

THE GUARDIAN

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Editor and Managing Director, J. B. Burnett,
Associate Editor, Frank Walker.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1948

Winter Fairs

The Government chartered plane trip by a
number of our leading livestock producers and
their wives to the Royal Winter Fair will doubt-
less be the forerunner of numerous excursions
of this kind, which should prove of far-reach-
ing benefit in improving quality production in
this Province. Already we have an enviable repu-
tation in this respect, but to keep abreast of what
other sections of Canada are doing our breed-
ers must have the opportunity of availing them-
selves of the unexcelled facilities which a national
exhibition such as the Royal Fair provides.

Education And Finances

Two cramping factors obstructing the ex-
pansion of educational facilities, particularly in
the less wealthy Provinces, are emphasized
editorially by the Sydney Post-Record. One is
the failure of the municipal governments to
grasp the predominant importance of education
as compared with any other branch of public
service, and to budget for it accordingly. The
other is the inadequacy of the Provincial re-
venues, present or prospective, to finance public
instruction on a sufficiently generous scale to
provide enough school accommodation to meet
the rising needs of the times, and to make the
teaching profession attractive enough to keep
its ranks filled with scholarly men and women,
capable of raising the standards of instruc-
tion to new and constantly rising levels of effi-
ciency.

This means of course that the educational
problem is essentially a financial problem. Such
being the case the need of bigger and better
schools, adequately paid teachers, modern equip-
ment in abundance for scientific research and
instruction, all looking toward decent standards
in keeping with the times, presents Canadian
statesmanship of all government levels with a
challenge which cannot safely be ignored.

Even in the United States, the inability of
local administrations to finance education prop-
erly is becoming very generally recognized, as
well as the fact that the national government
must supplement the municipal and state ef-
forts, if the citizenship of the country is not to
be allowed to deteriorate. Speaking for New
York, the wealthiest municipality in the world,
the New York Times says: "Here in New York,
as elsewhere, municipal government is struggling
with a budgetary problem, made worse by the
astronomical cost of construction which, in the
case of school building has risen well over
100 per cent on pre-war costs." Continuing,
The Times goes on to assert:

"The prospect faced in the years immedi-
ately ahead creates a responsibility that cannot be
wholly trusted, in all cases, to the local level of
government. It calls for a searching and con-
scientious reappraisal by federal and state gov-
ernments. The costly extension of roads, water
lines and other services to new housing develop-
ments, together with the burdensome effect of
inflation on municipal housekeeping, has already
produced an anxious strain on local governments.
If, as Dr. Jansen says, we are 'deeply concerned
with the character, success and happiness of our
children,' and determined to develop in them 'a
passionate and intelligent devotion to our Ameri-
can way of life,' we must see to it, on levels of
government where there be no question of wide
effectiveness, that we supply adequate school
plant and trained teaching staff."

The need of Federal aid to education is
more pressing in Canada than it can possibly
be in the United States; for in this country our
Provincial jurisdictions have more meagre re-
venue sources than are available to the states
of the American federation, and our municipali-
ties are not comparable in size or wealth with
those across the border. Dominion assistance
to education is certain to come at some time,
from sheer inevitable necessity. "This" argues
the Post-Record, "is a line of public policy which
might well find a place at the next Dominion
election in the programme of Hon. George Drew,
the Progressive Conservative leader, who has
been Ontario's Minister of Education for 5 years,
and in that capacity has extended Provincial
aid for the construction of schools and the bet-
terment of teachers' salaries, on a scale never
known heretofore in any Province of the Domi-
nion."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Princess Elizabeth married this date 1947.

Second Queen's is holding a Conservative
meeting tonight.

Tomorrow, 26th. Sunday after Trinity, 27th.
after Pentecost.

We have now a considerable number of air-
minded farmers.

Potato prices will be all right even next
year—war or no war.

There is a great future for the oyster in-
dustry at \$500 per acre of the cultivated area,
at a cost of \$2.50 per barrel harvested. Special-
izing in production is what counts.

This concludes Education Week: Teacher—
"Freddie, your essay on 'My Mother' is exactly
the same as your brother's, word for word."
Freddie—"Yes, sir. We have the same mother."

Canada abstained from voting in Paris on
four articles of the U. N. Social Committee's
draft declaration on human rights. The reason
was not that she was opposed to the measures
but that they dealt with matters which fall
within Provincial jurisdiction. The principle
would cause a serious gap in our international
relations. The Provinces do not negotiate treat-
ies and the Dominion is told that it can't.

Even beavers are becoming war-minded. A
bunch of Canadians built a dam for the army
near Churchill, Man., sub-Arctic winter experi-
mental base and didn't even get trades pay.
When a group of engineers was sent to nearby
Farnsworth Lake to prepare a seaplane base, it
found the work virtually done. Beavers had built
a dam just where it was needed. The engineers
promptly adopted their colony.

The index number for prices of farm prod-
ucts at the farm in Canada rose to 256 in
August. It was 231 in March, 205 in August,
1947, and since 1939 when it averaged 91.8, it
has risen by years as follows: 1940—5 points;
1941—13.4, 1942—22.9, 1943—24.7, 1944—
14.5, 1945—8.5, 1946—11.8, 1947—11.2, and
January to August, 1948—24.4.

Amherst will call for tenders on bond issues
of \$280,000, covering expenditures on the new
hotel, the housing project and major civic im-
provements, including street pavement and sewer
and water extensions. The bond issues are:
Streets, \$80,000; hotel, \$80,000; sewers, \$10,000;
fire services, \$11,000; traffic lights, \$5,000;
civic building, \$5,000; schools, \$6,000; water,
\$42,000. Housing bonds, water lines, new area,
\$15,000; sewer extensions, \$12,000; land for
housing \$3,200; streets, \$5,800.

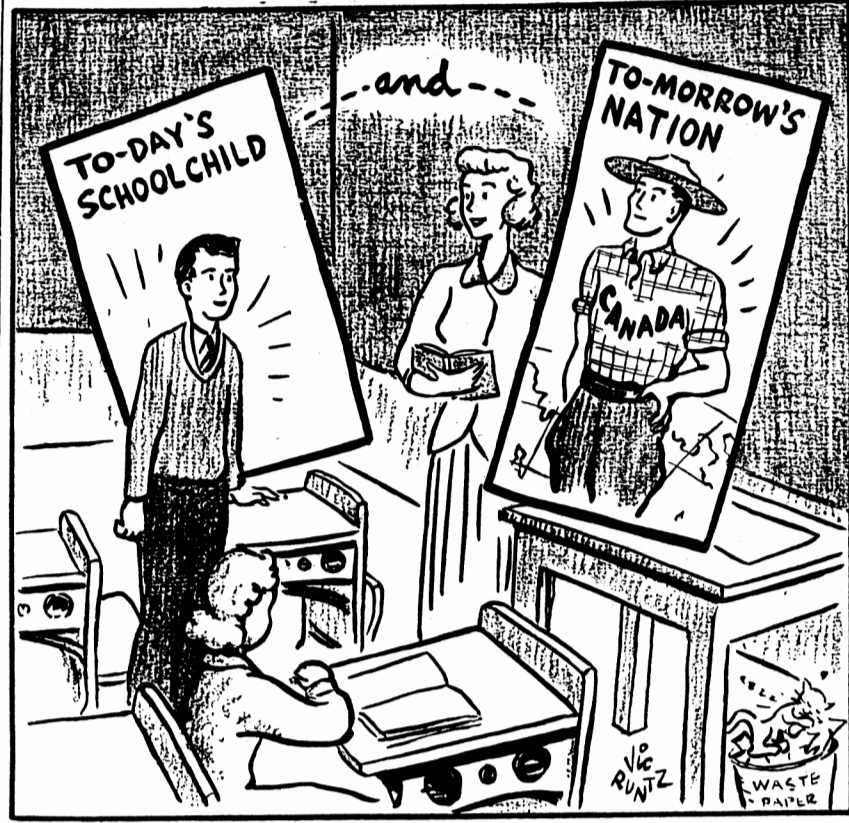
The president of the New Brunswick Fruit
Growers' Association, Mr. Robert S. Graham,
Prince William, advises members of the associa-
tion to plant earlier varieties of apples in the
hope of counteracting the importing of these
varieties from British Columbia and Nova Scot-
ia. The president explained that to the present
time, overplanting of the McIntosh variety has
resulted in its making well over two-thirds of
the province's entire crop. As a result of the
earlier varieties imported from outside sources
have swamped the local market.

An inquirer wants to know what was meant
in a recent Ottawa despatch when it stated "that
the Government would revert to the customary
procedure in the appointment of Senators which
ex-Prime Minister King was said to have scrap-
ped! This may be doubted. The procedure since
Confederation has been this: When a vacancy
in the Senate occurs, the elected representatives
for the Province are consulted. If they agree their
nomination is accepted. If they disagree, the
Senators for the Province are polled. If the ma-
jority of Members and Senators favour a nom-
inee, he is accepted by the Prime Minister. In
the event of disagreement, the Provincial Gov-
ernment, if in line with the Party in power, is
consulted, and their advice finally taken.

James Bruce, eighth Earl of Elgin, Govern-
or-General of British North America, died this
date 1863. While the Earl was Governor of Ja-
maica, Earl Grey decided on giving British North
America (namely Ontario and Quebec) the prin-
ciple of responsible government as recommend-
ed by Lord Durham, and appointed him to
put the principle into effect, which he success-
fully did through many obstacles and
set backs. During his regime four ministries held
power, all of which he made to the line of demo-
cratic administration. They were the Draper-Vig-
ier, the Baldwin-Lafontaine, the Hicks-Morin, and
the MacNab-Morris. To these advisers he gave
"all constitutional support," in the face at times
of personal attacks on himself and in the burn-
ing of the parliament buildings at Montreal.
Through his firmness and patience the triumph
of "responsible government" was assured.

This is a reminder to Scouters and Scout
Committees which was given by the Chief Scout
Lord Rowallen when here last year and repeated
elsewhere in Canada. It is an extract from the
current issue of The Scout Leader: He said:
"Scoutmasters often get the tendency to de-
voted too much time to their Troops and far too
little time to outside social life. Take your wife
to the picture show or dancing. Often a Scout-
master is doing as great a service by playing
a game of bridge as he is by attending every
Troop meeting. If you unfit yourselves socially,
you cannot lead young men into the community
life of which you have no part." It is well for
Scouters to remind themselves occasionally of
this warning. Service to the Scout Movement
may best be fostered by those who appreciate
all that is to be extracted from the community
way of life, from the warmth of the family cir-
cle, and from associations which broaden the
outlook and enliven the mind.

THE END OF EDUCATION WEEK



PUBLIC FORUM

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

THE SOUTH SHORE ROAD

Sir.—As the most direct route
from Charlottetown to Borden
is through Cape Traverse, it is a
matter of more than local inter-
est to call attention to the way
the road makers are leaving it for
the winter season.
This is not only the shortest
route, but it is more free of snow,
and therefore much travelled when
kept in good condition.

The widening of the road in
last August when the bulldozer
tore out the hedges and trees, was
to be expected, but not the leav-
ing of heaps of clay and refuse in
front of premises ever since.
Nor was it expected that ornam-
ental trees inside the hedge line
would be cut down and the road
left in such a condition that cars
cannot meet without one stop-
ping to let the other pass.
As one traveller said, "this
makes it impossible for the snow-
plow to get through in the winter,
but this may be for the good."

At a public meeting in Cape
Traverse Hall during the last elec-
tion campaign the voters were told
the reason their section had been
so neglected was because they
had sent an opposition member to
the Government. They had not
returned a Liberal, and what have
they now? Word that even the
highway is to be taken, although
there is no railway or bus service,
and Cape Traverse is one of the
best farming sections in the coun-
try, and in present condition of
the road from the United Church
to the Church of Scotland is a
disgrace to any community.
I am, Sir, etc.
MARY ALLISON DOULL,
Studio,
Cape Traverse.

W. I. SUPERVISOR

Sir.—Regarding the recent re-
signation of Miss Mary MacDonald,
supervisor of Women's Institutes of
P. E. I., we feel that some reason
for her resignation should be
would lead to a more satisfied feel-
ing among the majority of Institutes
of P. E. I., as her resignation was
so unexpected.

Miss MacDonald, a lovely lady of
sterling qualities, put untiring
effort into her work and we can
only say that it gave our Institute
and many others a lift to have
her present at conventions. Her
co-operative spirit, quiet and
charming disposition and unsur-
passed ability in her work are
more than we feel we can afford
to lose.

It is a great blow to the Pro-
vince as a whole, to have her
leave office in that she inspired
and helped the Women's Institutes
do more for the rural districts of
P. E. I. than any other organiza-
tion.

May we say we feel very keenly
on this subject for in our estimat-
ion she cannot be replaced.

We are, Sir, etc.
AN INTERESTED INSTITUTE
(Patriot Please Copy)

THE SENATE VACANCY

Sir.—An item in your Editorial
Notes of 18th instant, commenting
on the Senate vacancy caused by
the death of Senator MacDonald
states: "It is claimed that already
Senator McIntyre represents King's,
so that the new appointment may
be made from any of the counties."
It is well known that Hon. J.
P. McIntyre always was and still
is a resident of Queen's County,
although he represented a King's
County district in the Provincial
House for some years, and before
he was appointed to the Senate
King's County had two resident
Senators, namely Senator J. J.
Hughes and Senator J. A. Mac-
Donald.
On the death of Senator Hughes,

PUBLIC FORUM

those who advocated the appoint-
ment of Hon. J. P. McIntyre,
claimed that King's County al-
ready had its turn of the two
senators, and that Queen's County
was now entitled to the second
Senator.

Now, the only resident King's
County Senator has passed away
and no doubt a worthy successor
to him will be appointed before
the next Federal election, and if
the custom which has prevailed
ever since Confederation is fol-
lowed, the new Senator will be a
resident of King's County.
I am, Sir, etc.
KING'S COUNTY ELECTOR,
Montague, Nov. 19.

SAFEGUARDING POTATO
INDUSTRY

Sir.—I would like to express
my approval of the general enter-
prise described in The Guardian's
news columns, intimating that
"one of the most modern frost-
proof potato warehouses ever to
be built in the Maritimes is now
under construction on the north
side of Hillsboro Bridge and when
completed will hold between 70
and 80 cars of potatoes."

It is obvious to this urban Cana-
dian that one of the weak links in
your great potato industry is a
blight between the comparatively
perishability of the product, and
the lack of attention (on the part
of the authorities) to industrial
possibilities—i.e., the finding of
new uses for this vital raw ma-
terial.

As you probably know better than
this reader, a 5 or 10 per cent
purely temporary over-supply, in
any of the perishable farm com-
modities, does disastrous things to
the price structure of the entire
industry. I am not unduly pro-
testing against the fact itself, be-
cause the law of supply and de-
mand is not to be denied operat-
ing over the long term. What I
have in mind, is that it is up to
the organized primary producers
(if, indeed, they are organized) to
formulate, as far as possible, the
efforts of other industries, in the
direction of control of the supply.

The originating impulse behind
finding new uses for old products
is not necessarily greed—far
more often, it is dedicated to the
social and equitable desire of price
stability.

Unfortunately, in the present
state of the hungry world, there
is an understandable hesitancy to
use the laboratory for the aim of
industrializing commodities like
grain, potatoes, etc., into inedible
products. Still more unfortunately,
far too many people in the market-
place hate and fear the principle
of "price stability," for the reason
that their profit-margins are link-
ed to price movements. There
seems to be no good reason why
the interests of the growers cannot
be protected against abundance, and
those of the consumers safeguard-
ed against scarcity.

I am, Sir, etc.
W. P. D.
Toronto, Ont.

PUBLIC WORKS

Sir.—Having occasion recently
to visit Georgetown I crossed over
by ferry. Driving down the dock
on the Lower Montague side I
noticed several men doing repair
work, and also that considerable
new work as repairs had
been accomplished.

On my return I stopped a
moment to chat with the genial
foreman in charge. He informed
me he had started this work two
years ago, with an average of
three men working with him
daily, but though the job would
be completed this fall, I neglected
to inquire why more men had not
been engaged and the work done
in a much shorter time, but figured
that out for myself.
At one o'clock the boat moved
out of the dock, the men resumed
work, and I proceeded on my
country way to stop at the Dominion Gov-
ernment wharf; here also repair
work was in evidence. This wharf
is in a deplorable condition, the
surface strewn with rubble of
every description, including piles
of stone, decayed timber, gasoline
drums, discarded fishing tackle,

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

ROADS IN SELKIRK'S TIME

The road from Laird's (Vernon
River to Charlottetown) is for some
distance a mere track—passes be-
hind some good settlements and
considerable clearings. Along Ver-
non River are considerable numbers
of Loyalist allotments and their
clearings joining each other give
some extent to the prospect; there
is a continual track of clearing in
this way to near the saw mill at
the head of tide water. Laird reckons
7 proprietors and 4 tenants on
Lot 50; the proprietors are all on
Loyalist allotments. These allot-
ments have perhaps been more gen-
erally taken up here, on account of
the navigable water. In other
places as on Lots 57 and 58, being
not so well situated they have not
been settled on, and as they were
granted on the condition of settling
and building in one year they are
thus forfeited.

The roads are very indifferent,
the bridge paths—nowhere the
stumps rooted out. They might in
some parts be passable for a sleigh
in winter but scarcely anywhere
for a cart in summer; full of deep
wet places, and as they go on in
direct lines marked out by the
compass, it is a mere chance wheth-
er they go along swamp or dry
land. When it chances to be dry
it is tolerably good.

The swamps they are more
sloughy, except where bridged—i.e.,
spruce logs are laid across ways to
the road, close to each other so as
to form a causeway for several
years; but these when old break,
and are dangerous. In some places
where rains have been taking, the
earth is taken out of little ditches on
each side, and thrown on the cause-
way—if this is repeated Laird says
it forms a dry ridge and fixes be-
hind the logs rot. The bridges over
brooks are similar, but being just a
causeway supported on three large
logs laid across the opening.

The roads are almost entirely
made by the statute labour and in
the district of Cherry Valley in
which are about 40 men subject to
statute labour, the whole was em-
ployed on one causeway of about
120 yards long—and some additional
yards, paid from the general fund;
this day's work was not 1-2
yards. This district includes all the
settlements from the ferry over
Hillsboro River to Vernon River.

This swamp might have been
avoided by carrying the road about
1-2 a mile to one side, but having
been originally lined out by com-

and a scattering of new material
for repairs.

Five motor vessels were tied to
the loose piling, two were trying
to load produce, the men wrestling
sacks of potatoes along planks
which bridged deep cavities caused
by the side of the wharf listing
out at an alarming angle.
I approached a group of men
leaning on their tool handles ap-
parently undecided when to start
excavation, to resume their former
position in a much less conspicu-
ous place. One man remained on
the surface, his job was to erect
any stones that perchance might
roll back in the hole after being
thrown to the top. He remarked
it was no work for a man of his
years, as the weather was getting
too cold. I promptly agreed as
"no work was right." Another man
near by was fishing smelts, a
shovel lying beside him. Being in-
formed that the boss was un-
avoidably absent for the day,
harvesting his potatoes, I did not
inquire if this man was on the
payroll, but perceiving several fish-
ing poles quite near, I drew my
own conclusions, which later
proved correct.
This picture is by no means
overdrawn as those residing near
by, the travelling public, or any-
one visiting what is daily going on.
A substantial sum has been ap-
propriated for this work. Every
dollar and possibly more will be
required before it is completed;
if used unjudiciously or squandered
it will fall far short.
I am, Sir, etc.
ONE OF MANY ONLOOKERS

Notes By The Way

Yes. History repeats itself, but
it doesn't have to do so fast.—
Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Yugoslav Government has
bought the late Sir George Perley
manion in Ottawa. Possibly they
want to be sure of getting through
the Perley gates.—Woodstock Sen-
tinel-Review.

Lifting of Canada's ban on toma-
atoes from the British West Indies
was none too soon. The ban saved
us no U. S. dollars and threatened
to put an end to Canadian trade
with those islands.—Amherst
News.

Many Eastern Canadians are get-
ting slightly jealous of Alberta's
recent discoveries in the field of
natural resources. "Go West,
young man, go West," may soon
be taken out of itself. Eastern-
ers reserve for quiet expressions
and dusted off.—Lethbridge Her-
ald.

History was made at Cambridge
University in Oct. 21, when a blind
man of an honorary degree on the
Queen. Her Majesty was made
Doctor of Law and became the
first woman to be admitted to
full membership. The ceremony
symbolized without an iota the
new status of women at the Uni-
versity. Hitherto, although taking
degrees, they have not been ad-
mitted to membership. Women
will now be on exactly the same
terms as men. They will be given
a full share in University govern-
ment.—Amherst News.

The hearth fire is as antiquated
as the stone arrowhead, yet we
cling to it, generation after gen-
eration. The further we get from
the pains of primitive living, the
more we cherish it. Give a man
from a hearthless apartment a
whiff of woodsmoke and he will
groan in envy. Show him a leaky-
roofed cabin forty miles from no-
where, and if it has a fire-place he
will buy it in a minute—or try to.
The reasons are all twined in in-
tangibles as thin as woodsmoke.
Man is a natural fire-tender, since
ancient times. There is the race
pride of the cave man who first
caught and tamed fire which the
instinct to bask jointly in the
fire-glow where a loaf of buffalo
meat simmers, while the wolves
prowl the outer dark. Such specu-
lation, of course, makes it com-
plicated. But it certainly can't be
explained by saying that the man
who builds a hearth fire wants to
warm his hands. He very seldom
does. He wants to see the flames
leap, feel the glow, hear the sim-
mering log. Don't ask him why.
He doesn't know. And he doesn't
care, as long as he has a fireplace,
and a fire, and a long, cool evening
to sit in front of it.—New York
Times.

Thousands of homes are being
built without cellars or attics.
Think what this means to the
children. Instead of attic
and cellar builders have designed
"utility rooms" to contain heating
units and miscellaneous household
gear customary relegated to basem-
ents or top floors. What romanti-
cism can there be in utility rooms?
What this country needs is a re-
turn to the old-fashioned cellar
and attic. No Canadian child
should be without one or the other.—
Canadian Doctor.

We may be somewhat overly
canny, but one of the most annoy-
ing features of our Main Street
parking situation is that in regard
to short time parking. A penny to
park does not seem much. It isn't
if you are going to park in one
spot for five minutes or so. But
if you call along the Main Street
are several and at widely diver-
gent parts of that section of the
city, it soon runs into a number of
pennies. The meter people might
consider our complaint for future
reference. They are organized for
instance, make slugs available, ac-
cidentally for a penny, which would
overcome the difficulty.—Owen
Sound Sun-Times.

pass without previous examina-
tion and afterwards mended lit-
tle by little. The line was being
down, too much being done to be
sacrificed. What a loss that active
woodman had not been sent to
explore before the surveyor was
sent out with his instruments!

Laird says that in three days he
opened a mile of road, so that a
sleigh might pass, but he is a
particularly good axeman.
There is but one good carriage
road in the Island from Charlote-
town to St. Peter's (and that along-
side a navigable river). It was
originally done by the military, and
cleared of stumps from the first.
If the Island will ever have good
roads till they have funds suffi-
cient to afford this to be done;
their patch work will always be
botched and the statute labour
alone will never be able to make
anything else. There is not at
present sufficient liberality on the
part of the Government to allow
the Island to provide funds ade-
quate for good roads. The idea has
been stated of Government making an
allowance out of the Quit Rents,
which would be practicable and will
do great benefits to the Island.
—Lord Selkirk's Diary, Monday,
Aug. 15, 1803.

The Age-Old Story

Them that honour Me I will
honour.

ABOUT WEARING CLOTHES

WEARING CLOTHES WELL IS JUST A MATTER OF
WEARING THE RIGHT CLOTHES, AND THAT MEANS GAR-
MENTS WITH AN UNMISTAKABLE AIR OF FINE QUALITY,
FITTED WITH DUE CARE AND STYLED TO YOUR INDIVID-
UALITY.

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WHAT TOMAS AN BUILE SAID
IN A PUB

I saw God. Do you doubt it?
Do you dare to doubt it?
I saw the Almighty Man. His hand
Was resting on a mountain, and
He looked upon the World, and all
about it.
I saw him plainer than you see me
now.
You mustn't doubt it.
He was not satisfied;
His look was all dissatisfied.
His beard swung on a wind far out
of sight.
Behind the world's curve, and there was
a light.
Most fearful from His forehead, and
He sighed,
"That star went always wrong, and
from the start
I was dissatisfied."
He lifted up His hand—
I say He heaved a dreadful hand
Over the spinning Earth. Then I
said, "You were dead!"
You must not strike it, God; I'm in
the way;
And I will never move from where
I stand."
He said, "Dear child, I feared that
you were dead!"
And stayed his hand.
—James Stephen