

THE GUARDIAN

Journal Daily (Founded in 1887)
Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office
Department, Ottawa
The Island Guardian Publishing Co.
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Associate Editor, Frank Walker.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1949.

Wood Islands Service

The increasing importance of the Wood Islands-Caribou ferry service, especially with regard to the tourist and motor truck traffic, has been dealt with frequently in these columns, and it is unnecessary to quote the impressive figures which were revealed in last year's transportation reports.

The proposal that the service could be continued as at present, until a new boat can be constructed, means indefinite delay and will certainly not satisfy the public demand. It is understood there are two U. S. landing ships available, either one of which is larger than the Dunning and could replace the Prince Nova with advantage.

The smaller of these boats has a carrying capacity of 200 passengers and 38 autos or the equivalent in trucks (as against the Dunning's capacity of 200 passengers, 32 autos). This would afford relief for the present, but would not be sufficient to meet demands during the maximum traffic season, especially for trucks.

It is understood that the larger boat available has a capacity of 300 passengers and 100 autos or the equivalent in trucks. The operation of this boat would require some additional dredging at the terminals, but otherwise could be provided quickly and at moderate cost.

If either of these boats was purchased to replace the Prince Nova, it could be remodelled for the service in about seven weeks. The principal reconstruction work would be done at the Halifax Shipyards, but there is a considerable amount of other work, involving an expenditure of some \$100,000, which could be done by Bruce Stewart and Company in Charlottetown, thus providing a great deal of employment for our local workmen.

These alternatives are being pressed at Ottawa at the present time, in the hope and expectation of improving the service this year and not some time in the indefinite future, when still greater demands may require the framing of an entirely new policy to cope with the situation.

Women—There And Now

Now that women have got equal rights with men in so many spheres it seems odd to reflect that little more than a hundred years ago women were bought and sold in Britain. Not in large numbers, certainly, but they were sold. Sometimes the husbands were punished and sometimes they got away with the transaction. Mr. Claude Berry in a recent BBC programme told listeners about a man who sold his wife by auction in Cornwall. "He sauntered into the market at Redruth," said Mr. Berry, "leading his wife by a straw band fastened round her neck." The populace crowded round, for they had never seen such a spectacle before, and eventually, after a lot of standing and staring, someone bought the luckless lady for half a crown. There was a great outcry throughout West Cornwall and before long both vendor and purchaser were in goal. But punishment did not always follow a wife sale, for in 1835 an elderly labourer — also a Cornishman — got tired of his wife, who was only thirty, and took her to market with a halter round the waist. He auctioned her but bidding was very slow and he was forced to sell her to the only customer, a pair of travelling tinkers who bought her for fourpence. And then the collector of market tolls decided that the transaction concerned him. He did not know the correct charge so demanded a penny from the husband, the sum that was always paid after the sale of a pig, and there was no question of goal that time. The latest case of wife selling in the West of England that Mr. Berry could unearth was in 1846, when another wife was sold for half a crown — evidently a popular price for ladies in that district. "I've never discovered," he said, "whether the man was sent to goal or not. And one never hears what the men who bought the wives thought afterwards of their bargains."

Sanity In Sports

Intensive competition, the desire to win and gate receipts are masking our vision as to the more important functions which sport and recreation should serve, declares Dr. A. S. Lamb in an article "Sanity in Sport" in the current issue of Health, official magazine of the Health League of Canada. Dr. Lamb is director of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics, McGill University, Montreal.

"The attendant evils are apt to make very rapid inroads on our traditions of play, which may become so impregnated as to create a most serious situation for the rising generation," Dr. Lamb states. "It is unsound and unhealthy to think in terms of compensation every time an athlete steps on the field. It is our responsibility to see that the many thousands of boys and girls who want to play for love of it, have the opportunity to do so. It is our obligation to see that participation receives its proper emphasis rather than passive observation. That would be sanity in sport."

Dr. Lamb emphasizes he is not opposed to professional sport which he termed a form of public entertainment, but states "what I am opposed to, however, is to be one thing and camouflage oneself as a chameleon."

Sport—recreation—the spirit of play — is essentially basic and fundamental, the writer says, and rightly directed instincts of play may exert important educational influences. Further, he says that it would be incorrect to look on re-

there are equally important phases from the mental, moral and social aspects of our nature. "Honesty, loyalty, or any other attribute of character cannot be imposed — they must grow from within as a result of guided situations which call forth the right responses," Dr. Lomb writes. "The values of some sport vary with age and other conditions, but 'playing the game' has a depth and wealth of meaning which extends beyond the game itself into the activities of life. "The values of sport are no longer values unless they live with us in all our relationships. The rules of the game are the rules of life."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The going seems to be lamb-like.

Lent is drawing to a close—two more weeks.

Travelling by auto even on the hard surfaced roads is no luxury these days.

An appropriate picture at the Empire Wednesday, "Golgotha", the scene of our Lord's crucifixion, near Jerusalem, is the Hebrew word for a charnel-house, a place where the bones of the dead are put.

It would be difficult to find fault with the Legislature for protecting R.C.M.P. constables from civil arrest for debt. It probably comes as a shock to a great many, however, to find that such protection is necessary and has not been extended to the ordinary citizen.

Today at Amherst will be the opening of the eighth annual Maritime Spring Stock Show. Premier Jones should have performed the ceremony but has been detained here by official duties. There should be some enlightenment from other speakers there on the divergence between present grading standards and the demands of the market.

The Easter recess will mean no let up for Prime Minister St. Laurent who is expected to leave the capital about Friday, April 8, for a two-weeks speaking tour which will take him through Western Canada to the Pacific Coast and back. Tentatively, it is expected he will make stop-overs at Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Brandon, Winnipeg and Fort William.

Advertisements of the Dominion Department of Labour properly caution people against inducing Displaced Persons to break their one year employment agreement. It should be made clear to such newcomers, however, that they are not bound to serve a particular employer for that period. Transfers from one employer to another in the same category are readily arranged by the Department.

There is always the proverbial exception. A German prison commander is going to be honored by Britons he kept under guard because he was "so decent" to them during the war. Prince Wilhelm von Hohenlohe, who commanded the prison at Blechhammer, Upper Silesia, has accepted an invitation of a committee arranging a reunion to honor him next October. "We liked him because he was so decent," said a committee spokesman. "He always gave fair judgment and went out of his way to help the men when they got into trouble."

Chandler Brothers Woodworking Plant, Longworth Ave., is forging ahead. These two enterprising proprietors have done a great deal of fine interior work for leading citizens, the latest being in the stores of Prowse Brothers and W. W. Welner, both of which firms are loud in their praise of their handiwork. It is encouraging having young men like these starting out and making a name for themselves, instead of hanging around in the expectation of government jobs.

Special celebrations in Britain will mark the bicentenary of Goethe's birth this year. Theatrical productions in English and German, concerts of music inspired by Goethe, important lectures and conferences as well as exhibition prints and drawings are in active preparation. Amongst the supporters of the project are Bernard Shaw and T. S. Eliot. Music is represented by composer Vaughan Williams and the theatre by Dame Sybil Thorndike. UNESCO's first Director General, Professor Julian Huxley and Professor Gilbert Murray also figure on the committee.

Rev. John Keble, English priest and poet, died this date 1866. After a brilliant career at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, he was ordained to the priesthood of the Church of England in 1816, and was appointed tutor of his college. He retired in 1829 and devoted himself to literature and the furtherance of the Tractarian Movement, being closely associated with Newman and Pusey with whom he issued Tracts for the Times. In 1869 Keble College, Oxford, was founded in his memory. "It is clear, or at least a probable hypothesis . . . that poetry was providentially destined to prepare the way for revealed truth itself."

Current speculation in Ottawa is that Resources Minister MacKinnon, Revenue Minister McCann and Fisheries Minister Mayhew will go to the Senate while Works Minister Fournier and Postmaster General Bertrand will go to the Bench. In such a shake-up, Mr. Bradley might be given the fisheries portfolio. Fishing is the main industry in Newfoundland. Mr. Bradley is no stranger in Ottawa. He headed a 1946 delegation which came there to discuss terms under which Newfoundland might become a province. He also served on the delegation which came again last year to work out the final terms of union. Arrival of Mr. Bradley also initiated speculation that Sir Leonard Outerbridge, a leading lawyer in St. John's, will be named first lieutenant-governor of the Island, due to become a province March 31. It is believed that Joseph Smallwood, the man largely responsible for bringing Newfoundland into Confederation, will be called on by the Lieutenant-Governor to form

PUBLIC FORUM

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

SUMMERSIDE HIGHWAY

Sir,—In your report on March 25th, of a speech by C. W. DeLaney, (Liberal of 5th. Prince), you say—"He called attention to the excellent condition of the cement highways built in Summerside in 1931 and in Borden in 1934. He gave the Conservatives credit in this connection, etc." I would draw your attention to the fact that it was the Lea Government 1930 that built this concrete piece of road just east of Summerside.

Mr. L. R. Allen and I represented the 5th. District of Prince at that time and I was a member of the Executive Council of the Dominion Government allocated \$20,000 that year to this Province for permanent work in order to give employment to laboring men, and the local Government began the construction of what was then known as the "McIntyre Highway."

Mr. Allen and I interviewed the Government on behalf of the laboring men of Summerside. At that time there was only one set of machinery for mixing and spreading asphalt and consequently could not be spared for work elsewhere. We assured the other members of the Executive that we could procure the machinery used by the Town of Summerside for mixing and spreading the concrete used on the streets. They agreed to give us the financial assistance that the game is deteriorating for which there are no real facts to support it.

I am, Sir, etc. JOHN F. MACNEILL, M.D. Summerside.

MR. ARSENAULT'S STATEMENTS

Sir,—I would like to refer to the speech by the Hon. Wilfred Arsenault at the closing of the session of the P. E. I. Legislature last week.

He stated among other things that all those who support the C. C. F. party here on the Island are not intelligent enough to be dealt with by the "mild" rather than the "strong" arm of the law. It would mean that they are not intelligent, all those who support the C. C. F. from coast to coast in Canada. Yet Mr. Mackenzie King himself stated once that he thought Mr. M. J. Coldwell was one of the most remarkable men in Ottawa. Is he not intelligent? All those who support the Labour party in Britain, they can't be intelligent either. Also the majority of the Australian population—they are not intelligent, etc.

Not only the C. C. F.ers were shocked by those words; even many supporters of the other parties realize that members are not elected for the purpose of passing judgment on the integrity of the people's intelligence. Such an examination might do more good if self-administered first. We think that, in lieu of such nonsense, the time in session would be better employed in discussing the possibilities of improving the present provincial conditions. For example, why not study what could be done for education? Every intelligent person should know that the present situation in that field is simply alarming. Yet —

In closing I would suggest that those who feel like throwing challenging statements at the C. C. F. party do it in the open. Why not meet the members of that party in some joint meetings and show them where they are in the wrong? They should be able to do it because they must be intelligent. Or perhaps there are not any intelligent people at all in our Canada! I am, Sir, etc. A FRIEND. Wellington, P. E. I.

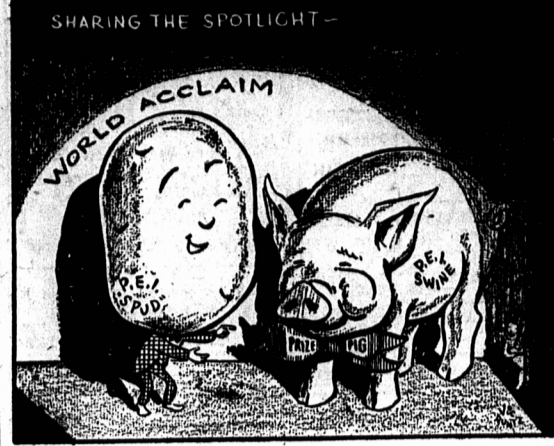
IS HOCKEY DANGEROUS?

Sir,—I do not feel that I will be doing the matter justice, but you have asked me to comment on the editorial "A Rough Game and Dangerous" in your issue of March 24th and I will do so briefly, although the subject is one which merits much more lengthy treatment. Naturally I did not take kindly to the article in my opinion. It is not well-founded on fact.

Starting from the very beginning, let me say that hockey is not "becoming one of the world's most dangerous sports." It has always been one of the world's most dangerous sports, and bearing in mind the nature of the equipment, employed and the ever-increasing speed at which the game is played that will continue to be the fact.

So far as losing its top position in the entertainment field, I can only say that never in all history have so many people paid so much money to see hockey played, both in professional and amateur fields, and never in the history of the game have so many people been engaged in playing it. There is the further reference to the ever-increasing number of casualties, and the editorial indicates a fear that the sport will surely be lost and will gradually slide into oblivion. I do not believe that there is any foundation for such fears. There has been published from time to time the wholly unfounded notion that rough play killed Lacrosse. It didn't do any such thing; the automobile killed Lacrosse. And taking into account the number of persons playing today, the injury ratio is no higher now than it has been at any other time in the history of the sport. The fundamental difference is that hockey has become so popular and so many people are writing and broadcasting about it that in order to avoid repeating one another they seek to emphasize its most unattractive features. I could illustrate this extensively if space permitted.

In the final paragraph of the editorial there is one further wholly unwarranted assumption that "the game has lost a great deal of the



The Poet's Corner

Just the one prize vouchsafed unworthy me. Ten years, a gardener of the unallied toward ground. I till,—this earth, my sweat and blood manure All the long day that barrenly grows dusk: At least one blossom makes me proud at eve Born 'mid the briers of my enclosure! Still (Oh, here as elsewhere, nothingness of man!) Those yonder South To mellow in the morning, those made fat By the master's eye, that yield such timid leaf, Uncertain bud, a product of his pains! While — see how this mere chance-sown, elf-nursed seed, That sprang up by the wayside 'neath the foot Of the enemy, this breaks all into blaze, Spreads itself, one wide glory of desire To incorporate the whole great sun it loves From the inchheight whence it looks and longs! My flower, My root! I gather for the breast of God. —Robert Browning.

Lenten Meditations

The Times, London THE WORLD AS MORAL ORDER

That the world is a moral order is a proposition as difficult to establish as it is impossible to abandon. Without such a conviction all meaning seems to go out of life; yet what evidence is there that it is more than a piece of wishful thinking? The Hindu doctrine of Karma, pivoting to the deep its consequences, seems to correspond to something which has its seat in all hearts. The writer of the Wisdom of Solomon describes the created universe as taking up arms on God's behalf and going forth with him to do battle for righteousness. Few men can long endure the hardships of the world order which has somehow produced their conscience and their ideals is yet neutral in its attitude to both. For in this sphere neutrality is scarcely to be distinguished from hostility. Yet the moment that is taken to mean that the world is a neat, precise system of rewards and punishments, experience lodges its protest. Every mother who has watched by a dying child, every refugee returning to seek what was once his home amid the rubble of a devastated city, knows as truly as ever Job did that life does not work in this way. Clearly, if a world that was indifferent to morality would breed disheartenment, one that functioned too patently in its interests would

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Notes By The Way

Bernard Shaw says: "I am a Communist, and always call myself so." But when it comes to the copyright and royalties on his plays, the hoary dramatist has proved himself to be an astute capitalist. — Hamilton Spectator.

A man from Dryden, Ont., has told the Ontario Tourist Conference of eight Americans flying there to enjoy a wolf hunt during which they shot nine of the animals, collected a bounty of \$25 upon each of them and had "a whale of a time." There is no need for Americans or anyone else in search of such sport to travel as far inland as Dryden. They can enter Leeds or Grenville counties and find wolves within half an hour's run from the border. Moreover, the inhabitants of wolf-infested sections in this district will be threaten it with destruction. The Christian, at any rate, should have got beyond the stage at which the lack of coordination between merit and fortune constitutes a problem, since he knows that the supreme mark of God's approval was set upon one who died an ignominious death. It would seem then as though an environment which is to foster morality must be one which, while ultimately in accord with it, does not immediately and obviously take sides with it. It must be in some respects harsh and ungracious, since only so can it leave open to men the privilege of choosing the good, even when it costs much to do so, and rejecting the evil, even when every advantage appears to be with it. The conclusion of the argument is paradoxical, but it is not difficult to grasp. The world is indeed a moral order. But it is indeed in the sense that every deed done in it receives or should receive, its just recompense in reward or punishment. Rather is it such because it provides a setting in which morality is possible, and to do that the divine wisdom must often leave goodness unrewarded, that it may shine by its own light, and evil unpunished, that men may abhor it for what it is and not only for what it brings with it.

Old steam locomotives are hobbling into the "graveyards" at the fastest clip in history as the railroads' dieselization programs move into high gear. A tour of any one of a dozen boneyards from coast to coast dispels all doubt that the coal-fired "iron horse" is doomed. It's even more convincing than a talk with old-line producers of steam engines, who report they have either converted production entirely to diesel types or curtailed steam facilities to an infinitesimal level. Lined up on a siding at Modena, Pa., along historic Brandywine Creek are forty steam engines; many more are on their way. Once they served their owners well. Now these DE's (displaced engines) and their tenders are awaiting the acetylene torches and giant alligator shears. Last year Luria Bros. & Co., Inc., one of the country's biggest scrap dealers bought and scrapped 250 DE's and tenders at its 100-acre "graveyard" in Modena. This was a hundred more than in 1947 and nearly triple the number scrapped at the yard in 1940. — Wall Street Journal.



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