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

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1946

Wood Islands Ferry

Announcement is made in this issue of the pending resumption of the ferry service between Wood Islands and Caribou. It is stated, pending decision as to whether one or two boats will operate, the M. V. Prince Nova will be put on the route on or about the first of May. Surely at this late date there should be no doubt about the necessity of having two boats for the steadily increasing traffic between here and Nova Scotia. Experience has proved that one boat is entirely inadequate to provide the necessary service, and the Northumberland Ferries having acquired a second one, all that is necessary is for the Federal Government to authorize the increased subsidy to set the wheels of industry and development in motion. The prospects for the coming season are most encouraging, it being estimated there will be a 50 per cent increase in passengers, 75 per cent increase in autos, and 150 per cent increase in trucks. This, of course, is dependent upon the carrying power being available, and that is up to the Federal authorities. The Northumberland Ferries are prepared to provide the double service from the opening to the close of navigation for a subsidy of $150,000, a sum which all (including Government officials), who know the circumstances, consider fair and reasonable. The facts and figures have been placed before the powers-that-be at Ottawa, and it depends on their decision whether or not the Province will enjoy the double service. The Ferries are all in readiness to comply, and thus provide the means for the further development of our main industries, trade and commerce, but naturally they are not prepared to do so at a loss. Should the Federal Government fail to comply with the reasonable request for a double service, the company can easily dispose of the S. S. Sankaty, at a profit, and confine the service to the Prince Nova, but this would be the falsest of false economy. There is a crying need for an efficient double service between here and Nova Scotia, everything is in readiness to put it in operation, waiting only the "go ahead" of the Federal authorities.

Budget Next Month?

Parliament resumes its deliberations on Monday, and it is hoped that within a reasonably short time thereafter — possibly in May — Finance Minister Ilsley will be able to bring down the Budget. Seldom has a budget announcement been awaited with greater expectancy. Everyone is hoping for some measure of relief from taxation burdens, but many are likely to be disappointed. It is safe to predict, as do most Ottawa correspondents, that there will be reductions, but that these will be given mainly if not solely where they can do the most good in creating jobs and keeping production at as high a level as possible.

Business men are hoping for elimination of the excess profit tax and for at least some change in the present duplication of taxation on dividends. All classes are hoping for reduction in personal income tax. The general opinion seems to be that while there will be a reduction in the lower brackets, there is not much hope for those whose income is on the higher levels. If the Dominion-Provincial Conference comes to a quick agreement, it will be possible for Mr. Ilsley to announce that the Government can eliminate uncertainty in taxes by extending the tax program over several years, which will be a big advantage.

If keeping production at a high level is to be the criterion, then our farmers who produce the most essential of all commodities have a right to expect consideration. This need not be at the expense of other classes. Indeed, the following proposals advocated by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and supported by resolution at the last annual meeting of our Prince Edward Island Federation, should make a pretty general appeal:

(1) That the income of a farmer, for income tax purposes, be assessed on the basis of a five-year moving average.

(2) That breeding herds be recognized as a capital asset; and that in the case of proceeds from dispersal sales over and above this capital asset, the farmer be permitted to average the income from such sales over a period of three years for income tax purposes.

(3) That the exemption for single persons be raised to $1,000 and that for married persons to $2,000.

(4) That allowance be made for the labor of farmers' wives, sons and daughters in connection with production on the farm.

(5) That farmers be not required to accept the responsibility of collecting income tax from their hired help.

(6) That the Dominion Government provide a board of arbitration whereby the taxpayers may have a simple and inexpensive means of appealing decisions of income tax authorities.

This last request is something which should not have to be made. It should long ago have been incorporated in the Tax Act as a safeguard against bureaucratic control.

Magical April

With the Paris Four-Power conference and other momentous events on foot, the New York Times gives editorial space to a subject of equally timely interest. It hails the advent of the Anemones,—"Spring itself thrusting its petaled presence into the lengthening sunlight of a new season"—and it says, how truly and well:

Poke among the sere leaves and you come to the dampness of decay and new soil in the making. Green shoots are thrusting through it and the purple-veined leaves of golden ragwort are spread wide to catch the sun. There is sun and warmth above, and beneath, where the roots lie, is the ferment of change and decay. Growth persists on the leavings of other growth. And this growth in turn will become the leaf mold of tomorrow.

Anemones rise among the debris of fall and winter to spread their white petals and welcome the early bees. There is a life cycle to be completed, blossoms to be borne, seeds to be made, leaves to grow and strengthen the root. Another month and there will be little sun where the anemones now stand thick, for the ferns will over-shadow them and the viburnums will be in full leaf and the maples and the oaks will be reaching for the sun with their full leaf heads.

This is their time, now when the April wind is still chill and the warmth of ferment is just beginning. Now they must bloom and lure the sluggish bees and get their cycle past dead centre. For they, too, are a part of the change, the ceaseless wonder of growth and blossom and fruit and withering away.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

The teachers having concluded one of their most successful and enjoyable annual conferences, return to their duties today like lions refreshed.

* * * *

Mr. James E. Harris, architect, is to be congratulated on being suggested as the representative of this Province on the commission for the beautifying of Ottawa.

* * * *

We are assured of something from Ottawa to relieve our necessities, and the least we can expect, whether we get it or not, is an annual subsidy of $5,000,000. It must be evident to the rest of Canada how much they are indebted to the Island for its export of brain power for the development of their professions and industries. It would be a paying speculation to retain and endow the Island as a nursery for the development of "brain trusts."

* * * *

Mr. Bracken recently suggested, in his Ottawa Address to the Pro-Cons, that this country should be regarded as the Kingdom of Canada. There is good reason for making this actual change in the national title, and Lord Alexander's very welcome appointment as Governor-General should remind us that it would be far better if this colonial title were abolished and the Representative of the Crown in Canada known as Viceroy.

* * * *

Ralph Waldo Emerson, American essayist and poet, died this date 1882; he was a transcendental philosopher, his writings and lectures doing much to influence the thinking and character of his day and generation, his real contribution to philosophy being his insistence on the identity of physical and moral law; in prose his style is brilliant and epigrammatic; his verse never had much appeal; his publications include: *Essays, Representative Men, English Traits, The Conduct of Life, Society and Solitude.* "The laws of behaviour yield to the energy of the individual." . . . "A beautiful form is better than a beautiful face; a beautiful behaviour is better than a beautiful form. . . . . it is the finest of fine arts."

* * * *

Lt. Cmdr. Alan Beddoe of Ottawa, designer of the First Great War Book of Remembrance in the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings, has been given the job of breaking the 2,000 National flag designs down into groups. They have finally been cut down to 22 classifications, each generally based on its chief symbols or, in some cases, on visual appearance. In colors, red, white and blue dominated. When the Parliamentary committee began to consider requests for personal appearances by various persons and bodies, Mr. Tom Reid (L.-New Westminster) opposed it because "if we start this we could be here for years listening to pressure groups." Some members opposed his views, others supported them. On a vote, the committee defeated 13-9 a motion by Mr. Reid to exclude all personal appearances.

* * * *

Trade with Mexico is being slowly but surely developed. Virtually all the fresh tomatoes eaten in this country from December to April are from Mexico, Mr. Duplan, consul general at Montreal, states. In January $259,000 worth were purchased, and in February, $388,000. Total goods imported by Canada from Mexico in January totalled $1,415,000 and in February, $1,723,000. Larger scale trade will only develop, the consul general said, "when we have direct steamship lines from Eastern ports here to Mexico." The matter is now under consideration although no definite arrangements by Canadian lines have been announced. Indicative of the interest Mexico feels in Canada, he added, is that more than 300 Mexican students have been sent to school in Quebec and Ontario. Canadian interest has been shown by the number of tourists leaving Canada for Mexico. In the last three months, Quebec City has sent three organized groups of Canadians to Mexico City, he pointed out.

Notes By The Way

It is a foregone conclusion that whatever national flag may be chosen at Ottawa won't please great bodies of opinion in this country. Perhaps it would be easier to cling to the Union Jack. —Brockville Recorder and Times.

President Truman's auditors have informed him, after a check of White House accounts, that his net income at the end of his first year as President will be approximately $4,200—out of a gross salary of $75,000—after paying taxes, insurance and items of White House expense not covered by Government voucher. Congressional leaders have been informed of the auditor's report and a move may be made to provide more liberal presidential compensation. —From Newsweek.

Out in California the natives are mighty proud of their state's giant redwood trees, and occasionally their stories about them are as tall as the trees themselves. Here's one: "Big trees? Why, out our way they felled a hollow tree over a ravine that was too deep and wide to build a bridge across. One day while I was driving through this tree with a trailer I met a big moving van coming through from the other end. I couldn't back up or go ahead, so I just edged the trailer into a hollow branch and let the other fellow go past.' —Santa Fe Magazine.

In Britain's new drive for expert trade, nearly one hundred factories have been switched from specialized war production to alarm clocks. The idea is to capture the hungry market once dominated by Germany and Japan, and worth about three hundred million dollars annually, says The Montreal Star. Regardless of anything else, we can be confident of one thing: The British clocks will work. And what could not be said of a lot of the junk palmed off on us by the former market jobbers.

When adhesive postage stamps were in their earliest days it was argued by some people to expose Queen Victoria's portrait to a brutal thump by an obliterating postmark was a gross affront to loyal sentiments and royal prestige. In 1913 the Russian post office issued a series of postage stamps bearing portraits of the czars to mark the tercentenary of the Romanoff dynasty; but they were withdrawn in a few days when the authorities realized the indignity to royalty involved in the process of defacement. —Manchester Guardian.

The Russian soldier's passion for "liberating" watches is well known. So when a Russian noncom approached a farmer in his field in Czechoslovakia and asked the time, the farmer was smart enough to keep his watch in his pocket. Instead, he thrust his pitchfork into the ground, studied the shadow it cast, and said, "10.30." The Russian rolled up his right sleeve. On his arm was a row of wrist watches. He examined them one by one. Each said 10.30. "Thank you," he said to the farmer—and walked off, with the pitchfork over his shoulder. —Brandon Sun.

A trailer that is a veritable king of the gypsies has been built to sell for $20,000. A house containing every gadget to make life complicated is available for $175,000. Ingenuity in housing construction is rampant, is in fact running amok. There is, evidently, only one unimportant thing that the building construction industry is not up to. In a nation crying for $3,000 homes it can build houses that are the utimate in the extravagant and fantastic, but it cannot build a plain house, suitable for living in, and selling for $3,000. —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A jail term leaves a stigma on a man, and a great many persons have had a permanent black mark put on their record because they did not have the money to pay a small fine. This part of our legal code is archaic and ought to be amended without delay. There are alternatives which should be put at the disposal of magistrates. One is greater use of probationary sentences in the case of first offenders who appear on minor charges. The second is a system for payment of fines in instalments. The latter plan has been used on occasion in specially deserving cases but it has never been "official." It should be made part of recognized court procedure. —Cornwall Standard-Freeholder.

Not without misgivings the American Airlines graduated 90 flight stewardesses, the largest class ever trained by an American commercial airline in the 16 years during which stewardesses have been on plane crews, says The New York Herald Tribune. They were schooled in such matters as serving meals caring for babies and aerodynamics. The airline's misgivings arose from the fact that stewardesses, having been chosen partly for their personable appearance, don't stay long in the job. The company pleaded with the 90 graduates to tarry a while before marrying passengers or pilots. The average stewardess lasts only a year and a half. You get a gold pin if you stick for five years.

The Australian government hopes that uniform legislation will be agreed to by the parliaments of the British Commonwealth, allowing women to determine their nationality upon marriage to foreigners. A bill providing for this was introduced into the Australian federal parliament by the minister of immigration, Mr. Calwell, recently, and passed. Previously, a woman who lost her nationality by marrying a foreigner could make a declaration and exercise in Australia and its territories, the rights and privileges of a British subject. She was still a foreigner, however, and the only way in which she could regain British nationality while her marriage continued was by her husband becoming nationalised. Now, it is provided that a British woman resident in Australia shall on marriage regain her British nationality under Commonwealth law, irrespective of her husband's nationality. Mr. Calwell told the Canberra parliament that the trend in most civilized countries in recent years had been to adopt a liberal attitude towards the question. The United States, Soviet Russia and many South American countries had already placed women on an equal footing with men in the matter of nationality. —Ottawa Citizen.

Old Charlottetown

(P. E. I. Magazine, 1900)

IV

The churches in 1844 were St. Paul's, St. Dunstan's, the Kirk (St. James), the Methodist Meeting House and the Baptist Chapel.

The old St. Dunstan's (not the old Cathedral which was erected many years later) was then only in frame. The first Roman Catholic church was found too small to hold its increasing members, and it was thought advisable to build a much larger place of meeting. The small church was moved back, and a new one erected on the same site, corner of Great George and Dorchester Streets. Many thought the new chapel (as it was generally called) altogether too large, and that they would never have a congregation large enough to fill it. The corner stone was laid in 1843, and we have been told the first funeral in the new church after it was opened was that of Hon. John Small Macdonald, who died in 1849. The priest was Father Malachias Reynolds, lately from Ireland, and had his nephew, John Kenny, B. A., living with him. The Roman Catholic Bishop, Right Rev. Bernard D. MacDonald, lived at Rustico.

* * *

St. James church was on its present site, corner of Pownal and Fitzroy Streets. The pastor, Rev. Mr. McIntyre, had returned to Scotland, and as the Presbyterians were without a minister for a while, they had to go to other churches. Quite a number took sittings in St. Paul's, which was then a new church, as it had been built only a few years before.

The clergyman who preceded the Rev. Mr. MacIntyre in St. James was the Rev. Mr. MacIntosh. His residence was on Queen Street, between Kent and Fitzroy. He was a very tall man and always put on his gown and bands before leaving home for service in the Kirk. He had an old servant maid who, along with other duties kept his clothes brushed and in order. At one time Mr. MacIntosh had leave of absence for a while, and a very short man was sent to relieve him. Old Betty the maid was very indignant at this. "He would wear out all the maister's gown trapesing along the street wi' it trailing aifter him."

* * *

The first St. Paul's was on Queen Square, opposite the Brown Block, and in about fifty yards from the street. It was pulled down about '41 or '42. The new church proved too small for all who wanted pews, and shortly afterwards about twenty feet in length was added to it at the east end. It had a three decker pulpit—clerk's desk, reading desk and pulpit—one towering above the other, the pulpit on a level with the gallery, and each one having crimson silk velvet hangings and cushions trimmed with fringe and tassels. The pulpit hangings were presented by the Countess of Westmoreland, who also gave handsome pulpit hangings to the Kirk, and an altar frontal to the Roman Catholic Church.

The monuments to the memory of General Fanning who was Governor of P. E. Island for eighteen years, and of Governor Sir Arteas William Young, who died at Government House in 1835, were placed on the east end wall of St. Paul's, one on each side. Governor Young was buried under the church.

* * *

St. Paul's had the only pipe organ then in Charlottetown and we may say on this Island. It was a fairly good instrument and was built by Watson Duchemin, founder of the firm of Duchemin Bros., at his factory near his residence, corner of Prince and Sydney Streets. This organ was afterwards sent to Georgetown and used in Trinity Church there for some years.

The soldiers' seats at St. Paul's were on each side of the choir, and the tramp, tramp they made marching up the stairs and into their pews could be heard all through the church.

* * *

The Methodist Chapel was a square wooden building with upper and lower windows. It was situated on the corner of Richmond and Prince Streets (where Heartz Memorial Hall is now). There was nothing very prepossessing in its appearance, but it was nicely finished inside and furnished with comfortable pews (not like the prisoners' box kind that were in St. Paul's). There was a gallery all round the four sides, the pulpit stood at one side of the centre part and the Communion table was directly under the pulpit on a raised oval-shaped floor with a low railing all round at which forty to fifty people could kneel at one time. The choir was in the gallery directly behind the pulpit.

After the Methodist brick church was built the old one was sold, hauled down Prince Street and placed on the north corner of Prince and King Streets and made into a double tenement.

* * *

The only other church in 1884 was the Baptist chapel. It was a plain, unpretentious building with two arched windows on each side, and was situated at the head of Prince, facing on Euston Street. The congregation was small and not wealthy. Rev. S. T. Rand was their pastor. About 1850 they moved their chapel down Prince to Great George and placed it on the east side of Great George Street between Dorchester and King, and a flag with a Bethel on it was hoisted over it.

(To Be Continued)

Monte Cassino

(London Times)

The Feast of St. Benedict, the Patriarch of the West, will no doubt be celegrated with maimed rites at Monte Cassino, where the cenotaph of the saint has been desecrated and the tower to which tradition pointed as his earthly home has been battered into dust. In the midst of all the agony and ruin of the world war, no destruction of precious monuments which military necessity forced upon Allied arms, caused greater distress of conscience than this to all who had any sense of what the great abbey had meant in the spiritual history of Christendom. That the survival in the world of the sanctities that Monte Cassino itself served depeneded upon their victory, was a conclusive explanation, but did not lessen the pain.

The sentiments of regret that have been so widely felt in England are expressed with delicate felicity by the action of certain corporate bodies which acknowledge a special debt to the Benedictine order. The chapters of nine English cathedrals once served by Black Monks, five colleges at Oxford and Cambridge which derive from monastic foundations, and five abbey churches which have become parochial have subscribed to offer help in restoring the famous library of Monte Cassino. It is understood that it will be decided later, when the wishes of the abbot and chapter are known, whether to make the presentation in cash or in books.

This is a token of admiration for one of the oldest and greatest of the traditions that have preserved European civilization. During the long age that Newman called "the Benedictine centuries," an age where all Europe was overrun by the brute hordes of the barbarians, each house of the monks from Monte Cassino downwards became a fortress of the spirit, consecrated to the life of prayer and labour and learning. They were the besieged strongholds of the resistance, though a resistance of unarmed men; and in them was guarded not only the Christian sanctuary, but almost everything that to-day survives of the inheriance of Greece and Rome. So it is that St. Benedict is the ancestor, not only of the Anglo-Saxon Church — founded by the Benedictine missionaries of a Benedectine Pope, and itself soon enriching the tradition with two of the most illustrious of the Benedictine saints, Bede and Boniface — but also of the whole family of scholarship which made its English homes at Oxford and Cambridge.

The streams that flow from St. Benedict's hill have diverged widely in the course of the ages. The English chapters and colleges, with nice sensibility, have left the altars of Monte Cassino to be rebuilt by benefactors of the monks' own communion, and have offered their gift to the library, where they may claim the fellowship of citizens in the universal republic of learning. Nevertheless it is as Christians as well as scholars that they make their contribution towards healing the wounds of war. In these years of conflict with the ultimate nihilism, Christendom, even divided Christendom, has proved still the strongest power standing for human brotherhood in a world ravaged by hate. The hands stretched across the battlefield by the English churchmen and scholars to grasp those of the Italian monks help to reassert that, in the words of the Benedictine Rule, "in every place we are servants of one Lord and soldiers of one King."

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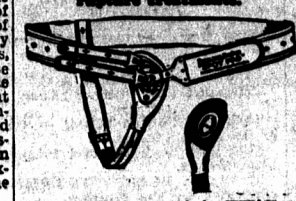

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