

THE GUARDIAN

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1948

Health Problems Emphasized

The emphasis this year at the Women's Institute convention was placed on the important subject of health, particularly that phase of the problem dealing with child welfare.

One of the proposals forwarded through the Federation of Agriculture to the Provincial Legislature last March asked "that provision be made for psychiatric and educational treatment of sub-normal children."

Meanwhile it is worth noting that the Federal Government's new national health plan, outlined some weeks ago by the Prime Minister, has received the indorsement of the Provinces to the extent of their promised co-operation in a programme which will involve the expenditure of some thirty million dollars during each of the next five years.

Agents Only

Transport Minister Chevrier went on record in the House of Commons the other day as stating that while the construction of new terminals at Borden and Tormentine is under the supervision of the Canadian National Railways, the latter are acting merely as agents for the Dominion Government.

Mr. Chevrier stated that the total estimated cost of both terminals was \$6,622,000. The estimate was made about a year ago, and had to be revised again this year because of certain increases.

The Minister was commended by Island members for agreeing to have the deck of the Abegweit planked for motor truck accommodation. On the question of an auxiliary steamer for the summer traffic, however, he did not commit himself.

It is, of course, to the Dominion Government and not the Railway that we must look for this improvement, and it is encouraging to note that our Provincial and Federal representatives are making joint efforts in this connection.

Nova Scotia Court Ruling

A decision which may have considerable bearing on future Dominion-Provincial relationships has been made by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. By a four to nothing vote it has decided that the test bill introduced by former Attorney General J. H. MacQuarrie, permitting the Dominion and the Province mutually to delegate legislative powers conferred on each, respectively, by the British North America Act is ultra vires.

This, notes the Halifax Chronicle, is the first ruling that has been made on the subject by the Supreme Court of any Province. Officers of the Department of Justice in Ottawa say this ruling will not invalidate last year's financial arrangements between Ottawa and the Provinces. That

judgment is probably correct, since the Supreme Court of any Province is not supreme over the rest of Canada and might be over-ruled by the Supreme Court of the Dominion. Nevertheless, the decision as it stands will certainly have considerable influence on Nova Scotian opinion, and it will be quoted in any case where future negotiations respecting Dominion-Provincial relationships are proposed.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Auto Convention today.

The Women's Institutes conclude a highly successful convention today. More power to them.

In the long run a community is the product of its schools. With its new school O'Leary seems determined to get well out in front.

It has been announced that a commission is to be appointed to revise Canada's statutes including the Criminal Code. Similar treatment of our Provincial statutes is long overdue.

It is reported in Winnipeg that Prime Minister King is angling to get Premier Gorman to Ottawa, hence the absence of a representative from Manitoba in the recent shuffle of portfolios.

American preparedness will reach a very high level if industry generally adopts the mobilization manual and plans of the Bowser, Inc. plants. The thirteen plants of the company, including two in Canada, can change over to defence production in one day.

The loss of two jet aircraft and pilots within a week is a blow to Canadian aviation, but it would be much worse if these losses were allowed to retard our advance in modern flying. It has always been that the lives of brave men are part of the price we must pay for progress.

Island drivers do not frequently have to park on an incline, and consequently may need the safety reminder of an exchange which recommends that when doing so, in addition to setting the parking brakes, the front wheels should be cramped sharply toward the curb if headed downhill, away from the curb if uphill.

That is a business-like report submitted to the Supreme Court by Mr. Wallace Higgins on behalf of himself and the other Grand Jurors. It shows what is necessary to be done for the comfort and convenience of the inmates, staff and animals of the institutions visited, and should be implemented by the powers-that-be.

Under the Economic Co-Operation Administration of the United States for European recovery, Canada, in materials authorized to date, will ship to the following countries: To Britain—Aluminum worth \$10,600,000, copper worth \$1,500,000 and lead worth \$1,000,000. To Austria—Limeoil valued at \$1,327,190. To Denmark—Fish meal worth \$151,900 and rapeseed meal worth \$47,500.

The Battle of Waterloo fought this date 1815. Wellington was triumphant and Napoleon met his fate; he had set out with the intention of conquering the whole of Europe, and very nearly did so. But, as in 1939, the would-be dictator reckoned without calculating the spirit and determination of the English-speaking race.

It is now predicted that Mr. Watson MacNaught, M.P., is merely paving his way to be Minister of Fisheries should the Liberals be returned at next election. Meantime the present Minister, Hon. Mr. R. W. Mayhew, promises to visit the Island this summer to learn something about his new job as head of the Department of Fisheries.

Samuel Butler, English essayist, satirist and miscellaneous writer, died this date 1902. He spent his early life in New Zealand and used his experience in his biography Erechon (Nowhere). His other writings include works on Shakespeare's sonnets, and a novel The Way of All Flesh. An artist and musician as well as a litterateur, he exhibited at the Royal Academy and composed oratorios: "As soon as any art is pursued with a view to money, then farewell in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, all hope of genuine good work."

A new scientific discovery which guarantees permanent moth-proof woollen cloths has been announced in London by the International Wool Secretariat. The discovery hinges on years of research into means of making wool indigestible to moth grubs. The usual method of moth-proofing has been to add anti-moth chemicals to the surface of the fibre and this has always had the drawback that the chemicals eventually washed off. Now, by soaking wool in a certain solution, the fibres can be rapidly changed from the moth grub's favourite food to something it can't digest at all.

Here is something to encourage our lady educationists. Lafontaine, a tiny rural settlement 12 miles northwest of Midland, Ont., celebrated its coming of age with the opening of a \$75,000 continuation school. The north half of tiny township which Lafontaine is the heart only 15 years ago was an average farm community. Today, largely as the result of the activities of the parish priest, Rev. Thomas Marchildon, and the assistance of Agriculture Representatives, Lafontaine has a million dollar seed potato industry which has brought prosperity to its French-Canadian settlers. The stone school building contains four classrooms, a manual training room, a home economics department in which textile weaving is also taught, an assembly hall, and a playground for girls. Although only four years old, the new continuation school, in which all work is bilingual, already has a bachelor of arts scholar in Marguerite Marchildon who graduated this spring from Ottawa University.

Notes By The Way

A rabbit's foot is a poor substitute for horse sense. — Kitchener-Waterloo Record.

Titles are to be taxed in Spain, and that's a tax a lot of people would pay very cheerfully. — Windsor Star.

All mankind loves a lover, but especially the jewellers who sell the rings and the Department of National Revenue which collects the 25 per cent tax. — Kingston Whig-Standard.

Benjamin Franklin became famous as an exponent of thrift. His likeness now appears on every United States half-dollar. When the inflated condition of that currency is taken into consideration, the reproduction seems slightly incongruous. — Kingston Whig-Standard.

"Negro nurses in all 48 states can now belong to the American Nurses' Association, a spokeswoman said today," reads a little story from Chicago. Let's see—it was in 1863 that Lincoln issued that Emancipation Proclamation, wasn't it? — Windsor Star.

A curious character nicknamed The Miraculous Dutchman, who had a sword going through his body all effect, has died following a stomach operation. The much iron in his system, possibly. — Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

There are many clergymen who wish provision could be made in Ontario for civil marriages, for they are asked sometimes to marry couples who have no religious affiliations and desire none. It should be possible for marriages to be legalized outside of the church if the couple so desire. — Niagara Falls Review.

Not all science these ominous days is being devoted to giving the world back to the apes. While history holds its breath and nations crumble, the American Society of Automotive Engineers is going after a problem that has made a chump out of mankind for many years. They seek a standard height for rear car bumpers and their high purpose is to prevent the things from locking, as stagecoach horns in mortal combat. — Winnipeg Citizen.

The last traces of British rule are vanishing from India, but the English language shows no signs of departure. At a recent conference of native educators in New Delhi, it was decided that for the next five years English will be continued as the medium of instruction in Indian universities, after which it will gradually be replaced by the native tongue of the particular district in which each university is located. Even when this transition is completed, English is to remain a compulsory subject on the curriculum. The decision reflects the extraordinary position which English has come to hold in India. — Edmonton Journal.

In the old days the life of a farmer was a comparatively simple one. He used horse power to plant and reap his crop and in some cases wind power to grind his grain. It was very useful in those days for the farmer to have a practical knowledge of veterinary science. The present-day farmer still needs veterinary knowledge to look after his livestock, but in addition he must be a fair mechanic to keep all his power machinery in shape. He must also have a rudimentary knowledge of hydraulics. And to top this off, he must know something about bookkeeping to answer all the questions on his income tax form. Yes, life is becoming more complicated, even on the farm. — Kitchener-Waterloo Record.

There is a kind of cleverness which in reality is the worst folly. It is the seeming cleverness of this boy, who, by shirking duty, neglecting his work and indifferently performing his appointed tasks, flatters himself that he is "putting it over" on somebody. He is duping himself and harming chiefly himself. The world is too wise and too experienced not to catch on to his cheap trick. He is paying a heavy price for his folly in loss of morals, general disrepute, and, eventually, inefficiency and unreliability. For it must be remembered that every action first of all affects, for better or worse, the person from whom it proceeds. Whenever we get the better of another one by crooked dealing or deception we get the better of our own nobler self. We are the losers. — Guelph Mercury.

Man-made rain, created by dropping artificial ice on cloud formations, has been used for the first time as a weapon against forest fires. This test, made in the Chapleau area, has yet to be fully appraised, but it hardly can fail to be promising. The artificial rain fell heavily for 15 minutes on a five-mile stretch of the long fire front, and there was a steady drizzle for three hours thereafter. Naturally, this is an imperfect defence against forest fires. It cannot be used when skies are cloudless, and even when clouds are present they may not cover the whole fire area. Yet even if it fails to douse the flames within range, it can impede their spread by making woodlands in their path less vulnerable to flying sparks. The results already achieved are encouraging enough to warrant further experimentation by the Ontario Government. This looks like the most important advance in forest fire control since the advent of aerial observation. — Windsor Star.

Britain's Aid To Arab States: The Facts

(United Kingdom Information)

Why has Britain sent arms to some Arab countries?—For a great many years Britain has had treaties with certain of the Arab States—Egypt, Iraq and Transjordan—under which Britain undertook to supply them with arms, equipment and technical assistance, the object of which was to assist them in maintaining internal security. Those treaties were signed with Egypt in 1936, with Iraq in 1930 and with Transjordan in March 1946. A strict British embargo has been imposed on all other Arab countries who have no treaty ties with the British.

Even in the case of the three Arab States to which Britain has treaty obligations, the British Government, from the time that the American Government imposed their arms embargo last December, have strictly limited their deliveries of arms to those in fulfilment of orders placed by the Arab Governments concerned before that date.

On May 29th, the U. N. Security Council called for a four-week "cease fire" in Palestine and adopted an amended version of a British resolution asking for an embargo on arms shipments and military personnel to Palestine. As amended, and adopted by the Council with British approval, the resolution calls for imposition of a general arms embargo applicable both to Palestine and the Arab States.

What about the British officers who are serving with Abdallah's Arab Legion? Some 37 British officers are at present serving with the Transjordan Legion. Of these 21 are seconded from the British Army in accordance with the British obligation under the Anglo-Transjordan Treaty. Glubb Pasha, who was one of the British officers prominently concerned with freeing the Arab countries with Lawrence of Arabia, and two other officers, were officials of the Government of Palestine detailed for service in Transjordan and appointed to their present posts by King Abdallah. The remaining 13 are private individuals who have been engaged directly by the Transjordan Government, but not with the approval of the British Government, just a number of Britons have been engaged by the Hagannah forces of the Jews.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on May 26th, Mr. Bevin stated that (a) There are no British officers in Jerusalem; (b) British officers have not been involved in fighting at all except for two persons who were involved in the new part of the City of Jerusalem but have since been withdrawn; (c) No British officers have been or are employed in directing the artillery which is bombarding Jerusalem.

Is America's economic aid to Britain helping the British to arm the Arabs? No. The terms of the loan to Britain automatically excluded its use for supplying arms to Arab countries, or any other countries. Britain has not yet received any aid under the European Recovery Programme. Arms such aid will be clearly defined and supervised by the American Administrator of the European Recovery Programme. The idea that Britain's fulfilment of her contracts with the Arabs has been financed out of the American tax-payers' pockets is absurd.

What about the two million pounds a year Britain is paying to Transjordan for its Arab Legion? This is paid in pounds, not dollars. The payment is an integral part of the Anglo-Transjordan Treaty. The material instalment of the British subsidy to Transjordan, which dates back to well before the present fighting started, is not due to be paid for about two months.

What about lend-lease equipment? Under the final settlement between the United States Government and the British Government in respect of Lend-Lease and Reverse Lend-Lease supplies, made in December 1945, the two Governments agreed that disposal of Lend-Lease material for military use to forces other than the United Kingdom Armed Forces, could only be made with the consent of the United States Government. Whether any Lend-Lease supplies have been sent in the past to Arab countries is being investigated, but it is clear from the above that if any supplies have been sent, it was with the approval of the United States Government.

Why did Britain choose to aid the Arabs by their treaties in the East? Ever since the Middle East was freed from Turkish rule, by British armies under Lord Allenby in World War I, Britain has had understandably close ties with the Arab countries. Britain has during the last thirty years contributed much to the stability of the Middle East. She has helped some of the Arab countries to attain self-government, and in addition has assisted them not only with the means of self-defence, but also with loans for roads, public health, irrigation and so on.

If Britain had not had these strong ties with the Arab countries, particularly Egypt and Iraq, the course of World War II might have been different. These countries were specifically asked not to enter the war so that the area of conflict might be limited as far as possible, but Britain was able, as a direct result of those treaties, to have forces on guard to repel the strong German attacks which aimed at gaining control of the entire Middle East and its vast oil resources. What is Britain's attitude to the Jews? For thirty-one years, ever since the famous declaration of the British statesman, Lord Balfour, Britain has helped the Jews to

The Poets Corner

FROM: ODE TO JOY

Behold the white clouds roll along the blue,
And like the clouds do flocks o'erspread the plain;
And like them winds the forest out of view;
Shall not Joy's chariot come with splendid train,
And he descend and walk the living air,
With Melody and Peace, and Happy Love,
Wing-footed, rosy-limbed, with myrtle rare
And olive crowned from old Eleusis' grove?
Ah, no, the fury Night will soon be here;
She comes with storms that drive the flocks away,
And takes the large free clouds to make her bier,
And rends the leaves; no longer you can stay
Nor joy appear. — R. W. Dixon.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

THE SPINNING FROLIC

"In the early summer morning, in response to the invitation of a neighbor, the men and women used to assemble, provided with hoes, axes and spinning wheels. The men, with lusty arms, would force the great unwilling stumps to relinquish their hold on the soil, while the women, after ranging themselves and their wheels on the clean swept barn floor, would proceed to convert the snowy rolls of wool into yarn good enough to make clothes for the Governor. Twenty or thirty fair spinners, playing together their jaunty, smooth-going wheels, seem to rise before me now as a vision of days that are gone. I recall the faces of the spinners, their hearty laughter and the airs they warbled, making their sweet voices blend with the gentle hum of their wheels. Old times have changed, old manners gone, and the unpolitic, matter of fact woolen factory has usurped the throne of the companionable and venerable spinning wheel. The spinners too are going. It does not require the keen of a prophet to observe that soon few will be found in the land who will know how to spin. With the spinners will go the wheel-wrights and both making and using the wheel will be classed amongst the lost arts. In some households the spinning wheel may still remain as an heirloom, to finally pass, with other trumpery, to a neglected lumber room, where one day it may be scrutinized by people whose last guess may probably be that it formed part of some very absurd and antiquated bicycle." — From an article by the late Senator D. Ferguson, 1899.

create in Palestine a national home for Jewry.

(a) 400,000 Jewish immigrants entered Palestine during the British Mandate, in spite of bitter Arab protests. Large sums of British money have gone into developing the roads, public services and so on. The declaration by Lord Balfour said "Britain views with favour the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people, it being understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities." The British Government at the time also made it clear that they regarded any expectation of a wholly Jewish Palestine as impracticable. By Jewish National Home was meant not the imposition of a Jewish nationality upon the inhabitants of Palestine as a whole, but the further development of the existing Jewish community.

(b) To quote the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine: "The present difficult circumstances should not distort the perspective of solid achievement arising from the joint efforts of the Jewish community and the Administration in laying the foundations of the National Jewish Home."

A proof of the impartial attitude that Britain has adopted in carrying out this declaration is that she has been bitterly attacked by both Jews and Arabs for allegedly being partial to either side. For three years, just before the outbreak of World War II, Britain had to put down a bloody Arab rebellion in which 4,000 people were killed when the Arabs protested at the increasingly flood of Jewish immigration, under British auspices, into the Holy Land. Many British lives have been lost at the hands of Jewish terrorists, in her increasingly arduous task of keeping peace between Jews and Arabs, from the end of the war to the surrender of the Mandate.

How is Britain trying to get peace in Palestine? Britain has used her influence with all the Arab countries concerned to secure a cease-fire. Britain has a direct concern in securing a peaceful and stable Middle East, just as the United States has. The immediate problem is to secure an effective truce which will be just to both parties and therefore likely to be observed. Only by this means can a lasting settlement be achieved. Britain has taken a leading part in effecting truces, notably in Jaffa, Haifa and Jerusalem.

Why did Britain recently object in the security council to the U. N. action under chapter seven of the U. N. Charter? — The British Government had grave doubts whether it was proper or just at that stage to use Chapter Seven of the United Nations' Charter,

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which foreshadows forcible action against an aggressor. In deciding who is an aggressor, the United Nations is required to take in effect a judicial decision, and must therefore be sure that it has ascertained all the facts before condemning one side or the other. Nothing could more permanently damage the moral standing of the United Nations than to take a hasty and ill-founded decision from which could possibly follow such drastic measures as those envisaged in Chapter Seven. It is important that the United Nations Organization should be effective, but it is equally important that it should act justly. It would be unjust to single out Arab action alone. It should be remembered that the Jews entered Jaffa which was allotted to the Arabs under the partition recom-

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