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

WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1946

Electric Power Problem

The decision of the City Council to investigate the cost of taking over the Maritime Electric Company's plant is evidence of the strong dissatisfaction existing with regard to the present light and power supply situation. The Council is undoubtedly serious; but would the proposed action at this time be any remedy? The Councillors who spoke on the subject on Monday night were of opinion that they could collaborate with the Jones Government in making a deal with the Maritime Electric Company to take over their plant and business not only for the city, but for other parts of the Province. This, to say the least, is an ambitious ideal which is improbable of realization before the atomic power becomes available. It is no secret that Premier Jones is completely sold on the idea of a great future for this Province as a result of atomic power and energy. He feels that our great drawback is and has been for generations the fact that we have no electric generating power and no prospect of having any except through the development of outside means, either by hydro from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, or a coal plant such as the Maritime Electric Company now operates. This being so, it is not likely his Government will lend ear to any proposition from the City Council with regard to acquiring the present outfit in Charlottetown.

There was a time, away back, when it would have been possible and practicable for the city to have possessed its own electric plant, but that opportunity was let slip when the Mayor, Mr. Charles Lyons, called a public meeting in the Market Hall to obtain the opinion of citizens on the proposition, and had it turned down by an overwhelming majority of those present. The main objection taken to acquiring the electric plant then was that the city was in no position, financially or administratively, to handle such an important undertaking.

One of the drawbacks of democracy is the risk it runs of returning to office men unprepared to handle business propositions. They may be good orators, they may be good promissers, they may be good citizens generally; but with neither the time nor inclination to direct their energies to the management or supervision of technical undertakings. The City Council, to control such a business as is run by the Maritime Electric Company, would require to have a staff as large and as efficient as that now running the organization; and it would have no more guarantee than the present organization against interruptions in light, heat and power services. Anyway, before they could enter upon any such enterprise, the Council would require to go to the Legislature for the necessary powers. As the present plant is utilized not only in the city but in a large part of the Province, they would have to be subject to such conditions as the legislative members from the country should dictate.

It is right that our City Councillors should interest themselves in matters of this kind, and it might be well now that an investigation of the recent breakdowns is proposed, to obtain legal opinion as to the best way they could bring pressure to bear upon the Maritime Electric Company to make compensation to those whose industries are adversely affected by such interruptions. In big municipalities like Montreal, not more than half an hour's interruption of power is permitted, after which any losses or damage sustained by citizens must be made good.

As Others See Us

It is nice to be told from time to time of our superiority as an agricultural Province, and to be complimented by visitors upon the fine appearance of our countryside. It is perhaps more helpful in the long run to be reminded of some shortcomings. In a brief article in yesterday's issue a former Prince Edward Islander, Mr. George Lord, now of Vancouver, expressed his disappointment at finding, on his return after forty-three years, so few remaining woodlots or flourishing orchards. He wondered what had become of all the windbreaks, and why no young trees were being planted where the old ones had been destroyed. The Bedeque district, to which he particularly referred, is regarded as one of the finest farming sections on the Island; yet even there the change in the last half century was painfully obvious to Mr. Lord.

This criticism is in accord with informed views expressed many times in the last few years, but unfortunately without much apparent effect. An excellent brief on the subject was prepared in 1943 by the Prince Edward Island committee of the Canadian Conservation Commission, urging the vital importance of reforestation. The brief received less attention than it merited at the time, and it has since been pigeonholed and forgotten. Here are some of its findings:

"The soils of the Province are becoming impoverished. The water supply is diminishing, and in some instances is being polluted. Forest cover has decreased, soil erosion is widespread and wild life has practically vanished. These conditions will not correct themselves and unless checked will become progressively worse. Little, however, in the way of remedial measures is being attempted. The problem is so vast as to be beyond the successful solution of unaided private effort. There is an acute need for a carefully considered plan of conservation and land rehabilitation based on existing knowledge and on a province wide scale. While the individual farmer may attempt to justify his agricultural practices, the time is now past when there can be any justification for practices that have caused losses by sheet erosion of several inches of the most valuable top-soil from thousands of acres of the finest lands in the Province."

A somewhat similar report was prepared by the P.E.I. Advisory Reconstruction Committee and tabled last March in the Legislature. This report recommended a five-year program of forestry rehabilitation at an estimated expenditure of $331,160. It recommended education and training in forestry and woodlot management and the uses and marketing of forest production, the establishment of a tree nursery, acquisition of a provincial demonstration forest, etc. Incidentally it noted that all forested lands in the Province are owned by private individuals, and chiefly contained in farm woodlots, and that there has been no real interest taken in conservation measures.

The Reconstruction Committee program was based on the expectation of a financial settlement being reached at the last Federal-Provincial Conference at Ottawa. In the meantime, however, it is understood that the Jones Government is going ahead with its tree nursery policy, in conjunction with Mr. Cotton's generous grant for rural beautification, and the competition instituted in this connection by Lt.-Col. Johnstone.

This is a matter of much greater importance to our farmers than is generally conceded. In the words of the Conservation committee report above quoted, "the improvement of soil fertility does not lie in increased application of chemical fertilizer, although for a time that might help. Faulty farming practices plus depletion of natural water supply through decreased forest cover have contributed very largely to this reduced fertility and any suggestions concerning improvement must be based on that premise."

Whether or not we get what we are after financially at Ottawa, this is something our farmers cannot afford any longer to neglect.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Montague races today, hope it does not rain.

* * * *

The first General Assembly in Prince Edward Island met this date 1773.

* * * *

The hotels are crowded, and cars from almost every Province and State are to be seen in our streets.

* * * *

The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are to be our leaders in the near future; help them now to prepare for their responsibilities.

* * * *

The civic authorities are to be congratulated on the tidy appearance of the new street signs, which were badly needed. But how came Great George Street to be rechristened after England's patron saint?

* * * *

Field Marshal Viscount John Standish Surtees Prendergast Vereker Gort, High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in Palestine, born this date 1886; has had a distinguished military career, including the governorship of Gibraltar and Malta during the War, being raised to the peerage for his services in November 1945.

* * * *

Mr. J. S. Neill, commissioner of public utilities for Newfoundland, announces that a regulation allowing aircraft of any nation to pick up or land passengers at Gander airport will be put into effect shortly. The commissioner said the freedom of air traffic would not apply to Torbay airport where Trans-Canada Airlines has exclusive service.

* * * *

The Palestine case, in which Britain has been driven to take a stand, with no support from Washington, shows how fortunate the Labour Government is, in the continued support for its intelligent policies which it obtains from the Conservatives. Were the situation reversed, it is to be doubted whether a Conservative Government would have received similar support from the Socialists in Opposition.

* * * *

When the City Council next discusses the taking over the electric plant, it might give some consideration to its non-success in the management of the much smaller enterprise of Maple Hills; of its continuing to let out the contract for hygienie service, which rightly should be included in municipal administration; of its failure to enforce the by-laws re snow shovelling, and its previous contention that the R. C. M. P. would give a more satisfactory service than does the City Council Police Committee. Municipilation has its draw-backs as well as its advantages.

* * * *

They don't have unity even in the secretary's office of the United Nations, so how can we expect to have unity among the nations themselves? European personnel in the secretariat "resented" the attitude of American executives "that they alone knew the best and latest and most efficient methods of organization," a daily news columnist wrote, noting that 63 per cent of the 1,200 people on the staff were Americans. "The result is an atmosphere of refined squabbling more suited to a sewing circle than to the United Nations," the columnist said.

* * * *

In Montreal they seem determined to hand out justice irrespective of persons in cases where "dope" is being illegally distributed. Dr. Emile Gustave Delorme of Valleyfield was sentenced to one year in jail by Judge T. A. Fontaine, after he had pleaded guilty last week to a charge of selling heroin over a period of two months. He was arrested by the R.C.M.P. narcotic squad together with three other doctors and veterinarians after investigators had broken what they termed a well organized ring.

Notes By The Way

There is only one way to prevent violence in labor disputes — or in any other kind of dispute. That is for the police, municipal, provincial or federal, to enforce the law of the land, which specifically forbids acts of violence against any man or woman, and which specifically forbids damage or destruction of any property anywhere. Once this law is suspended, our whole body of law becomes meaningless. —Calgary Herald.

Engineering developments of the last 25 years, especially in the way of good roads, power distribution, water supply and sewage disposal, now make it possible for urban people to spread out. Aside altogether from the defence angle decentralization has enormous economic advantages. Instead of living in half a dozen great crowded cities Canada would be far better off, happier and more stable if our population was more evenly distributed. —Financial Post.

Mr. Daniel Hopkin, London magistrate agreed with a husband appearing before him who contended that a wife's task was a full-time job. The husband, Richard Richardson, was accused of slapping his wife's face "because she stayed in bed in the morning instead of getting on with the housework". Mr. Hopkin dismissed the assault summons, and told the wife (mother of three): "We see all kinds of husbands here; I think you have a very good one". —London Daily Mail.

The attractions we offer tourist visitors to this country should be Canadian; not cheap, pale imitations of what they can get at home. Americans don't leave the United States and come to Canada to find the things they can get in Indiana or Illinois; don't come to enjoy hot-dog stands or cheap night clubs or even cocktail bars. They come to sample Canada and things Canadian; the story of this country, its own ways and habits and personality and romance. To submerge these to offer visitors instead a mere carbon copy of their own habits and ways, to mimic their commercial signs is to misunderstand what travel is about. —Ottawa Journal.

Federation of the Windward and Leeward Islands at the eastern end of the Caribbean Sea is largely a question of the development of communications says The Victoria Times. The Windward Islands have a total area of 829 square miles and a population of about 260,000 while the Leeward Islands have an area of 360 square miles and a population of about 98,000. The people are chiefly of African Negro descent. Air transportation and other improved forms of inter-island communcation have now made federation a practical policy and the islands are regarded as the first stitch in the policy of knitting together the entire West Indian colonies, with a view to building up full internal self-government within the British Commonwealth.

A new type of prefabricated house complete with builtin furniture has been put on the market in the British zone of Austria for 125 pounds. The house is constructed in sections, comprising five rooms and an attic, and is designed to accommodate a family of five. It is made of wood in a design typical of the Knittelfeld district in which it is produced. The specifications includes built-in bath, wardrobes, two double beds, divan collapsible family table and five smaller tables. The building company which designed the house are producing two a week, but they say that the output could be increased considerably if more labor were available. —London Times.

Flogging is the proper and most effective means of penalizing criminals. When administered carefully it does not endanger life; it may easily be adjusted to the heinousness of the crime; it inflicts physical pain on those who inflict pain on others, and it fixes a social stigma on the criminal that nothing can remove. The vicious criminal of this age take a prison term as a matter of course. If he were convinced that his sentence would include a sound thrashing with a cat-o-nine-tails, a material reduction in the more serious crimes could be looked for. Then, flogging may be inflicted at a very minimum expense, while the cost of maintaining convicts for extended periods entails a heavy and continuous outlay. — Chatham News.

We should like to point out to the Government that while there is nothing in the least dishonorable or undignified about accepting state aid in bringing up one's children if one is in need of such aid, there is something deeply offensive about being made to accept such aid nolens volens, and having the money snatched back in taxation after it has been forced upon one. There are thousands of taxpayers in Canada who do not want a Family Allowance and stand in no need of it; nevertheless, under Mr. Ilsley's new regluations, they will have to take it and then have it taken back from them, or else pay a few hundred dollars in extra taxes. In our opinion this is an unwarranted attempt on the part of the state to poke its nose into every home in the country where there are children, and to claim credit for helping to bring those children up. Peterborough Examiner.

The Poet's Corner

"THE SAILING SHIP"

Her sails are white—as white as swan wings are;
Beneath her move the tides, above, a star.
A fair wind bears her to some strange, far-distant place
And speeds her swiftly on the green sea's face.

Her men are strong—as strong as wild seas are—
With hands, sun-tanned, which know each rope and spar;
Their lips can frame each merry chanty rhyme
That rollicks gaily, agelessly, through time.

Her sails are swift—as swift as seagulls are
God speed her journey— send her sun and star!
And keep her canvas firm, her timbers sound,
Until the last, long course of "Homeward Bound"!

—William D. DeCoste, Canadian Army, (formerly of Charlottetown.) Barrisfield Military Hospital Ontario

PUBLIC FORUM

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

GUIDE AND SCOUT CAMPS

Sir —May I point out, through your paper, some of the things that make necessary the current drive for $10,000 on behalf of the Girl Guides and Boy Scouts of Prince Edward Island and some facts that lead one to believe that the thinking citizens of our community are willing to help these movements.

Guiding was inaugurated in Prince Edward Island in 1912. It started, as all good things do with a very small beginning and a membership of ten girls. Today it has grown until now there are some eight hundred. During these years of steady and tremendous progress Guide companies have financed themselves, through their own weekly collections and through concerts and entertainments and in a large measure, through the generosity of their leaders. Now the financial needs go far beyond what the above sources can cope with.

In this present age, with the trend of youth to assert itself, Guiding and Scouting has that programme which can direct this energy and enthusiasm into the making of useful citizens. But there must be trained leadership. A leader today must be abreast of the times if he or she is to interpret this great educational movement for, and adapt it to the needs of youth.

Guiders and Scouters are voluntary leaders but it is obvious that their training will necesitate an ever-increasing expenditure.

Then, too, Guide and Scout Camps which, like the movement in general had very small beginnings, have now become overwhelming, from the financial standpoint. We have the assurance of Dominion Headquarters that the Prince Edward Island Camps are of a high standard. It it, indeed a fact that camping is ten days of fun but it is infinitely more. None can measure the influence of camp on the lives of boys and girls. It is intangible! But surely there is no greater opportunity for character building than where youth are taught to live agreeably with each other; to bear their share of the daily toils; to find God in all Nature and to know the joy of His great out-of-doors. Camps are an expensive part of Guiding and Scouting but they are a very essential part of it.

In closing I should like to point out one more fact. Often Guide and Scout leaders have, practically, worn themselves out endeavouring to raise funds to run their companies and camps and have used up valuable time and expended boundless energies which should have been available for much more urgent services. To conserve this valuable time and energy the Guide and Scout movements need funds.

On behalf of the Guides and Scouts of P.E.I., I bespeak the wholehearted and generous support of our citizens.

I am Sir, etc.
JESSIE R. FULLERTON
Head of Guide Camping P.E.I.

"WHAT OF THE NIGHT"

XII

Sir.-Reference has been made to the Bill which was brought into the legislature by the Government in April, 1945.

The Bill purported to repeal the provisions previously in force regarding the giving of doctors' prescriptions for liquor, and to grant wider privileges. This was a direct violation of the mandate of the 1940 plebiscite. The Bill proceeded to empower doctors of medicine to write two sorts of prescriptions. One, a prescription for a spasmodic or acute illness; but such an illness as was expected very frequently to recur, since the Bill declared a prescription might be given to the patient once every two days, although "not more often than once in two days". In the mind of the Government this illness, though acute, and although requiring very large doses of alcohol for its treatment, and although apparently expected to recur at very frequent intervals, was not what the Government regarded as chronic.

The other kind of prescription was for what the Government would doubtless call "chronic illness," since the doctor at the one diagnosis was presumed to be able to prognositicate how the patient would react to the medicinal treatment, (the drinking of liquor), during the next six months after handing him the prescription. Under this prescription the doctor might prescribe only one kind of medicine, namely, alcoholic liquor, although different varieties of liquor might be prescribed. Under this provision, authority was given to prescribe liquor for medicine every half-year, which presumably might continue throughout the patient's lifetime, that is to say, until the patient was either killed or cured by the "medicine."

The insult to the medical profession could hardly have been exceeded. In response to medical protests previously made, namely, that the administration of the Prohibition Act and sales of liquor by the Government was really the political responsibility of the Government itself, the Government retorted by saying, in effect, "We will lay the blame wholly upon you. Write your prescriptions semi-annually in advance if you wish."

The legal profession likewise, and any who would uphold the law or the constitution, were treated with equal contumely. The people have been told, "When we want lawyers we hire them." Lawyers, doctors, plebiscites, even the Constitution itself, have no terrors for those, who, frustrated for a time by the plebiscite, would appear to have set themselves deliberately to scuttle the Prohibition Act. The plan for accomplishing this appears to have been to destroy all respect for the law by permitting the sale of liquor, under the guise of medicinal use, to take place to so enormous an extent that democracy would eventually give up in disgust, when all restrictions upon sale might safely be removed.

What was the fate of the Bill referred to, known as "Bill Number 39", at the 1945 session? The Bill had received its third reading. It remained only to receive the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor to become law. At the close of the session, on 19th April 1945, it came before the Governor.

What were the powers of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, when the Bill came before him? There were three courses open to him:

(1) He might assent in the King's name.

(2) He might withhold the King's assent.

(3) He might reserve the Bill for the signification of the King's pleasure.

The British North America Act, 1867, declared that when a Bill was reserved for the Royal pleasure, signification of the Royal pleasure might be made by a proclamation. Bill 39, however, was not reserved for signification of the Royal pleasure.

Had the Bill been assented to, it would have become law immediately. But the Bill was not assented to. The King's assent was withheld. His Majesty, through his representative the Lieutenant-Governor, declined to assent to the Bill.

What was the effect of withholding the King's assent?

When assent is withheld and prorogation takes place, all Bills that have not become law by being assented to, are quashed. They become null and void. A Bill not asserted to cannot become a statute, nor does it remain in abeyance so as to become a statute at a later date. With prorogation, the Bill ceases to exist. If it ever is to become law it must be renewed by being introduced at a subsequent session, passed, and then assented to.

It is reasonable that this should be so. The members of the legislature who gave third reading to the Bill on 19th April 1945, were then in session, and were in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor. Any Bills to be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor for his approval or disapproval at a later day would need to be Bills passed at a later session and submitted to the King's representative at a later session and then only in the presence of the Legislature at such later session. The members of the legislature in session on 19th April 1945 when Bill 39 was submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor were not the same members who would convene at a later session. Changes took place. Some of the persons who had been members of the House in April 1945 shortly afterwards ceased to be members. They resigned. Other persons were elected in their place.

The persons, likewise, who were members of the Government in April, 1945, were not the same persons as those who were members of the Government in September 1945. Changes had taken place there also. The King's representative also was not the same representative as the representative in April.

Yet on 29th September 1945, five months after the legislature had prorogued, and at a time when the legislature was not in session, a proclamation was published declaring that Bill No. 39, which had been rejected by His Majesty in April, was in September assented to and was to come into effect on from, and after, 1st October 1945.

Bill No. 39 contained no provision that it should not go into effect immediately upon its being assented to, Bills when assented to go into effect immediately, unless the Bill or Act itself declares otherwise. Without authority granted by the Act itself, the Lieutenant-Governor - in-Council has no power to delay the operation of an Act once it becomes an Act by receiving the Royal assent. The purported delay in the Act's operation was unauthorized and ineffective.

According to constitutional usage, when a Bill has passed its third reading in the legislature, the King's Royal assent may not be given except in presence of the Legislature. Assent can only be given in accordance with constitutional practise and usage, and when such usage is not observed there is no assent and the Bill does not become a statute. Bill No. 39 never become law. It never became an Act of the legislature The supposed amendment of 1945 was never enacted. The previous law remained unaffected by what took place.

Attention will next be directed to what was done under the supposed authority of an "Act" which was never really an Act.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. E. BENTLEY

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