

THE GUARDIAN

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Frank Walker.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1948

Farm Price Controls

Farmers have been suspecting that the U.
S. embargo had become a price control measure,
but now Mr. Gardiner at Lethbridge has said that
it has been a price control measure all along!

In other words, the government's policy has
been cheap food for the Canadian people rather
than food for Britain or cheap food for Britain.

And that is still the government's policy,
despite its wartime promise that post-war floor
prices would make up for wartime ceiling prices.

The ceilings set during the war by the war-
time prices and trade board were little more
than a false ceiling. On top of those ceilings
was a heavier ceiling created by the embargo
on major farm product exports to the U. S.

Mr. Gardiner says that the U. S. beef cattle
embargo and the British price for beef constitute
a price control measure. The less than ten per
cent of Canada's beef which went to Britain last
year determined the price of the 90 per cent sold
in the domestic market.

Similarly, the embargo on the export to
the U. S. of bacon, eggs and cheese is a price
control measure. The putting in again of the
false ceilings on meats, and the ceiling on but-
ter, does not change the situation greatly. The
farmer is subsidizing the consumer.

The farmer is subsidizing not only needy
low-income urban families, but also salaried ex-
ecutives and professional workers—whose wives
seem to be able to holler just as loudly about
the cost of living as those who are in real diffi-
culty.

Reading Their Speeches

Two Liberal M. P.'s—Mr. George Cruick-
shank and Mr. James Sinclair—walked out of
the Commons chamber because Mr. Speaker
Fauteux would not enforce the rule against
speeches being read when a Bloc Populaire mem-
ber was reading his speech. Messrs. Cruickshank
and Sinclair would have been more effective in
their walk had it been taken against infraction
of the rules on their own side of the House.

Reading speeches in Parliament, says the
Ottawa Journal rightly, is a comparatively new
thing; as late as the days of Laurier and Borden
the practice was unknown. Members of the
House then took it as a matter of pride to be
able to stand up in the House and say whatever
they wanted to say without the aid of a manu-
script. They had, too, the example of their
leaders, Laurier seldom using more than a few
notes on the back of an envelope even in the
case of his greatest speeches, and Fielding deliv-
ering his budget speech with but a few notes,
and Foster replying to him without a note at all.

Today reading of speeches is all but the
rule with Ministers and front benchers setting
the example (the favorite excuse of Ministers
is that they are "making a statement," some-
thing so tremendously important that they must
stick to their "text"). As a consequence debate,
in the true meaning of the word, has all but
ceased to exist. What has taken its place is a
procession of speeches read from manuscript
nearly all wasteful of time and, what is far more
serious, making Parliament so colorless and
deaf as to kill public interest in it.

Trouble in Antarctica

Reports come of British, Argentinian and
Chilean warships heading toward the isolated
Falkland Islands and fringe of the south polar
regions which have been generally regarded as
a "dependency" of the Falklands. Root of the
trouble, it seems, is the belief that uranium may
be found in the area.

The Falkland Islands, 250 miles off the
southern tip of South America, were ceded to
Britain by Spain in 1771 and the first British
settlers, from the Scottish Orkneys, arrived there
in 1833. Even today there are only 2,500 in-
habitants on these arid islands and they are
regarded as part of the British Empire. The
chief area of dispute, however, is the adjacent
Antarctic continental shore upon which a magis-
trate and weather observers have been posted
by the Falkland administration. Both Chile and
Argentina are setting up naval posts on this strip,
and pressing claims of sovereignty.

Both South American countries would like
to project their boundaries down to the South
Pole, taking in part of the icy sub-continent.
Argentina also bases a claim to the Falkland
Islands themselves, on the strength of a short-
lived colonization attempt prior to 1833. Argen-
tina has attempted to strengthen its claim by

coloring the islands as "home territory" on
maps and postage stamps, and by granting
islanders Argentinian citizenship.

There is still considerable dispute about
sovereignty on the Antarctic continent, with
Britain, Norway, United States, Argentinian and
Chile all laying claims. The London Times, in
a recent article, pointed out that there have
been 76 British expeditions to the Antarctic, 29
Norwegian, 24 American and smaller numbers by
other countries, including two from Argentinian.

There are enough "hot spots" and poten-
tial danger areas in the world today without
reaching down into the Antarctic wastes—but
it seems that the current dispute is not going
to be settled without some difficulty.

EDITORIAL NOTES

There is not much use discussing the weath-
er any further, well-knowing nobody can do any-
thing about it. But keeping roads, streets and
sidewalks clean is quite another story.

It is just too bad that the Department of
Trade and Commerce delayed till the Raymond
famous silver fox ranch went out of commission
before featuring it in its organ of publicity. All
the same the fox industry generally should bene-
fit from the attention it will now receive in for-
eign embassies, legations and consulates.

The Conservative opposition in the Com-
mons split last Friday on a vote on the Speaker's
ruling. The matter was not a politically
important one but the Government, as matters
stand, cannot afford the luxury of such a split
on any of its measures.

Genuine regret is felt at the unexpected
passing of Mr. Neil J. McConnell, Queen's
County Court Clerk. Of a quiet, unostentatious
disposition, Mr. McConnell was best known out-
side his professional calling, by his connection
with the Caledonian Club of which he was a past
Chief. He was an enthusiastic Scotsman and
delighted in upholding the traditions and main-
taining the Scottish atmosphere in our midst.

One step the C. N. R. has taken to maintain
peak operation is the revival of the wartime
policy of suspending retirement of skilled trades-
men beyond the usual retiring age of 65. This
has the double advantage of speeding immedi-
ate work without padding the railway's staff after
the present replacement program has been com-
pleted.

During the war all naval personnel were
blood typed and the classification noted on
their identity card so that in case of emergency
the blood type of victim and potential blood
donors was immediately known. A similar serv-
ice for the general population would be most
valuable. Everyone should know his own blood
type in order to give, or receive, blood on short
notice.

Outstanding remarks by British statesmen
on the present situation: "Communism, bred on
the Continent in the atmosphere of authoritari-
anism and brought to flower in the soil of Tsar-
ism, has turned its back on civilization."—Mr.
Attlee, the Prime Minister, at first anniversary
dinner of Oxford University Labour Club. "They
keep the British bulldog running round after his
own tail till he is dizzy, and then wonder that he
cannot keep the wolf from the door."—Mr. Win-
ston Churchill, criticizing the Socialist planners
in a political broadcast. "Words alone will not
save our nation."—Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancel-
lor of the Exchequer, appealing for price and
profit cuts.

Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, British Secretary of
State for Foreign Affairs, born this date, 1881;
was general secretary of the Transport and Gen-
eral Workers Union; also Chairman of the Trades
Union Congress in 1939; was Minister of Labour
and National Service from 1940 to 1945, having
been elected Labour M.P. for Wardsworth; in
1945 Premier Attlee chose him, in preference to
Mr. Hugh Dalton, as Foreign Secretary, and he
has so far justified the choice, though he had no
higher grade or University education, while Dal-
ton is a product of Eton and Cambridge. Mr.
Winston Churchill placed great reliance on the
soundness of his judgment.

The prospective visit of the Gubernatorial
family to our North Shore has created great in-
terest socially and commercially. The question
most often heard is where will the distinguished
visitors be located? If at Dalvey Hotel there
would not be much room for other patrons. About
the only alternative, with all the domestic con-
veniences required for a Governor-General, his
family and staff, would be the Charlottetown, and
that is some distance from the North Shore and
National Park. Could additions to Dalvey be
started and completed in time to receive the vis-
itors on or about Dominion Day? It will be a
great boost to our already growing tourist in-
dustry to have the First Family in the Dominion
vacationing here.

The Canadian Army said this week that it
would return immediately to the pre-war prac-
tice of calling certain vehicles "trucks" and not
"lorries" as has been the case for a number
of years. Canadian and American troops drop-
ped the time-honored American term in favor
of the unfamiliar British designation at the time
of the Allied landings in North Africa. They
did this upon the advice of experts in Service
nomenclature who recommended common terms
for all items of military clothing and equipment
being used or handled by the Allies. Many serv-
icemen conversationally insisted on referring to
their vehicle as a truck, but the word never found
its way into official correspondence. A new
Army Order issued this week restores the word
to its accustomed place in military nomenclature.

Notes By The Way

An aircraft, without any crew,
took off from an Alaskan airport
and headed for Siberia. Not laden
with atom bombs, we hope!—Win-
dors Star.

Balanced living begins not with
nations and world movements, but
in the individual. Never in all his-
tory was it more important that
individual men and women should
not lose their heads merely because
they have failed hitherto to use
them. — Vancouver Sun.

St. Catharines leads all Cana-
dian cities in capital industrial ex-
pansion per capita with emphasis
on iron steel expansion, textiles
and food processing. The industria-
lized bedrock of not only St. Catharines
but the immediate environs, Thor-
old, Merriton, Port Dalhousie and
in the last year, Port Weller, is
the guarantee of future stability
—St. Catharines Standard.

Why couldn't someone have told
the farmers and others early last
year that in the fall a bear would
put on imports of vegetables?
There might now have been cab-
bage, celery and lettuce to supply
the demand and the farmers, for
a change, might have had some
opportunity to do a little profit-
eering, just a little, on their own
account. — Port Arthur News-
Chronicle.

By and large, few observers have
any doubt that the United
Nations Assembly made a grave
mistake in conceding a Jewish
claim bound to provoke strong
Arab resistance, and at the same
time in encouraging bold Arab re-
sistance by evading the problem
of enforcement. Whatever the
Council does now to push partition
through amounts to taking sides
in a civil war which has already
begun. — The Times, London.

The prediction that the war
would be followed immediately by
a large-scale depression and a se-
rious drop in employment is not
the only error of judgment that
can be laid at the door of the ex-
perts. These economists were
equally wrong in the prediction
that peace would drive war work-
ers out of the centres of popula-
tion and back to the hills and
valleys from which they had mi-
grated. The facts are that men
and women are staying where they
found jobs during the war. Near-
ly all the cities have gained in
population since the end of hos-
tilities. — Calgary Albertan.

When a family faces bankruptcy,
either it goes under to a life of
perpetual make-shift and pauper-
ism, or it restores its solvency by
vigorous action—by buying less,
by selling down every kind of ex-
cess and by straining every nerve
to sell more of its goods and ser-
vices. A nation is in no different
case and the choice open to the
British people is in reality pre-
cisely the same difficult choice
between pauperism and grueling
recovery. The only question worth
asking today when the crisis is in
Sir Stafford Cripps' words, not a
matter of years, but of months and
it is what further steps British
people can take to consume
less and produce more, to
reduce their standard of living a
bit at the same time do harder work.
—London Economist.

Mendelssohn's position at the
centenary of his death may not
find him placed alongside Bach
and Handel as one of his con-
temporaries. In the country, not a
floridly imagined it would; but it
is likely that the shade of Mendel-
sohn is not dissatisfied with the
niche that time, the best of critics,
has discovered for him. Some of
the centenary reviews of his art
have repeated the old story about
the curse and handicap of his good
fortune and how Schubert wrote
his songs out of his misery. A
genius is also a liberty to com-
pose out of his happiness or poise
of disposition. Mendelssohn was
a genius, and he invented a tem-
po all his own, and brought to the
scherzo an intangible fancifulness.
Suffering and hardship would have
been rejected by his temperament.
The style that is the man emerges
from the character which finds
its shape in the cradle. — From
Manchester Guardian.

The pioneer woman, what she
did to develop this country, to
found its families and its institu-
tions and to bear the very real
burdens of settlement and coloni-
zation, has been denied the place
in our history books and in our
affections to which she is so richly
entitled. While her spouse re-
sorted to the taverns, swaggared
about the Quarter Sections or car-
ried a musket at the annual drills
of the pioneer militia, she was
practically the home doing the
housework, making the butter and
bringing up her family. For her
there was little entertainment or
novelty. It was a laborious exis-
tence without relief except for
the prayer-meeting or the "bee"
and very often it was life differ-
ent radically from that to which
she had been accustomed in her
earlier environment. — Brockville
Recorder and Times.

Notes From
Another Island
By "Anson"
LONDON, England: During the
war the story got around that
Hitler got into a bad temper be-
cause, he said, "The British never
knew when they were beaten."

Winston Churchill gave some
colour to that idea, in his famous
war speeches, but behind him
were countless ordinary men and
women who performed deeds of
heroism against odds that would
perhaps have seemed overwhelm-
ing to any impartial observer who
might have been there to see.

For Foot Ailments
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Chiropractic
Chiroprapist
143 Great George Street
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to
the discussion by corre-
spondents of questions of
interest. The Charlottetown
Guardian does not neces-
sarily endorse the opinion
of correspondents.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Sir,—In the Guardian on Satur-
day the Public Accounts the writer
of the letter signed "Accountant"
states "Anonymous in answer to
my statement that money expend-
ed on the sinking fund is not an
expense or payment on ordinary
expenditure contradicts my state-
ment without giving any reason
therefor."

I naturally thought "Account-
ant" was aware of the Provincial
Auditor's certificate at the bottom
of the sinking fund statement in
which "all contributions for sink-
ing fund have been made during
the period in accordance with the
various statutes in force." This
clearly shows that the Govern-
ment is required by the laws,
authorizing the loans, to provide
money for a sinking fund to re-
pay the loans at maturity. The
only source from which such mon-
ey can be obtained is from ordi-
nary revenue receipts. This should
convince "Accountant" that his
statement made and quoted above
is absolutely incorrect.

"Accountant" should know that
in a double entry system of ac-
counting for every debit there
must be a credit and for every
credit there must be a debit.
Therefore, an entry was made de-
biting sinking fund and crediting
the source of the \$322,765. If the
Provincial accounting was carried
out entirely on the double entry
system of accounting the sum of
\$322,765 could not have been
brought back to the Revenue side
of the account because an entry
would have been made reversing
the original entry made. If this
had been done then no provision
would have appeared in the Pub-
lic Accounts, as required by law,
for sinking fund for redemption
of the public loan bonds at ma-
turity. "Accountant" repeats the
statement "If there were no sink-
ing fund the gross debt would be
so much less. Look at page 15."
Gross funded debt.....\$11,533,000.00
Net funded debt.....2,654,184.27

Net funded debt.....8,878,815.73
and he then states: "If the mon-
ey that created the sinking fund
had been applied to reduce the
debt, you see what the debt would
be." He means I presume that it
would be \$8,878,815.73.

This is absolutely incorrect and
an absurd statement for "Ac-
countant" to make because the
annual sinking fund contributions
although very inadequate, when
invested in Dominion of Canada
and other Provincial bonds at in-
terest rates of 6%, 5%, 4%, 3 1/2%
and 3% as shown on page 23 of
the Public Accounts, increases the
S. F. provision by the interest re-
ceived on these S. F. investment
bonds which is eventually invested
in further S. F. investment bonds.
I am surprised that "Accountant"
does not seem to realize that the
sum of \$2,654,184.73 shown on page
23 is an accumulation of S. F.
under the system outlined above.
This is the orthodox and in fact
the only system by which the re-
payment of Public loan bonds can
be met. If the suggestion "Ac-
countant" has made could have
been carried out the Public debt
would not be less, but much larger
than it now is.
I am, Sir, etc.

ANONYMOUS.

Notes From
Another Island

By "Anson"
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war the story got around that
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women who performed deeds of
heroism against odds that would
perhaps have seemed overwhelm-
ing to any impartial observer who
might have been there to see.

Well, we still get examples of
that same "not-knowing-when
you're-beaten" spirit even these
days — It shows that people are
much the same whether they are
in uniform or not. Take the case
of the other day, when, in the early
morning, just before daylight, a
gunman broke into a house and
threatened the lady occupier with
his gun.
Perhaps he wasn't a very ex-
perienced gunman—he was very
young anyway—but even so, he
might have been entitled to think
himself on the winning side, and
to expect a certain amount of re-
sistant respect in view of his po-
sition behind the automatic. But
not a bit of it! All he got was a
heart to heart talk about the er-
ror of his naughty ways.
Instead of a cry of "Spare me!"
from his intended victim, the lady
explains the whole thing — simply
told him sharply not to be silly
This shook him so much that
he sheepishly put his gun away
and sat down to eat a can of soup
which she heated up for him
before she called the police.
"Tell 'em sorry for him," she said
"he looked so scared."

I always try to keep the focus
on ordinary people in this column.
You might think that would ex-
clude the Royal Family, but it
doesn't — they are people like the

Lenten Meditations

(From The Times)

EASTER HOLIDAYS

The approach of the Easter
holiday turns most men's thoughts
to the prospect of liberation from
the ties and boredom of their
daily avocations. The more so,
since the tensions and overstrain
of war have left a general after-
math of exhaustion and reduced
energies.

How strong is the demand for at
least a temporary release from the
monotony of an unceasing round
of toil and business appears in the
unanimity with which holidays
with pay and a reasonable limita-
tion of the hours of the working
week are welcome by all but the
self-centred few who do what
they can to escape from the cost
of them. Religion is intimately
concerned with every kind of
human well-being, and not least
with the provision and use of
leisure.

Religion has ancient and en-
during associations with holidays,
which originated, as the word tes-
tifies, in days devoted to religio-
us observances. A sound in-
sight, therefore, has long con-
nected it with interludes of cessa-
tion from work which are used for
spiritual purposes as well as for
entertainment and merry-making.
Puritan severity frowned upon
amusements, but the hilarity of
Christians in early times impres-
sed pagan observers almost as
much as their brotherly love. The
one day in seven, both Jewish and
Christian, set apart for rest and
worship is the supreme instance
of religion's recognition of the
value of leisure to the spirit.

No one is ever more truly him-
self than in his hours of leisure,
and as men vary in character and
mind, so they vary in their choice
of how to spend them. For the
Christian a holiday, like a Sun-
day, without its ascent into the
hill of the Lord is a valley of dry
bones. Boredom is the nemesis of
self-centredness, and to be at
leisure from oneself in the royal
road to spontaneous enjoyment.
A frantic pursuit of excitement
brings unavoidable reaction and
leaves its addicts jaded and un-
refreshed. But change of sur-
roundings may provide longed-for
opportunities for quiet reading and
reflection, and spaces for silent
communing with God and the
world unseen and eternal which
the continuous pressure of things
visible and temporal usually de-
nies except at rare intervals.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

SSIDE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE

One grave problem that early
citizens of Summerside had to
deal with was the maintenance of
public order. In a seaport such as
this with so many sailors about
the streets, with a public-house on
every corner, and no jail nearer
than St. Eleanor's, conditions were
not favorable. In 1867 a "Vigilance
Committee" was appointed and a
"night watch" organized, so that
for a time, quite in medieval style,
there used to echo at intervals
throughout the hours of darkness
the reassuring cry: "All's Well!"
This Vigilance Committee had a
rough and ready way of adminis-
tering justice which was very ef-
fective. For instance, a thief who
abstracted five pounds from a
merchant's till was taken to
Queen's Wharf, a rope tied round
his waist and was ducked in the
chill October waters — a separate
"douse" for each pound he stole.
He left town that night and never
returned.

Timid householders breathed
more freely when the seat of jus-
tice was moved here from St. El-
eanor's in 1876.

—From an article by the late
Mrs. Ada MacLeod, 1923.

rest of us in a good many ways,
and they make no secret of the
fact that one of their favourite
radio programmes is a weekly half-
hour of down-to-earth comedy
called "ITMA," which means "It's
That Man Again," the Man being
Tommy Handley, the chief comed-
ian.

The other day Princess Elizabeth
was out in London in a car which
her husband, The Duke of Edin-
burgh, was driving. They had a
slight collision with a taxi. Next
day in his radio show Tommy
Handley made a joke about the
incident which caused roars of
laughter from the audience in the
studio. It wasn't much of a gag
and didn't seem worth all that
laughter to listeners. They didn't
know that sitting amongst the
studio audience were — The Duke
and Princess Elizabeth, who had
just slipped in a few minutes be-
fore the show started.

As I write this, our winter has
just started. It is a little late this
year. We have had quite an easy
passage so far, but now we are
wondering if we are in for an-
other great freeze-up like last
year. The experts don't seem to
think so, and one newspaper this
morning carries the headline,
"Don't Worry—It's Only For a
Few Days." Let's hope they are
right.

Anyway, the snow on the ground
and the icy feel of the wind hasn't
dampened many people's spirits
yet; certainly not that of the
Cockney bus conductor I came
across yesterday. A line of us were
waiting for his bus to come along.
When it arrived, several people got
on board, and as we prepared to get
aboard, he spurred us on his
Cockney way:
"Hurry along, nah; get in while
the seats are still warm!"

THE INCOME PROTECTOR
A VITAL LINK IN THE CHAIN OF PROTECTION
Two important links in the vital chain of income protection
are life insurance and pension plans, for they provide pro-
tection against premature death and old age. But the chain
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Agents Throughout the Province

The Poet's Corner
IN TIME OF
"THE BREAKING OF NATIONS"
Only a man harrowing clouds
In a slow silent walk
With an old horse that stumbles
And nods
Half asleep as they stalk.
Only thin smoke without flame
From the heaps of cowhairs:
Yet this will go onward the same
Though Dynasties pass.
Yonder a maid and her wight
Come whispering by:
War's annual will cloud into night
Ere their story die.
—Thomas Hardy.

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