction and loss of human life—are no more than raindrops, infinitely multiplied and allowed to concentrate into uncontrolled torrents, which sweep destructively over the banks of streams. You know about that up here, as major portions of some of your watersheds become stripped of their protective timber in lumbering operations and the unrestrained water sweeps down through your valleys.

In the United States, we finally have come to recognize upstream flood control as part of our national policy. Such control of upstream rain complements downstream detention structures, as levees, and other major engineering works. Already, the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service, in co-operation with the Army Engineers, are engaged in conservation operations on 11 flood control watersheds while a large number of flood control investigations and surveys are under way looking to extension of this important undertaking. Although we work in cooperation with farmers through soil conservation districts, the Federal Government bears a substantial share of the cost outright, because the public benefits primarily.

Another effective item in our soil conservation program has been the government purchase and management by the Soil Conservation Service, of sub-marginal lands, that is, lands which in times past were brought under the plow which never should have been cultivated—never without adequate protection at any rate. Several millions of acres of such land have been improved and are now being operated profitably as grass-land or timber land—that is, under proper use and protection.

As to how certain phases of our program might be adapted to conditions up here in the Maritimes: It clearly is not possible for me to go into technical detail in this respect, practice by practice. For example, I could tell about our conservation work around Presque Isle, Maine, as a similar area. Rather, I feel that the adaptability of this program, with such refinements as may be necessary to meet your purely local situations, suggests itself from a study of our experiences.

Already, I have observed, Canada and her various provinces have taken positive steps looking to a comprehensive approach to your erosion and other land-use problems. I am thinking, for instance, of the forward-looking findings of your National Committee on Soil Conservation, from which I quoted earlier; of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act passed by Parliament in 1935; and the water development and other conservation projects already completed under it; of the community pasture projects in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, similar to our own government-purchase projects mentioned a moment ago; of the soil management and fertility demonstration and experimental work through your own Experimental Station here at Nappan, and through other Dominion experimental stations, Provincial depart-



The Time For Reconciliation In Palestine

(By W. N. Ever)

The truce accepted by both sides in Palestine on order of the United Nations Security Council is as yet no more than a lull in the fighting. It is uneasy and unstable. Both parties insist that it cannot last indefinitely; that if there is no settlement there must be renewed war until the issue is decided. The Arab Government have only accepted under intense pressure and because they would not flout the Council's authority.

They accuse the Jews of having brought in armaments and fighting men during the earlier truce. And certainly Israeli forces, when the fighting was resumed, had larger bombers and heavier artillery than before.

There will be restlessness and pressure on both sides for denunciation of the new truce. There may well be violations of it. Israeli authorities have little or no control over Irgun Zvai Leumi or over the Stern Gang; nor is there absolute discipline in the Arab ranks.

The position is unstable. And yet the chances of a settlement by consent (though not by agreement) are better than they have been.

For the enforcement of truce upon reluctant Arab States implies that the Council (or a sufficient majority of it) is in fact prepared to enforce a solution upon them, and that this solution will include the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine. The Arabs have, in effect, been told that they will not be allowed even to attempt to overthrow the "Republic of Israel" by force. That institution has to all intents and purposes been taken under the protection of the Council. Not merely its existence, but even its immunity from any threat of attack are now patently guaranteed.

The issue is decided. And the Arabs know it. That is the reason for the reluctance and bitterness of their acceptance. They knew that they were in fact being called upon to accept not merely a truce but partition and the creation of a Jewish State that would mean the end of their long struggle for "unity and independence of Palestine"; and that there could be no going back—partition is decided and will be enforced upon the Arabs. And they will submit to force but with the conviction that they are the victims of a great injustice, and that the verdict has been given, not on considerations of equity or Palestinian welfare, but because of Jewish and irrelevant political factors.

That settles the old, only to raise a new, Palestine problem. An imposed peace, improvised frontiers, a disrupted economy, displaced populations and bitterness and suspicion between the two communities give little hope for the future.

There is no real solution without some measure of reconciliation. ment of agriculture, the agricultural colleges; and others, including development by one of your leading western Canadian wheat ranchers of the Noble blade, a stubble-mulch tillage implement now widely used in Montana and other northern Great Plains grain-growing states for wind erosion control.

Socialized Medicine And Private Practise

(Telegraph-Journal)

Sir William Fletcher Shaw of Manchester, England, a founder and past president of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, said in an interview here that it is his belief that private medical practice in England despite the recent introduction of socialized medicine. Sir William, who addressed the Saint John Medical Country Club Friday evening, said it was still too early to predict the effects of the introduction of socialized medicine. "What the future holds no one can say at present... my feeling is that there still will be a good deal of private practice... whether that guess is right, I nor anyone can say until it is in operation for some time."

At the end of a Dominion-wide tour, Sir William discussed the effect of a war-invoked shift in food distribution in Great Britain and the benefit of young medical men studying overseas.

Socialized medicine was introduced in Britain since he arrived in Canada in May. Sir William said. He explained that under the new plan everyone in Great Britain can claim free medical attention—but at the same time they can continue as private patients if they wish.

With social medicine, Sir William explained, patients who have paid their private practitioners to visit them in their homes, under the scheme, will have to visit the doctor's surgery—unless unable to do so. They will have the right to go to hospitals for treatments and operations, but without free choice of doctor. The staff doctor on duty will do the work.

Sir William said doctors will continue to control the period a person is away from work due to sickness. The British Medical Association had feared that government control might result in a shortening of the time granted by doctors to persons to recuperate—during that time a workman is on sickness compensation.

The former holder of the Pothergill Chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Manchester said that he felt that the greatest benefit

of four and sixteen and they have been distributed among other Balu countries. The Greek government has recently asked for their return. The purpose is to obtain recruits for communism at a greater rate than their own birthrate affords and of a different nationality. The children taken are all at the age when they can be taught the primary lessons of the Communist way of living and to forget their Greek nationality and homes. It is difficult to imagine a more ruthless or brutal method of recruiting Communist ranks.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Why has the apple industry of Ontario fallen so low? Why do we have to eat British Columbian and Nova Scotian fruit? What has happened to our orchards? Was it cost of spraying and care, lack of trained orchardists, or a falling demand that was responsible? Was it never more than a sideline? Was it so hard to read survey on the sad state of affairs and try to discover some way to restore a source of health and gastronomic delight.—London Free Press.

Notes By The Way

For a nation that hopes to live beyond the parish pump, to live up to the high foreign policies that involve military commitments in an Atlantic alliance—our showing is pitifully inadequate. In an armed and restless world we don't seem to know or care about preparedness. Our Government, which should both know and care and give us leadership, seems equally disinterested. We can't go on forever being a country with a loud bark and no bite, a country in which men who earnestly believe in preparedness are usually called warmongers. Some day somebody is going to call our bluff.—Vancouver Province.

Smallpox is rapidly approaching extinction in the United States. In 1947 there were only 173 cases of the disease reported in the entire country, as compared with 356 cases the year before and with 11,873 in 1937. This is a reduction of more than 50 percent in a single year and of more than 93 percent in a decade. Furthermore progress in the eradication of smallpox is continuing; in the first 20 weeks of 1948 there were only 45 cases, about one-third the corresponding figure of a year ago. seventeen States and the District of Columbia were entirely free from the disease in 1947, while in six other States reported only one case each.—Metropolitan Life Bulletin.

Never before has there been greater interest in the problem of housing than there is today and what is being done in Britain may be of interest in Canada and to Canadians. The British minister of town and country planning, announced the other day that a design will be suitable for a population of 50,000 people. It will be named Eastlondon and within 10 to 15 years, should provide a model of town building for the whole of Britain. Seven local authorities and other interested bodies unanimously agreed on plans for this new town at the ministry recently. An area of about 7,000 acres is to be designated as site under the provisions of the New Town Act. On this will be built homes for all classes of the community together with proper facilities for communal activities and a varied range of industrial activity.—Niagara Falls Review.

Not the least menacing of the new techniques introduced into law enforcement by Russia is one being practiced on a large scale in Greece. It is that of mass kidnapping. According to a statement by Queen Frederika of that country guerrillas from bordering states have seized in raids over the border no less than 8,000 children and perhaps as many as 10,000. They have been between the ages

Owing to persecutions in 16th-century England, thousands of wanted men and women hid in secretly-built rooms in the homes of friends, and their concealment was rarely made known to other members of the household. Although the hiding persons dared not move about or light a candle until midnight they were occasionally seen through the windows by neighbors or heard on secret staircases by servants. These experiences so thoroughly convinced the people in the existence of ghosts that today some 150 luxurious country houses in Britain cannot be rented because of rumored visitation of phantoms.—Collier's.

The Poet's Corner

ONLY THE DREAM IS REAL

Only the dream is real. There is no plan Transcending even a rose's timid glory, A cricket's summer song. The way of man Are stupor of the flesh, and transitory.

There is no truth but dreams; yet man must spend His gift of quiet days in storm and stress, Unheeding that a single breath will end With one swift stroke the hoax of worldliness.

Only the dream will last. Some distant day The wheel will falter, and the eilient sun Will see the last beam leveled to decay. And all man's futile clangor spent and done. Yet after brick and steel and stone are gone And flesh and blood are dust, the dream lives on.

—Anderson M. Scroggs.

the general health of large masses of British people had been improved through rationing. Food supplies, he explained, are "much better distributed," than formerly. In earlier years large masses were badly fed, now all get their fair share, although many who had excessive fat before are at present restricted in variety. Sir William said the restriction was felt through the monotony of diet and the fact that rationing prevented entertaining. He noted that many people with friends in Canada and other overseas points received food parcels which were more than welcome. "We manage very well," he said, "and we know the masses are getting their share."

Sir William said this is his third visit to Canada, but his first to the Western provinces and the Maritimes. He will motor from Saint John to Halifax, from where he will return to England. He remarked on the number of new hospital buildings across the country. In visits to many of them, he noted up-to-date methods and equipment were prevalent. Representing the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists on the Canadian visit, Sir William has visited members and fellows of that body across the Dominion. He said there were numerous fellows in Canada. A "considerable number" of Canadian students go to England during their training, he said, and while there become members of the organization. He remarked

that the "great benefit" is not so much the active training as the facilities in Canada—but the opportunity to meet young doctors from other parts of the world. Young doctors from South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and India were there in training as well—"they have a chance to broaden their minds that would be impossible in smaller centers. For that reason I hope we continue to receive medical students, it's good for us and good for them." Sir William said that arrangements have been made whereby the association could appoint a small number to hospital posts in the United Kingdom before they leave Canada.

NO TWO ALIKE Patterns formed by the minute ridges on the finger tips differ in each individual and are different for each finger.