

THE GUARDIAN

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

CHARLOTTETOWN SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1948

Second Confederation Bospital

Prince Edward Island will play host to visiting curlers from all over the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario and Newfoundland in the Second Confederation Bospital to be held in Charlottetown next week. Great plans have been made for this event and a full five-day programme has been arranged by enterprising committees.

The competitions last year were an unqualified success and it has been due to popular demand that a renewal of the Confederation Bospital has been undertaken.

Some 72 rinks will compete for the several trophies and individual prizes which go to the bospital winners. Best of all will be the new friendships formed and the old ones renewed as the rinks get together. In no other game is the spirit of sportsmanship and friendliness more pronounced.

During the course of the bospital, Island rinks will compete for the Provincial championship. The winners will represent the Province in the Dominion championship play in Calgary next March.

A new feature this year, which will be appreciated, is the opportunity afforded outside curlers of making scheduled visits to Summerside and Montague. The clubs at these centres will act as hosts at luncheons and friendly games.

Curling has become one of the major winter sports in Canada. It is a far cry from the days when devotees of the game played on windswept rivers and ponds. Today modern artificial ice plants abound and rinks have all the conveniences for players and spectators alike.

Good luck to the Confederation Bospital and may our visitors so enjoy our hospitality that they will be eager to return next year!

The Sales Tax

A total increase of 21 points in the cost of living during the past twelve months—including only prices charged up to Jan. 2 and not taking into account the rising trends in prices of bacon, beef, ham and other meats, etc.—is announced at Ottawa. The index is now at a peak only surpassed by the all-time record established in post-war July, 1920.

But unfortunately the increase in the actual cost of the necessities of life is not the whole story. There is also the fact that with every price boost, the iniquitous eight per cent sales tax, imposed on all the increases which are included in the price of the finished articles, goes up too. The sales tax, in these times of high prices, is proving a bonanza for the King Government. With many prices double what they used to be, the consumer is paying comparatively a sixteen per cent tax to what he paid formerly. And this notwithstanding that the Finance Minister anticipates another surplus this year of hundreds of millions of dollars.

The worst feature of the sales tax is that it hits poorer people with the greatest severity. It is imposed on most of the necessities as well as the luxuries of life, and the least the Government could do, by way of amelioration of present living costs is to reduce it to a minimum, or, better still, wipe it out altogether. It is conceded by all sound economists to be inequitable; but unfortunately for the victims it is also the easiest of all taxes to collect, as the people, for the most part, either do not know or do not remember that they are paying it on every purchase they make. Hence its popularity with the politicians, and the difficulty, once it has been foisted on a country, of having it removed. There should be enough public-spirited men on both sides in Parliament to refuse to condone this imposition, but the sad fact remains that very little is heard about it during budget debates.

Mr. Abbott's Statement

The Halifax Chronicle (Liberal) recalls that in the series of Dominion-Provincial conferences which began in August 1945 and terminated in May 1946, more than one provincial representative posed to the Dominion, the question: "In what direction are these Dominion proposals tending? Is their purpose to centralize a great part of the revenues in Ottawa and thus give the central or Federal government a measure of financial control far greater than was contemplated at the time of Confederation?" Protagonists of the Dominion point of view were quick to deny that they had any such purpose in mind, but when pressed specifically to indicate what fields of taxation would be left to the provinces, the Dominion authorities answered rather vaguely that they were not willing to give general commitments.

Under the British North America Act the Dominion is given the power to raise money by any mode or system of taxation, whereas the provinces are confined to direct taxation. If the Dominion, under its wider power, can enter any field of direct taxation for a time, and then, on retiring from that field, dictate to the provinces what use they shall make of the increased revenues which fall to them, obviously the Dominion's power over provincial administrations is tremendously increased, and increased in a way which was not contemplated in 1867.

This, the Chronicle maintains, is what Finance Minister Abbott sought to do in his recent direction concerning the application of amusement and pari-mutual taxes. It argues that if the present theory of the Minister were pushed

to its logical conclusion, the Dominion, for cause alleged, might occupy every individual provincial field of direct taxation in succession for a month or so, and then, on each successive surrender of each individual tax, designate the use to which its future collection must be applied by the province. The Chronicle concludes: "Mr. Abbott's recent statement of policy in this regard is full of dynamite. He should now indicate whether, in making it, he has the general support of his colleagues in the Dominion Cabinet, or whether he is merely stating his own personal view. In any event, his statement ought to serve as a warning to the Provinces and to all who are concerned with maintaining in this country the Federal system."

EDITORIAL NOTES

A proposed new hotel in Summerside, besides a reconstructed airport and armories, and new houses will keep the town fairly busy the coming summer.

The recent spate of Russian protests to the United States Government is probably only their reaction to the publication of documents re the 1939 Hitler-Stalin pact.

Today General Eisenhower retires from his country's army. His services to the cause of freedom will long be remembered. Now he goes to teach the arts of peace.

The long awaited break in commodity prices in the United States is a healthy sign. There is a practically unlimited demand for wheat and corn but hungry peoples just couldn't buy at inflation prices.

Canada is not very directly concerned with the Russian decree forbidding Russians to marry foreigners as only one Canadian is among those vainly trying to get their wives out of that country. Their sympathy, however, is wholly with the families striving to be reunited.

The Provincial Government's decision will be welcomed to provide transportation for children in school districts lacking a teacher. It is only bare justice to the youngsters and will provide a test of the practicability of providing such transportation on a large scale.

In one day of war, Canada, Britain and the United States spent over \$112,000,000. This money would give five million children one good meal a day for a whole year. Let us respond generously to the Canadian Appeal for Children.

Isn't it another revelation of the Prime Minister's party tactics to learn that the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has been authorized to contribute to the financing of the Women's Consumers' League, which is supposed to be campaigning against it? "Biting the hand that feeds it," as it were!

Dr. Harold Shaw strongly upholds the opinion of Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan that we are inviting public health trouble by permitting indiscriminate erection of dwellings in the suburbs without proper sanitary arrangements. It should be one of the first duties of the new City Council to insist upon proper action being taken to prevent an epidemic outbreak in the vicinity.

What about Government work in Charlottetown? There was to be new naval barracks and Navy League headquarters. There was to be \$1,000,000 for new Federal office buildings, besides the reconstruction of the Armories. Evidently someone is asleep at the switch, and the Government's largesse is going past the City. Believe it or not, all the public works possible are necessary if we are to keep our young men, and even older men, in the Province. Once they are lost, they may be lost for ever.

* Charles Dickens, English novelist, born this date 1812; son of poor parents in Portsea, the originals of *Mr. Micawber* and *Mrs. Nickleby*. His childhood, in its general outlines, may be studied in the early chapters of *David Copperfield*, in his picture of young Pip in *Great Expectations*, and in some traits of *Little Dombey*. Dickens was self-educated, became a journalist, first as a parliamentary reporter, later as a writer of sketches, and finally as an editor and novelist: "Orses and dogs is some men's fancy. They're wittles and drink to me."

According to Canadian Press, Mr. P. Hartley, K.C., of Moncton, regional supervisor of the Unemployment Commission, reports that nearly \$1,500,000 had been paid to unemployed persons in Halifax during the last two years. Benefits to jobless in Halifax amounted to \$75,000 during January of this year. To unemployed in the Maritimes' "depressed areas"—Halifax, Sydney and New Glasgow, N.S., the commission had paid benefits of \$6,789,000 during 1946 and 1947. Mr. Hartley said a total of 19,000 jobless in the Maritime Provinces gave the district the highest percentage of unemployed in Canada, and only 2,200 jobs were available. Four per cent of Halifax's population was without work.

The great Lloyd George's son, Earl Lloyd George, has arrived in New York on a lecturing tour. He does not hold a very high opinion of the British Labour Government, which includes a number of his late father's former colleagues. He says that the Labor Government is the "most inefficient and incompetent since the reign of the Stuarts." "Democracy in England today is 'democracy' and 'bureaucracy,'" he said on his arrival aboard the liner, *Nieuw Amsterdam*. He said that he had come to the United States "to seek life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," which he maintained could not be found in Britain. He claims the food problem in Britain is more acute than during the war, and that the "one person in England" qualified to cope with the present situation is "good old Winston."

-Notes By The Way-

When George Bernard Shaw in 1905 was selecting a place for permanent residence, he wandered into a churchyard at Ayot St. Lawrence, near London, where there is a tomb bearing the inscription: "Jane Threlkley, Born 1815. Died 1885. Her time was short." Shaw says his biographer, Hesketh Pearson, felt that a place where the inhabitants who died at 80 were considered short-lived had the right climate for him. So he settled down — Krieger's Key-notes.

Geologists have found Arctic shells on the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico, which proves, according to Dr. Parker D. Frask of the U. S. Geological Survey, that the shoreline at one time was only a few miles away. Tresk infers that during the Ice Age enough water was locked on the continents in the form of glacial ice sheets to lower the ocean level all over the world thousands of feet. The sea level did not rise to its present height until the great ice masses melted. This means that 25,000 to 800,000 years ago the oceans were much smaller than they are now, reports The New York Times. In fact, Frask thinks that there were no oceans at all—only small seas that filled the deeper portions of present ocean basins.

Regardless of the responsibility for that accident, such a crash serves to point up the tough job which all railway engineers have throughout Canada in sub-zero weather. No matter what conditions prevail, the engineer has to see ahead. When the train is traveling 40 to 50 miles an hour and he puts his head out the window of the cab into a wind charged with cold nearly 70 degrees below freezing point, he does not have it out there long. Moreover, while he does face that test, he has to contend with the glare of snow; and a great deal of steam that swirls around the engine at that temperature doesn't make his observing task any easier. — Fort William Times-Journal.

Comparatively soon most of the men who produce wood for the pulp mills will have working conditions similar to their fellow-Canadians in any other lines of industry. They will live in a home with their families. A bus or truck will take them to the scene of the cutting in the morning—bring them back for lunch at home at noon, take them to the mill for the job for the afternoon shift. It will not be long now before these men will be working on a production line, as machines do practically all the heavy work of sawing the trees into logs and of placing the logs on sleighs or trucks, the first transportation step towards the happy-go-lucky transient bush worker will eventually lose his job. He may change his ways and join up with the mechanical crowd, but the day is passing when he can work for two or three months, collect his pay and set out to the city for a celebration. — Fort Williams Times-Journal.

Did you ever take a look at the Timmings skyline by night when the mercury has fallen down to about 25 below zero on the thermometer? Great gray plumes of wood smoke drift off at an angle conforming with the prevailing wind. They form a sign of the standard of living in Timmings. There are more wood-burning furnaces than there are coal-burners. There are lots of people who prefer wood to coal in this town. There's a man over on Elm street who made a bit of money on the stock market or something like that. He's been here a long standard of living by putting an oil burner in his furnace and keeping warm by merely touching a button or juggling a thermostat. He kept warm all right, but the abrupt jump in cost from wood to oil was too much for him to take, despite the fact that the income. Last fall he had the oil burner taken out and was seen several times in the bush around Timmings cutting cordwood for the winter. — Timmings Press.

In Los Angeles a new wrinkle in the gasoline business—service gas stations—more than a few orthodox filling-station operators in a state near panic. The new stations, five of them, were doing a landoffice business, twenty-four hours a day. Their prices on gasoline were five cents a gallon less than those of major oil companies and a tenth of a cent less than the nearest independent. On out they offered a saving of five cents a quart. The stations occupy corner lots of about an acre apiece at busy intersections. They are of unique design, having eighteen to twenty pumps set on islands which are lined up at right angles to the street. Cars can pull in, in two rows twelve to fourteen abreast. Drivers can serve themselves in minute and a half or two minutes at the orthodox filling station. Those who need air or water or want their windshields cleaned drive to the back of the lot and help themselves. Five or six pretty girls in sweaters and slacks roller skate from island to island making change and collecting. A supervisor in a glass booth directs them by loudspeaker and keeps an eye out for customers violating the no-smoking regulations. — Newsweek Magazine.

HUNGRY, NO DOUBT
 VICTORIA — (CP) — In rental court here a landlady sought eviction of a young married couple charging that their child chewed up rubber mats, was too noisy and plucked onions from the garden. Judgment was served.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The *Charlottetown Guardian* does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

BEDEQUE CHURCH HISTORY

Sir.—The History of the Church in Bedeque (by E.S.D.) is being read avidly by Islanders at home and abroad. It gives readers a good grasp of the struggles of the early pioneers of the central part of this Province. "E.S.D." deserves credit for his great work. He (or she) appears to have the attributes of a real historian. Such a work can only be the result of painstaking and long continued research. It is a commendable fact that many of our leading people are developing a penchant for history. The *Guardian* has a daily column on early Island history dating from the British occupation (1763 and the early 1800's). The *Summerside Journal* had a series of articles written by Miss Carrie Holman on Indian life and lore, and the early French colonizers (prior to the expulsion 1755). Miss Holman's opus is recorded and is being broadcast on Sunday nights. Lo! the poor Indian will soon have a softer earthly pilgrimage than most of his white brethren. Thanks to the ministrations of Judge Arsenault, and a few other humanitarians.

It is quite possible that only a small percentage of our people are cognizant of the fact that "Le de St. Jean" (P. E. Island) was the first to be surveyed of all the British colonies in North America by Major Holland (1764). Evidently it was the most promising for cultivation of the soil. We would all do well to read Harvey and Warburton's histories of P.E.I.—and H. G. Wells' *Outlines of History*, in order the better to judge the present and future by the past—assuming, as the savants tell us, that human nature has changed basically since the dawn of history.

I am, Sir, etc.,
KENSINGTON READER.

PLUMBERS & WATER SUPPLY

Sir.—The discussion now running in the Press regarding the condition of our water supply beyond the City limits brings to light but another reason in support of my contention that all plumbers operating in this Province should be required to hold a master plumber's license. Prince Edward Island is the only Province in the Dominion where this is not required. Repeated efforts have been made since 1934 to have an Act passed by the local legislature requiring all plumbers to pass an examination before receiving a license to operate. Until something like this is done and only adequately trained men allowed to make plumbing installations, it will be impossible to avoid the potential dangers of such a situation as now confronts us.

The boring of blind wells for sewage disposal is a case in point—no competently trained and licensed plumber could be induced to make such an installation. Steel tanks often used for this purpose have proven themselves worse than useless. An example comes to mind: A farmer just beyond the City limits pumped ground tripe water into a cesspool situated just a mile and a quarter from the building where fox food had been prepared in which a blind well was being used for the disposal of waste matter.

Careless and incompetent plumbing exacts a frightful toll. From the *Sentinel* issue of the *American Journal of Public Health*, I quote the following: "When a leak developed in a water pipe in a dairy, somebody tied a dirty rag over the spot to stem the flow—which it didn't. From the rag water dripped into pasteurized milk being cooled. The result: nine babies died and fifteen others became critically ill." Too much care cannot be taken and too strict regulations cannot be made for the promotion of safe and sound principles and practices in plumbing.

I am, Sir, etc.,
DAVID L. MACKINNON
 Charlottetown.

PLEA FOR FAIR PLAY

Sir—I am a fisherman who unlike most of our farmers, have never had an old homestead left me, neither have I had any "nest-egg" left me by some dying aunt or uncle. Like all fishermen, I've had to start from scratch and have followed fishing most all my life for a living. About four years ago, a boom came for the lobster fishermen. But what happened? The farmer got after what the fisherman was after, and the better it looked to the fisherman the better still it looked to the farmer. Three years ago some of our farmers had all their families except their mother-in-law fishing for them. Some farmers with from eighty to one hundred acres of land had from six to ten boats fishing for them while their hired farm hands stayed at home and worked long hours to farm their land, while they themselves went fishing to make sure each of their boats had their lines run in the best suited ground. The result was that the market was over-run with canned lobster. Last year while twine, lathes, rope, etc., soared even higher than previous years in prices the lobsters were worthless. Does this not amount to about the same thing as a fisherman going in on a farmer's land and attempting to plant a crop? What would happen? Why the farmer would take the shot-gun to him. The farmer pays taxes on his land it is true; but if each fisherman had the same ground allotted for fishing each year, he



ON GROWING OLD

Be with me, Beauty, for the fire is dying;
 My dog and I are old, too old for roving.
 Man, whose young passion sets the spindrift flying,
 Is soon too lame to march, too old for loving.
 I take the book and gather to the fire,
 Turning old yellow leaves; minute by minute
 The clock ticks to my heart; a withered wire
 Moves a thin ghost of music on the spinet.
 I can not sail your seas, I can not wander
 Your corn land, nor your hill land, nor your valleys.
 Ever again, nor share the battle yonder,
 Where the young knight the broken squadron rallies.
 Only stay quiet while my mind remembers
 The beauty of fire from the beauty of embers.

—John Masefield.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

"When I commenced work here January, 1939, I found an impossible curriculum, a free and easy discipline under which the students had the best of it, a total want of elementary training, and no means of obtaining it. The prospect seemed hopeless, but I soon discovered that the material which I had to work upon was of excellent quality, and that if judiciously and intelligently manipulated would turn out to be of rare value. The curriculum was tacitly dropped, in the course of time discipline improved, and the elementary instruction was supplied by the College. I had to learn to labour and to wait.

"As years passed our position improved, and teachers educated at the College began to send up well instructed pupils, higher work became possible, those students who had proceeded to the University began and continued that career of distinction which has not yet, I hope, reached its culminating point, and the influence of the College, and real knowledge respecting it, began to penetrate to quarters which before it was impossible to reach. And then came the crowning act of the educational life of Prince Edward Island—the Education Bill of 1937, and its complement of 1939, and the amalgamation of the Prince of Wales College and the Provincial Normal School. And I venture to affirm that had it not been for the existence of the Prince of Wales College in 1877, and a considerable number of students who had been educated in it, and who were ready to assume the position of teachers, the advantages of that admirable Act would not have been so immediately felt and realized throughout the country.

"And now over 400 teachers, who have been educated at the joint institutions, are engaged in the schools of the Province, a former student is administering its educational affairs, and two others are associated with me in my scholastic work. And the result of this pleasing fact is that educational activity was never so marked as at the present moment, and the standard of excellence attained by candidates for admission to the College was never so high. This, to me, is the most significant result from the work done in the College.

"From an address by Principal Anderson, at a banquet tendered him in the new Hotel Davis, Dec. 15, 1937, by his former pupils, on his completing twenty-five years of service in Prince of Wales College. Among those assembled were His Honour Lieutenant Governor A. A. MacDonald, Hon. N. George, United States Consul, Hon. D. Ferguson, Provincial Secretary, Hon. G. W. Bentley, Commissioner of Public Works, Senator Haythorne, Hon. D. Laird, P. C., L. H. Davies, Esq., M. P. Rev. S. Weston-Jones, C. Palmer, and many other leading citizens.

would no doubt be paying taxes too.
 Do you not think it only fair for to ask the Government to come to the rescue of the fisherman this year and try to do something towards helping them protect their industry? Should not a farmer with 80 acres of land be capable of making a living for himself and his family? Why then should he not be banned from fishing, not next year but this year? And as a further protection would it not be fair to ration each fisherman to a limited number of traps.

I am, Sir, etc.
A FISHERMAN.
 Malpeque, P. E. I.

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