

THE GUARDIAN

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

CHARLOTTETOWN THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1948

Prairie Irrigation Plans

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia members of the House of Commons are reported to be seeking a Maritime version of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, a measure under which the Dominion Government is pledged to spend \$100,000,000 on Western irrigation to add to the agricultural productivity of Alberta and South Saskatchewan.

Other arguments against the scheme, suggested by a Winnipeg correspondent are: A terrific job of work has to be done by individual farmers to prepare their land for irrigation.

An irrigation charge of \$1 a year per acre may seem modest enough. But on 640 acres it is \$640 a year, and if the farmer falls behind he may never catch up.

Already there is difficulty in getting farmers to use water where water is available. In southwestern Saskatchewan a lake 18 miles long and 30 feet deep has been constructed south of Swift Current at Duncairn.

The trouble seems to be that between the blue print stage of irrigation and the ultimate achievement of a good life lies an immense gap. Dry land farmers will have to learn to handle water, to be sold on the merits of using water from irrigation ditches, to make peace with conditions of irrigation farming.

Ultimately, irrigation will make it possible for the West to hold more people. In the dry areas, a farmer may require 600 to 1,000 acres to survive and prosper.

Prayer From Washington

Unlike our own House of Commons whose sessions are begun each day with set prayers, the U. S. House of Representatives employs varying prayers, according to the spirit of the chaplain each day and the state of the nation or the world.

From the Congressional Record the Ottawa Journal reprints the following prayer given by the Congressional Chaplain on January 16, a prayer which is said to have delighted its listeners and is finding its way in printed form on to the walls of many a Washington office.

"Our Father, we turn to Thee because we are sore vexed with our own thoughts. Our minds plague us with questionings we cannot answer, and history confronts us with responsibilities we cannot evade. Who among us is sufficient for these things?"

"We are humbled by our experience of failure and driven by pressure to act before we are sure what Thou wouldst have us do. Thou knowest our deadlines as Thou knowest our need. We cannot push Thee, for Thou wilt not be hurried. But only Thou canst keep us from being pushed."

Dairy Products And Poultry

Stocks of creamery butter in Canada on February 1 amounted to 31,567,900 pounds compared with 43,895,100 on January 1 and 31,899,300 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Stocks of evaporated whole milk held by or for manufacturers were lower on February 1, totalling 3,353,800 pounds compared with 5,190,600 on January 1 and 12,849,300 last year. February 1 holdings of skim milk powder amounted to 3,722,300 pounds compared with 4,849,100 on January 1 and 2,420,300 on February 1, 1947.

Shell eggs in storage on February 1 amounted to 2,551,700 dozen compared with 2,422,200 on January 1 and 2,144,200 on the same date last year, while the holdings of frozen

egg meats totalled 9,232,000 pounds compared with 11,165,600 a month ago and 4,895,300 on February 1, 1947. Poultry meat stocks on February 1 amounted to 31,427,000 pounds compared with 34,973,300 on January 1 and 29,542,400 a year ago.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is quite light from 6:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. these days.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides dine together at the Charlottetown this evening in celebration of Baden-Powell in Memoriam Anniversary.

The streets and sidewalks are atrocious, but a month hence the B. I. S. will have dry walking for their annual parade and we will have forgotten all about present discomforts.

Satan still finds mischief for idlers to do, notwithstanding all the physically fit and other programmes provided for our rising hopes. The need of police all over Canada was never more evident.

Russian propagandists like others of their kind believe in repetition. They tell you they are going to tell you, they tell you, then they tell you that they told you. Then they start all over again.

In calling Maritime unemployment "largely seasonal" Labour Minister Mitchell must be looking forward to a booming Halifax when the St. Lawrence opens, and the election heavens in sight.

There is one university fad which is not likely to become a permanent part of college life. Beauty contests for babies of students will almost certainly cease with the graduation of the crop of student-veterans.

The Sanatorium nurses are now in line with those of other hospitals, and deservedly had a largely attended graduation ceremony. In order of importance for the well-being of society we have priests and parsons, doctors and surgeons, nurses and patients—the last named providing the raw material for the others to operate upon.

The proposal for a supreme consultative council to settle disputes between Commonwealth countries will die a natural and speedy death. The whole trend is away from centralization and formal organization within the Empire, and the desire to reconcile India and Pakistan will hardly bring about such a reversal of policy.

Nicolaus Copernicus, Polish astronomer, born this date 1473; was a physician and administrator, at the same time devoting himself to the study of astronomy. He created a new conception of the heavens with his theory that the earth and other planets revolved round the sun, now a truism, but at the time gave rise to a keen controversy.

Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, the famous New York financier, partner and Board Chairman in Morgan & Co., has willed approximately \$10,000,000 to charitable and educational institutions, including \$5,000,000 to Harvard University. The will has been filed for probate and details made public. The residue of the estate was left in trust for the widow, Mrs. Florence Lamont.

Even half an ounce of common sense is valuable in cases of emergency. Teddy England, a twelve year old Berkeley West, Virginia, boy, put his tongue against an iron pole on his way to the school bus, and had it frozen fast. All sorts of ineffective remedies were suggested. It was almost an hour before someone suggested maybe warm water would loosen him. It worked. Teddy suffered no ill effects.

A farther advance in socialism—pre-baby bonus! Tasmanian members of the Federal Executive of the Australian Labour Party have been instructed by the State Executive to ask the Federal Government to provide marriage loans. The proposal is that loans up to \$750 should be made to encourage young couples to marry. It is suggested that repayments be made in easy instalments; that \$150 dollars be written off for the birth of the first child and a similar amount for the birth of each subsequent child up to the fifth, when the debt would be regarded as liquidated.

It is on the cards that the Government at the coming session of the Legislature will make legal provision for the appointment of a deputy Attorney-General. Since the Federal-Provincial set-up of taxation and subsidy was inaugurated the work of the department has increased considerably. Recently acting appointments have been made; that is, other members of the bar have been called upon to represent the Attorney-General in court and discharge other duties. Now it is felt the time has arrived when the Department of Justice may be strengthened by making necessary provision for, and payment of, a Deputy Attorney-General.

Liberal Senators are not directly affected by general elections, but they are beginning to experience "chills" on their own account. Senator Norman Paterson (L.-Ontario) found instant approval of his suggestion that the methods of air conditioning, ventilation and heating be studied by the Committee on Public Buildings. Draughts, he said, were definitely present. Senator W. D. Euler (L.-Ontario) chipped in with the statement that a number of the senators' offices also were chilly. From Senator R. B. Horner (P.C.-Saskatchewan) came the suggestion that the rather ornate chandeliers which hang in the Chamber are out of date and prone to glare. "If we set properly," he said, "we'd all face the wall." Further, the draught in his section was so strong it was almost a breeze that had resulted in several colds. But of course, he is from the CCF province.

Notes By The Way

There's a difference between bringing up children simply and simply bringing them up. —Minneapolis Star.

A duck has been discovered in Maryland with a crust of glittering gold dust. A relative, no doubt, of the goose that laid the golden egg. —Windsor Star.

The good teacher is worthy of his hire, and parents, who are taxpayers, should see that salaries are not only adequate to attract the best teachers, but co-operate with them by sending co-operative children to school. —St. Thomas Times-Journal.

People are put on this earth to work. To play a little, of course, and to enjoy an adequate measure of recreation—but to do useful things and to drive the truest pleasure from "the consciousness of work well done." —Halifax Herald.

The standard of living in Canada excels that of any country governed by a dictatorship, or by a socialist or Communist system. Until any of these systems can produce a standard comparable with those achieved in Canada under free enterprise, it would be senseless to alter our economic way of life to any other plan. —Windsor Star.

Four years ago, a Fort William furniture dealer bought a pair of large, ancient Chinese porcelain vases at an auction. They were full of a pot-pouri of perfume leaves. The other day, when he put his hand into the vase to stir up the leaves, he found there a sealed bottle of a famous brand of Scotch whisky. In the other vase, a sealed bottle of liqueur whisky was discovered. The dealer is a teetotaler! —Edinburgh Scotsman.

The difficulties of police work are well known, and the public is sympathetic. Nevertheless it cannot be stressed too much that policemen are guardians of the law and protectors of the public: they are not judges, and punishment does not lie in their hands. They carry pistols to protect themselves against possibly desperate criminals; they do not carry pistols in order to threaten anyone who has not yet been proved guilty of an offence against the law. —Peterborough Examiner.

What the American public would like to know is whether oil is a disappearing fuel, and, if so, what about synthetic manufacture from gas, coal and shale? Next, is the transport shortage (in tankers, pipe lines and tank cars) wholly to be blamed on the steel industry? What are the facts on foreign trade, imports and exports? How will the Marshall plan change the picture? Just how and when will Arabian oil affect our oil burners, gasoline tanks and so on? And when are prices coming down, and how about next winter? —New York Herald-Tribune.

To many, Britain now appears to be poised at the dawn of a new Elizabethan Age. From it is not expected another Shakespeare. But it is reasonable to hope that the intense activity in another sphere will produce a scientist of comparable stature, whose gift to the world may contribute to the cause of universal peace through the better treatment of the human which breed disorder and strife. The conditions are propitious. And in that brotherhood of science exists the spirit which could encourage that most desirable development. —Victoria Times.

There are people who contend that corporal punishment is both obsolete and unwholesome, and that sweet reason should be employed by teachers in dealing with unruly and disobedient children. In some cases that may prove true, but in the great majority a sound hiding would work wonders with boys who constantly give trouble and the application of this salutary treatment might prove of marked advantage to their future conduct. Since the hairbrush, the strap, the cane and the woodened went out of fashion a good many boys have got out of hand and ended as juvenile delinquents, often the criminals of later years. —Brockville Recorder and Times.

The Ottawa Journal disagrees with those who curtail speeches in Parliament, with certain exceptions, to 20 minutes, and to 10 minutes if read. Admitting that too many speeches are too long, it does not think that the gullotine should cut short the good ones. A good sermon can be preached in 20 minutes. A good address can be made in Parliament in 20 minutes. Members may consider that their constituents are more impressed by a long speech than by a short one. They might be surprised if they knew how few people will read more than "twenty-minutes' worth" even in Hansard. —Toronto Star.

Mrs. Gladys Strum, M.P. from Qu'Appelle, should acquire a lot of feminine followers for her challenge to men in Parliament to do the shopping. Her idea is that the male of the species hasn't any idea how difficult a job shopping today is. The idea has merit; but the reality might go far beyond Mrs. Strum's intent. Once we've got hobbles to doing the shopping, the next logical step is to get them to do the cooking—by all the new rules, stinting on butter and "stretching" expensive meat—and then they'd have to do the dishes, so they'd realize how grim life is for the women without an electric dish washer. And then the

Lenten Meditations

GOODNESS NOT PAID FOR Christianity has often been criticized on the ground that it offers rewards for goodness, whether in this life or for the next. And many of our Lord's sayings seem unequivocally to affirm that virtue does bring with it an appropriate reward. Christian apologists have sometimes argued that in such sayings he is using merely the language of metaphor. But this is surely to miss the point of His teaching. Virtue for its own sake is no doubt a noble ideal, but it was not precisely this which Jesus inculcated.

Emerson's dictum "the reward of a thing well done is to have done it" has truth in it, but it is not the whole truth. Jesus goes beyond this—something is added to the thing done; something received by the doer as the direct outcome of his deed. "Great is your reward in heaven"; "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." So the reward of true prayer, even though infinite love may not see fit to answer it in the exact form in which it is offered, is the granting of the petition. "Ask, and ye shall receive."

Goodness, according to our Lord's teaching, is the source and even the condition of receiving the divine blessing. It does not end in itself; it produces its own characteristic fruit; it is this which is its reward. But God's rewards, as is illustrated in the parable of the labourers (St. Matthew, xx, 1-20), are lifted out of the category of payment for service rendered. The man in the parable who was hired at the eleventh hour received as much as those who had "borne the burden and heat of the day," not because he had done an equal amount of work, but because he had done what he could. One of the Collects asks that God will pour His love into our hearts, in order that—and here is the point of the prayer—loving Him above all things, His promises may be obtained; which suggests that there is an indissoluble link between man's love to God and the reward of that love. The prayer is also a recognition of the truth that even man's capacity for love to God is God's own gift.

The Christian believes that the good life is the one kind of life which brings personal satisfaction and the peace of mind which is the basis of true happiness. But as he strives to understand and to fulfill God's purposes he will not be thinking of the reward of his good actions; such a motive, indeed, would deprive them of their essential value.



Flows

Lying in bed we heard the snow-plows surging Through the deep drifts that muted the snow under their tread. To less than sound, to a dull rhythmic throb, to a dull rhythmic throb, That the white world felt, and caught, and trembled under.

Between the curtains we looked out and saw The snow divide as from a vessel's prow. Flowing in cold white tides that drew the moonlight. Fast in a shaming wake behind the plow.

Oh, it was strange to see men plowing moonlight. Fast underfoot, a pale sky overhead. With the hills shivering in pearly foam. While we were lying safe and warm in bed. —Yvonne Gillespie, New York Times.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

MANLY EFFORT

The schooner 'Neve,' James Keay, master, was frozen in at McEwen's wharf on the 24th. No wonder, partly laden with about 6,000 bushels potatoes. The weather continuing severely cold, nothing they would still be under obligation to her for services whose value is beyond calculation. If Canada and the United States and Great Britain and the other states in the British Commonwealth should get into the same boat for the next twenty-five years and pool their resources, and use the same currency and talk the same language, the language of diplomacy and universal brotherhood, even the threat of a Communist invasion would look insignificant. It is the utter inability of the democratic powers to get together and to stay together that gives the totalitarian powers their most threatening aspect. True, the democracies can unite for war purposes, but for the purposes of peace they immediately fall apart. Boggled down with projects for world recovery far beyond the possibility of immediate realization, they fume and fret and waste their substance, while all the while plans and projects much more promising, but less spectacular are overlooked or carelessly thrown aside. Abandoning the League of Nations' Palace of Peace at Geneva and setting up shop as far from the centre of gravity as possible is another of the mistakes we make

GREASED LIGHTNING

In India and Persia the cheetah, a kind of leopard, has been used for centuries for hunting antelopes and other fast game. washing, and then the vacuuming—why they wouldn't have any time for their parliamentary duties at all! —Windsor Star.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the opinions of correspondents. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

PARKDALE ASSUMES LEADERSHIP

Sir,—In the past, in all the drives for funds for Red Cross, Salvation Army, etc., it has been the custom for the City special names committee to collect from the business houses in this vicinity. I wish to use this means of informing the residents of Parkdale, that the Women's Institute, in co-operation with the Firemen of our district will make a house-to-house canvass; also, there will be a team to take care of all the places of business in the Canadian Appeal for Children campaign.

At a combined meeting of the executives of the Women's Institute and the Parkdale Firemen, on Tuesday evening, a permanent resolution was passed, to the effect that any drives will be handled in the above manner, in future. It was the undersigned's pleasure to assist in this meeting and take part in the discussion on Tuesday evening, Feb. 17th, and I wish to state that, in this District of Parkdale, we have the most active body of women, that are always to the front in every drive, and the men feel that they should get behind the women's efforts and make their drive a success. I am, Sir, etc.,

FERCY G. GAY Parkdale Fireman.

IN UNITY IS STRENGTH

Sir,—The spectacle of Canada's economists and specialists in finance standing hand in hand at the American border and asking aims from the great Republic to the south, is the most tragic phenomenon of the times. If John A. Macdonald's national policy for the expansion of trade and commerce and for the protection of native industries had been in operation for the past thirty-five or forty years it is not much of an exaggeration to suggest that our population might have been around fifteen millions in 1948. If the billions of dollars' worth of raw materials that were shipped across the line and manufactured into finished products and resold to us or in the markets of the world at enhanced prices, had been processed at home and sold at home or abroad, our total wealth from all sources might be double what it is today. Instead of borrowing money from our good neighbor to the south we might be supplying her with goods and services in ever increasing quantities. Who knows but what with masterful tactics and far-seeing strategy Montreal, or Toronto, or Ottawa, or Vancouver might have become the financial centre of the North American continent.

If the British Commonwealth development plan of Mr. R. B. Bennett had materialized our worries about the scarcity of American dollars might never have arisen. Instead of selling goods and commodities in the British market at less than cost of production and sometimes at much less than the world price, and lending to the chaser money to complete the transaction, we might have been buying from Britain goods equal in value to the amount sold and thereby maintaining a favorable balance of trade for both countries. Just now we seem to be in the uphappy position of the man who tried to serve two masters and lost the favor of both. But we learn nothing and forget nothing.

Even before the demise of that great Canadian statesman, plans were being drawn up which threatened to place the whole British Commonwealth conception of economic unity and mutual understanding in jeopardy. The scarcity of American dollars, or Canadian dollars, or English sterling currency is not the trouble. Our whole concept of values is at fault. Adjudging Great Britain, who threw a thousand years of culture and accomplishment into the recent struggle for world survival, a debt-ridden nation, and the United States of America a creditor nation is but one of our blunders when we attempt to set down different values, some temporal, others eternal, in true relation to each other. If every nation both in the Old World and the new to whom Great Britain is indebted should cancel these debts, then we would still be under obligation to her for services whose value is beyond calculation.

If Canada and the United States and Great Britain and the other states in the British Commonwealth should get into the same boat for the next twenty-five years and pool their resources, and use the same currency and talk the same language, the language of diplomacy and universal brotherhood, even the threat of a Communist invasion would look insignificant. It is the utter inability of the democratic powers to get together and to stay together that gives the totalitarian powers their most threatening aspect. True, the democracies can unite for war purposes, but for the purposes of peace they immediately fall apart. Boggled down with projects for world recovery far beyond the possibility of immediate realization, they fume and fret and waste their substance, while all the while plans and projects much more promising, but less spectacular are overlooked or carelessly thrown aside. Abandoning the League of Nations' Palace of Peace at Geneva and setting up shop as far from the centre of gravity as possible is another of the mistakes we make

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Younger Men Needed in Public Life (Ottawa Journal) Public life makes more demands on the time, thought and purse of a member of Parliament in these current post-war years than at any previous time in Canada's history. This is the consensus of representative members of all political groups in the House of Commons questioned by this Journal reporter. It is equally agreed by Liberal, Progressive Conservative, CCF and Social Credit that the country today has greater need of young men of judgment and ability than ever before to preserve, maintain, strengthen and extend the parliamentary system as it now operates. Principal reasons why the life of a member of Parliament is more onerous now than a generation ago and why those with MP after their names must make greater personal sacrifices than their predecessors are: (1) Increasing complexity of domestic problems with which the Parliament of Canada is called upon to deal. (2) The greater part now being played by Canada in the international scene. (3) Longer sessions of Parliament. (4) Greater demands made on a member's time between sessions.

Speaking as a member of the party in power, Hon. C. G. Power, former Air Minister and Liberal member for Quebec South who has sat in the Commons since 1917 without interruption, said there was no doubt that a member must have more general knowledge and must be more widely read today than "in the old days" if he is to do his job properly. "If a member is really going to make a success of his career, he has to study the questions that come before Parliament," Mr. Power said. "It's come to the stage when he can't take it on as a part-time job any more with the complexity of problems dealt with and the length of the session."

where an ordinary working lad simply can't afford the luxury of public life. For instance take members of the professions. With very few exceptions, a man can't be at the same time a competent and prosperous lawyer or doctor and a competent member of Parliament. "There is no question in my mind," Mr. Power said, "that we need the new thinking that comes with new men more than we ever did in this country. "But what is the answer? Should we pay higher salaries? Have a shorter session? Have some guarantee of security such as a system of pensions? Frankly, I don't know. There are quite a number of members who with their indemnities, but with expense involved in coming to Ottawa and living here for six of the 12 months, it's not living on a very generous scale."

Donald M. Fleming, Progressive Conservative member for Toronto-Brighton and member of a large legal firm in Toronto, said there are several factors militating against young men of ability entering public life. "What is a young man?" Mr. Fleming asked. "In Toronto we take it to be a man in his thirties. In Parliamentary circles of Ottawa a young man may easily be 60 or more."

"Men" with young families make a very great sacrifice in leaving their homes to come to Ottawa. The sessions have been lasting five and one-half months in recent years and some members are separated from their families for the whole session. Even the most fortunate see their families only at week-ends. The time lost from home and family can never be replaced. This is the reason one often hears the admonition that one should never enter public life until his family is grown up. "For many younger men in the professions and businesses election to the House of Commons presents grave economic risks. It might be easier for a young man than for a man of 35 or 40. At 25, he may have less to give up than at 35 after he has begun to establish himself firmly in his profession or business."

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