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

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1946

Welcome To His Eminence

Prince Edward Island tenders a most cordial welcome today to a distinguished native son, His Eminence James Charles Cardinal McGuigan. This is a welcome in which all sections of our people will join, though naturally it is a matter of special pride and rejoicing on the part of our Roman Catholic citizens.

It is worth recalling that His Eminence was only thirty-six years of age when he was appointed Archbishop of Regina in 1930, thus becoming the youngest Roman Catholic Archbishop in the world. And when he was transferred to the archdiocese of Toronto some four years later he was no more than forty-one, and was observing only the 17th anniversary of his ordination. His record of successful administration in both these charges was outstanding. On the occasion of his more recent appointment as first English-speaking Canadian to the Cardinalate, the Toronto *Globe and Mail* remarked editorially: "The new Cardinal has always been noted as a man of strong social sympathies, possessed of a devout and unassuming humility, a man who inspires deep affection and respect. His gifts as an administrator set him apart. His tolerance and broad vision are an example to the community. In his new sphere of influence he will worthily represent the finest traditions of the Faith, and bring added distinction to the Roman Catholic Church in Canada." These words express the sentiments of the thousands of people in this Province who have known His Eminence personally, and who esteem him for his great qualities of mind and heart.

It is both as an Islander and as a Prince of the Church that Cardinal McGuigan returns to us on this occasion. His visit to Charlottetown and to his native parish of Rustico is a home-coming indeed, and one unique in the annals of our Province.

Our Dominion Status

Many will be interested in the views of Sir Arthur Shuldham Redfern, K.C.V.O., former Secretary to the Governor-General, on the relations of the Dominions to the King. He gives them in an article in a recent issue of *The Spectator*, London. He reminds his readers that a representative of the King in the Dominion is appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

"The title of Governor-General has been retained, but the functions of the Governor-General are now entirely different from what they were before the passing of the Statute of Westminster in 1931. He has one duty and one duty only, and that is to represent the King. The fact that he may be English does not impose on him any obligation to act as an intermediary between his own country and the country in which he represents the Crown. In fact, he has to be most careful not to do so. He may enjoy considerable prestige on his own account and by virtue of his office, but this is not allowed to obscure the fact that he is temporarily representing someone else. When the King is present, the Governor-General has no status and the reason for his existence automatically disappears. This position was clearly demonstrated when the King visited Canada in 1939. The Governor-General did not even meet him on arrival. He acted as His Majesty's host in Ottawa, but the relationship between the King and the Governor-General was a social and not an official one.

"These arrangements might well be reviewed in the light of present conditions. The practical, though not the theoretical, difference in the present relationship between the Crown and Great Britain and the Crown and the self-governing Dominions constitutes an inequality which in due course might prejudice the fullest possible co-operation which is so essential a feature of the British Commonwealth. In securing this co-operation the Crown has a vital part to play. It is, for example, the considered opinion of many that the immediate and sustained response of Canada to the threat of aggression in 1939 was in no small measure due to the visit of the King and Queen to the Dominion a few months before the outbreak of war. The fact remains that the King is, in Mr. Churchill's words, "the constitutional link which joins us to the self-governing Dominions. He embodies a multiple Kingship unique in the world of today, and, so far as I know, in the history of the past." And again, "It is a Kingship to which all the other Governments of the Empire feel an equal allegiance and an equal right." In such circumstances, it may be hoped that rapidly improving communications will enable the King to visit his overseas possessions more frequently than has been hitherto possible. His Majesty should be able to go to Ottawa or Canberra or Pretoria in order to live and reign there for varying periods and with no more ceremony than is incurred by a visit to Windsor or Balmoral."

Apparently Sir Shuldham has had his views influenced by those of Prime Minister Mackenzie King for he concludes his article in this strain: "They (the Dominions) realize that the British Empire is not so much an end in itself as an intermediate structure in an eventual international organization. To such an organization they would probably be prepared to sacrifice something of their sovereignty if every other nation did likewise, but they will never do so until they have first exercised it to the full. And if their complete independence and sovereignty in every detail are recognized by the people of this country, then will they co-operate on equal terms to the benefit of all those with whom they are associated. But to whatever extent inequalities are allowed to remain, the full measure of mutual co-operation is likely to be diminished."

Premier Garson's Proposal

Shortly before leaving for England Prime Minister King was asked in the House of Commons if the Government is giving any consideration to making agreements with the seven Provinces which have indicated their willingness to accept the Dominion's proposals, with minor adjustments. Mr. King was non-committal. The Minister of Finance, he said, was "apparently too modest to reply in respect of what he is contemplating with regard to the budget," and Mr. King on behalf of the Government had "nothing to add to what I have already said."

The Winnipeg *Free Press* (Liberal) has a significant comment on this aspect of the situation. It says:

"If the more favored provinces persist in their refusal to co-operate, the Dominion must not allow Canada's six less favored provinces to sink into a financial morass as a consequence. The conference did not break down because of the attitude of the prairie governments or those of the Maritimes. They were willing to come to an agreement. It is vital to the interest of all Canada that these provinces be saved. Because of their immense wealth, Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia may be able to carry on without a solution of Dominion-Provincial taxing problems. But it will not be possible for the others to provide their people with a decent minimum standard of services on the taxation base that will be left to them.

"There is still time, before the taxation agreements expire with the major provinces next year, to effect a new agreement. But if the more favored provinces persist in blocking such an arrangement the Dominion should canvass the alternative suggested by Premier Garson. He proposed that the Dominion should proceed to make agreements with the six less favored provinces. Admittedly, the Dominion would face difficulties here. But these would be as nothing compared with the difficulties of the more than 4,000,000 Canadians who are the real victims of this breakdown.

"The Rowell-Sirois commission saw this nation as a nation, not as nine antagonistic provinces. Because it did so it upheld the proposition that Canadians, as Canadians, are entitled to a minimum standard of social and educational services regardless of where they live. But without a taxation agreement which will provide the less favored provinces with revenues adequate for their needs such an ideal, modest though it is, will be beyond the attainment of the four million. If the more favored provinces are recalcitrant, the Dominion must open the door to the Garson alternative."

This statement is at marked variance with that issued by Premier Drew charging Premier Garson with misrepresenting the reasons for the adjournment of the Conference, and claiming Ontario had continued "at all times during the Conference to urge the necessity for agreement." It may be taken, however, as representing the Dominion attitude. To the smaller Provinces, the question as to the responsibility for the deadlock reached at the last Conference sittings is of much less importance than the hope, if any, of reaching a satisfactory settlement on a basis of fiscal need.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

The big reception for the Cardinal this evening.

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Of the short leet of 12 flag designs selected at Ottawa the majority is submitted from the Maritimes and Quebec.

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Everybody, including the railway, is doing it—boosting prices; and stores cannot get goods sufficient to supply the demand.

* * * *

It is much easier to call a strike than to end the effects of one, just as it is easier to tear down a structure than to erect one. Nowadays unions with millions of dollars reserve can easily afford to sacrifice part of it in strike relief, but the consumer taxpayer who is thereby deprived of supplies, is the one who in the long run "pays the piper."

* * * *

Churches need not worry about the broadcasting of services, says Rev. Dr. C. Irving Benson. It will not affect their attendances. A survey of listeners has shown that fewer than 2 per cent tuned in to the ordinary religious services. When there is a living, serving, witnessing church with a man in the pulpit who has something to say out of his own heart about the experience of life that church will never lack congregations.

* * * *

General regret is felt at the death of Mr. Morris W. Wilson, of the Royal Bank, who was so well and favorably known here, where, as a youth, he served in the local branch. Of late Mr. Wilson has been overworking himself in the discharge of his many duties in connection with the numerous organizations with which he was connected. The news of his passing comes in the nature of a shock, no intimation having been made of his indisposition.

* * * *

Mrs. Felicia Dorothea Hemans, English poetess, died this date 1835; her best known output are *Songs of the Affections, Hymns for Childhood, National Lyrics and Songs for Music*, including "The Graves of a Household," and "The Better Land", "The Voice of Spring":

"I come, I come! Ye have called me long,
I come o'er the mountains with light and song!
Ye may trace my step o'er the wakening earth,
By the winds which tell of the violet's birth,
By the primrose-stars in the shadowy grass,
By the green leaves opening as I pass."

Notes By The Way

In the department of love's labor lost we have eastern yeggs carrying away a 700-pound empty safe. Also Moscow's complaint that the atomic bomb information picked up in Canada was old stuff. —Hartford Courant.

Eye tests are proposed for automobile drivers. All very well, so far as it goes, but lots of the young fellows look too long into dreamy hazel eyes alongside of them, instead of at the road ahead, and eye tests aren't any good for that trouble. —Chatham News.

More than 365 ships—one for every day of the year—will be under construction in British yards within the next month or two, writes our shipping correspondent. This position will be maintained for at least three years. —London Daily Sketch.

The United Kingdom has begun negotiations with Portugal, for the future use of the air and naval bases in the Azores islands so valuable in the Atlantic war against the U-boats. Whatever agreement may be reached will be made part of the plans of the United Nations against aggression. —Ottawa Citizen.

City people complain of being busy but few of them know what "busy" means. The dictionary ought to explain that the word is reserved for the farmer without any help who is putting in the Spring crop, doing all the chores and acting as midwife to a herd of cows, a flock of sheep a sow or two and an incubator. —Farmer's Advocate.

This is a wonderful age for those who are born tired. An improved wheelbarrow has two wheels with caterpillar treads which climb bumps with the minimum pushing. And there's a new stoop-saving contrivance on which a field hand may lie comfortably while being carried across a field to gather such low-borne items as melons, cucumbers, strawberries and potatoes. —Pittsburgh Press.

It is evident that a world in which the Hitler type can come into power is not a safe world. It is a thousand times less safe than it was when Hitler came to power, for the newer weapons, wielded by men with a driving impulse to kill and destroy, could nearly destroy mankind and reduce to slavery the wretched survivors. Eternal vigilance is now more than ever the price of liberty. Society must recognize its Hitlers and disarm them in advance. —New York Times

There are evidences that some effort is being made to prevent Scotland falling into a condition of stagnation in the matter of homes and work for all, but the general outlook is by no means satisfactory in regard to either housing or industry. There are deep-seated causes of slow progress in housing, whilst the deplorable fact has to be faced that, according to population, Scotland has the highest rate of unemployment in the British Isles. The provision of new industries has not kept pace with the diminution of wartime production and the restoration of the workers' civilian status. The situation calls for the closest examination and the formulation of practical lines of action. —Edinburgh Scotsman.

A closer link between the agricultural scientist and the farmer was urged at a meeting of the Eastern Ontario branch of the Agricultural Institute of Canada recently. Farmers, it was felt could make more use of the knowledge obtainable at experimental farms, more time could be spent in visits to Government farms, agricultural schools and research stations. The agricultural scientist on his side could make better contact with farmers by getting to know on the spot their practical problems. This is sound sense. Sitting on a rail fence or on a bale of hay exchanging views and information is no waste of time for either the farmer or agricultural expert. In Britain before the war, "field work" for the agricultural scientist was encouraged and the farmer often found on his own doorstep one who knew more about farming than he did.—Ottawa Citizen.

When Arturo Toscanini left his native Italy eight years ago, as a protest against Fascism there and Nazism in Germany and Austria, he declared it to be "the duty of everyone to fight and help in this cause according to one's means." He has been unswerving in his determination, says The New York Times. He refused to play the Fascist anthem at Bologna as early as 1931, or to conduct in Italy thereafter. When Hitler came to power he canceled his engagements at Baireuth. When the Nazis took over Austria he refused to play at the Salzburg Festival. Now Toscanini returns to the land he left in 1938. He will conduct a series of six concerts at Milan, the proceeds of which will be used to help rebuild the famous La Scala Opera House. It will not be the same Italy he left. Not only La Scala, but many other famous Italian buildings are in ruins. Italy is a land of hunger and frustration. But to Toscanini the air undoubtedly will be cleaner. The Fascism he hated has been destroyed. As an artist, and as a man, no one ever was more loyal to his principles. It will be a sad home-coming but a triumphant one for him.

When the city dweller boasts this spring how well his sweet corn or tomatoes are coming along, it will not mean that he has exchanged his six-stories-up four room and bath apartment for "a little place in the country." He may merely be one of those who have sent for some of the dwarf vegetable seeds now being advertised, says The Christian Science Monitor. Horticulturists are already well acquainted with the midget fruit tree and gardeners with Lilliputian sweet corn. And now seedsmen are putting on the market such agronomic innovations as finger-length cucumbers, flower-pot tomatoes and vest-pocket varieties of the midget watermelon which is seven inches long, six inches in diameter and weighs three pounds. The latter should find considerable favor with the housewife, one of whose summer problems is crowding a 20-pound melon into a family-size refrigerator. Although the idea is new, the growing of dwarf vegetables seems to be eminently practical. It should enable some thousands of big-city dwellers who have the gardening urge but are hampered by lack of tilling space to cultivate vegetables in an oversize flower box. Soil of the desired fertility may be easily secured, and weeding and watering should be but a matter of moments. Imagine reaching out of one's window and picking home-grown roast-ing ears!

Canada's Tourist Trade In Jeopardy

(John C. Dent, in Toronto Saturday Night)

The tourist business is big business in Canada—one of the biggest. This year Canadians expect to do a $300,000,000 tourist trade. Such a profitable enterprise obviously is worth protecting— expanding, if possible. Thus it is worthwhile to ask what we are doing about it—why we deserve to have a tourist business which is of value to almost every person in the Dominion?

Sadly enough, an examination of the subject is likely to reveal the fact that we don't deserve to continue to be considered a first-rate vacationland. Competitively, we are losing our position!

It is easy to discover why Canada became a vacationland in the first place. Most of her visitors came from the United States—a country whose rapid growth and industrialization led to the destruction of many natural beauties which stood in the way of progress. Her forests were felled, her game animals and fish were killed, places of scenic splendor were chosen for factory and residential sites. Canada had what the United States had lost.

Therefore large numbers of U.S. people started to holiday in Canada. They were attracted by the scenery, by the seacoasts and lakes and rivers. They came to play—to hunt and fish, to swim and sail, to dance and to romance. But that was many years ago.

* * *

During those years, however, a lot of changes took place in the United States. Especially since the advent of the automobile, the U.S., has been developing an increasing interest in the tourist business. Almost every region has a hard-working, intelligent bureau devoted to promoting this business. It offers all kinds of services to pleasure travellers. It provides excellent facilities at—in most cases— reasonable cost. In the meantime also, the people of the United States realized that it was a mistake to destroy beauty spots, to kill off the game. Large-scale conservation and beautification projects were launched. Forests were protected. Fish were planted in lakes and streams under conditions which permitted them to become plentiful. Even larger animals, such as deer, are found in quite large numbers in many of the older States.

We in Canada have suffered from what might be termed an "abundance complex"—we have felt that our resources were so vast and our population so small that we could not possibly run out of anything. Well—where are our forests now? For that matter, where is our game? How many experienced deer hunters returned last year without having seen a deer? How many duck hunters didn't experience a single good shoot this year or last? And, how many fishermen are there who can be reasonably sure of getting their limit half-a-dozen times in a season? In other words, our resources of game fish have become depleted.

* * *

No longer have we the vast numbers of game animals and fish to act as an inducement to tourists. It is unfortunate that we haven't much to brag about in the matter of size of individual specimens caught, either. Of all the game fish we boast about, fresh-water and salt, there are only four types of which the largest specimen recorded was caught in Canadian waters . . . the wall-eyed pike, pickerel, brook trout and lake trout. Is it fair to say that these are not the varieties which are sought by the majority of fishermen?

We have been wasting our natural resources at the same time that the United States has been rebuilding hers. There are other examples: when it is necessary to deepen a waterway, we dredge the unwanted material from the bottom and heap it in unsightly piles along the shore—changing places of beauty into eyesores. Admittedly, it would be an expensive matter to dispose of it otherwise. In the United States, though, they have learned that it pays in the long run to spend this extra money and preserve the natural attractions of the country.

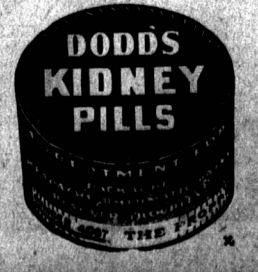
Our worst fault, however, is in the treatment of our visitors. Of course, we're losing on hospitality. We're friendly as all get out. But the game we play them is likely to be steeped in extortion and fraud. It isn't only people from the United States we clip—anybody who comes from a distance is fair game. It is a racket practised by all kinds of people, and one which our police departments excel in. For evidence, look at the traffic cases in the average Canadian community. Two-to-one most of those who pay have come from a distance. Inasmuch as the traffic-control signs in the average town are inadequate and placed where you'd never expect to find them, and considering the fact that the average traveller is many miles away before the traffic ticket catches up to him and will not return to fight his case, this is nothing short of a racket.

* * *

Fortunately, fate has handed us some time to get our house in order. Indications are that we will receive $300,000,000 from tourists this year —and that certainly isn't horse-food! It is enough to make the tourist trade one of our very largest industries. There are a number of reasons why we should receive record numbers of tourists this year, and possibly for a couple of years to come—and they are not concerned too closely with the excellence of what we have to offer as a vacationland. In the first place, travel from America to lands beyond the oceans will be almost impossible for pleasure purposes for some time to come. This means that holiday areas in the United States will be crowded beyond capacity and that Canada will receive much of the overflow.

This is particularly likely since Canada has curbed inflation to an extent that prices for a majority of things are below the U.S. level for the present. Further, visitors from the United States will find their dollars going even farther because of the foreign exchange situation. Therefore we can expect a considerable influx of U.S. visitors.

Canada's work in producing for



How Sleep The Brave

(London Times)

The graves of the Empire's dead who fell in the Second World War, though happily fewer than those of the First, are even more widely scattered. By the wise decision announced last autumn none of the bodies is to be brought home; they will rest in honour, as has been the fortune of soldiers in all ages, close to the battlefields where they fought their last fight. The process is now nearing completion by which the graves registration departments of the services, which exercise immediate supervision over burial and record, hand over the cemeteries into the permanent charge of the Imperial War Graves Commission set up after the war of 1914. The twenty-sixth annual report of the commissioners, just published, covers the year ended March 31, 1946, and is therefore almost entirely concerned with the work done since the German surrender. It shows that, in addition to the ordering of the new cemeteries all over the world, there has been much to do in re-establishing the seemly service of the old graves in lands that have been occupied by the enemy, or over which the tide of war has again passed, although there are gratifying acknowledgments of the devoted care given to the British graves of both wars by the local populations in places to which for a time the fellow-countrymen of the dead could not penetrate. The photograph of the impressive shrine in Westminster Abbey, in which are preserved the volumes containing the names of the civilian dead, calls attention to a new trust of commemoration that the widening impact of war has imposed upon the Commission.

Some further progress is understood to have been made while the report has been in the press. Under the general direction of Sir Fabian Ware, who has devoted himself for so many years to this observance, a substantial beginning has been made in the division of the work between large administrative districts. The service of the war graves being now one of the longest-established of the joint undertakings of the British Commonwealth, it is interesting to note that two of the four officers already appointed as heads of districts come from the self-governing dominions—Major-General T.R. Williams, an Australian, for an area including most of the Near and Middle East, and Major-General J.H. Roberts, a Canadian, for one that covers France, Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Plans for the Far Eastern theatre of war are naturally less advanced, but a similar system will no doubt be soon established there.

The photographs that illustrate the report will comfort the bereaved with the reflection that all round the globe, from Jerusalem to Texas and from Nairobi to Stratford-on-Avon, the men they mourn rest in surroundings of tranquil beauty, and their graves are held in honour. With their names inscribed upon headstones all made to one pattern of simple dignity, the same for both wars, they are still in uniform; they still keep their ordered ranks. Here with the silence eloquent of a sacrifice accepted they will for ever plead the cause of world peace, by keeping before the eyes of men a record of the price that has been paid.

MONTREAL, May 10 — (CP)— Canadian Pacific Railway Company today reported earnings for the week ended May 7 at $5,045,000, compared with $5,995,000 for the like period in 1945, a decrease of $950,000 or $15.8 per cent.

The Poet's Corner

THE NETTLE

With seed the sowers scatter
The furrows as they go,
Poor lads, 'tis little matter
How many sorts they sow,
For only one will grow.

The charlock on the fallow
Will take the traveller's eyes,
And gild the ploughland sallow
With flowers before it dies,
But twice 'twill not arise.

The stinging nettle only
Will still be found to stand:
The numberless, the lonely,
The thronger of the land,
The leaf that hurts the hand.

It thrives, come sun, come showers;
Blow east, blow west, it springs;
It peoples towns, and towers
Above the courts of Kings;
And touch it and it stings.

—A. E. Housman.

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