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

CHARLOTTETOWN, WEDNESDAY, DEC 8, 1948

Juvenile Problem in Britain

It is interesting to note that Viscount Jowitt, Lord Chancellor of England, agrees with His Worship Mayor MacDonald of Charlottetown as to the principal cause of juvenile crime. "I put the responsibility primarily on the parents," the Chancellor stated in the House of Lords the other day, in commenting on the fact that the number of school children convicted of indictable offences had risen from 28,000 in 1938 to 22,000 for the first half of 1948. "I believe the centre of our whole life has always been and must always be the home," His Lordship added. "If the first five or seven years are wrong, and if the right sort of instincts are not inculcated in children, it is not fair to expect the schoolmaster or parson, or anybody else, to do it afterwards."

There is, however, another side to the story which opponents of a state socialism have not been slow to point out. A joint letter to The Times has been written by Alan Maberly, a psychiatrist, and John A. F. Watson, chairman of the South-east London Juvenile Court, complaining that the state does not give parents a chance to bring up their children properly. "Increasingly in recent years the state has encroached upon fields that formerly were the sole province of the parents — the provision of food, clothing, shelter and even bicycles to ride to school," they complain. "What is the child to think of parents whom the state will not even trust to give him his milk?"

The Labor Government's nationalization policies, it is argued, carry the inference that "ownership is sin." If this is so, "it cannot be very wrong to take." The writers urge "constructive help" to the parents to reestablish the status of the family.

Whether the onus lay on parents or on the state, the "breakdown in home life" was unquestionably one of the factors involved, in the opinion of the Archbishop of York who opened the debate in the Lords. He mentioned overcrowding as a contributory cause, and urged as counter-measures, pending more commodious living conditions, a state campaign "for honesty and truthfulness, calling for the co-operation of the press, the cinema and the wireless."

In theory, governmental paternalism in the form of social services was to have eliminated juvenile delinquency. It has not worked out that way, in England or elsewhere. Perhaps this was expecting too much; but the truth seems obvious that the more substitutes we seek to find for home environment, the more difficulties we encounter. It was a wise man who said that to make a gentleman, one had to start with his grandfather.

Farm Revenue Figures

A cash income of \$18,978,000 from the sale of farm products in 1947 is credited to Prince Edward Island in the twenty-fourth annual Business Year Book compiled by the Maclean-Hunter Publishing Company, a copy of which has just been received. Farm cash income for all of Canada last year reached the new level of two billion dollars. The figure for this Province represents an increase of 10.5 per cent over 1946. The price per unit last year was \$2.17. Oats \$329,000; clover and grass seed \$5,000; hay and clover \$1,000; potatoes \$4,894,000; other vegetables \$30,000; cattle and calves \$2,937,000; sheep and lambs \$180,000; hogs \$3,557,000; horses \$153,000; poultry \$697,000; dairy products \$2,573,000; eggs \$1,739,000; wool \$44,000; honey \$7,000; miscellaneous farm products \$514,000; forest products sold off farms \$282,000; fox farming \$1,054,000.

The farm income from dairying in 1947 (\$2,573,000) represents an increase of \$193,000 over 1946. The price per unit last year was \$2.17 compared with \$1.92 in 1946.

Our total provincial revenue from field crops in 1947 is estimated at \$20,000,000, an increase from 1946 of 23 per cent. The total value of our farm capital, based on 1945 figures, was \$43,471,000, an increase from 1944 of more than two million dollars. Agriculture accounts for 61 per cent of the value of our total provincial production and gives employment to 52 per cent of our total gainfully occupied.

The average monthly wages for male farm help in this Province in 1947 was \$55.50 with board, \$75.16 without board, as compared with \$55.76 and \$77.96 in 1946. The corresponding average figures for all Canada last year were \$82.75 and \$105.03, while for 1946 the farm wages averaged \$75.28 and \$100.62. Prince Edward Island was the only Province in which farm wages were lower in 1947 than in the preceding year. Highest farm wages were paid in Saskatchewan, \$89.23 with board, \$116.06 without board.

Alberta Finances

The Alberta Government has good reason to believe this year in Santa Claus. Its mid-year interim financial report shows that the Province's debt has been reduced by \$12,696,000 during the first six months of the current year. The reduction does not result either from the great increase in provincial revenues in recent years or from the practice of economy by the Manning administration. It results from payments and cancellations of debt by the Dominion Government.

First item of Federal aid was the cancelling of \$8,031,000 of Alberta treasury bills, as payment of the amount awarded by a Royal Com-

mission when the Dominion turned natural resources over to the province.

The second item was federal cancellation of 50 per cent of Alberta's treasury bill indebtedness on unemployment and agricultural relief in the early thirties. This amounted to \$5,297,000, the published report showed.

Third item of aid from Ottawa was \$7,038,000, being a payment by Ottawa to Alberta under the Dominion-Provincial taxation agreement. And finally there was the constitutional per capita subsidy, which amounted to \$1,009,000.

All told payments and aid from Ottawa to Alberta in the six month period amounted to more than \$21,000,000 and the Alberta Government debt was reduced by \$12,696,461.

Last year when Federal aid and payments to Saskatchewan reduced and made possible substantial reductions in the provincial debt, the Douglas Government claimed all credit and boasted of their achievement.

As yet the Manning Government has not done so, nor is there any occasion for it to do so. There will be no election in Alberta for another four years at least.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Festival of the Conception.

Today, Dec. 8th., is the birthday of Finland's Jan Sibelius whose music has probably won more friends for his country than have all its ambassadors.

When the U. N. General Assembly shortly commences its sittings in New York perhaps the atmosphere will be more businesslike than it has proved to be in Paris.

Our readers are reminded that only Christmas mail to this or other Provinces goes as a matter of course by air delivery. Mail to Great Britain or the United States must be posted as air mail, otherwise it will go by rail or steamer.

There is one danger inherent in Ottawa's solution of the potato surplus. We must not let it be assumed that whenever our products, by price or quality, threaten competition to American farmers we will take action to keep them at home.

In labour-management disputes it always seems to be that innocent bystander, the public, that suffers. The return of the liner Aquitania from Southampton still carrying 500 bags of Canadian mail to the Old Country is particularly unfortunate at this season.

Thomas De Quincy, miscellaneous writer, died this date 1859. His confirmed habit of taking opium, which at one time held complete mastery over him led him to be distinguished by the title of "The Opium Eater", due to his book "The Confessions of An Opium-Eater." Tea, though ridiculed by those who are naturally coarse in their nervous sensibilities, will always be the favourite beverage of the intellectual.

In these days of health promotion it is interesting to note the contribution of a medical journal, The Canadian Doctor to the housing and juvenile delinquency controversy. "Thousands of homes" it says, "are being built without cellars or attics. Think what this means to tomorrow's children. Instead of attics and cellars, builders have designed 'utility rooms' to contain heating units and miscellaneous household gear customarily relegated to basements or top floors. What romance can there be in utility rooms? What this country needs is a return to the old-fashioned cellar and attic. No Canadian child should be without one or the other." Words of wisdom which should be heeded, for children to be able to rough it through life, must have their first experience in ranging the cellar or the attic, preferably both.

Although the latest addition to the Royal Family will be known as the Baby Prince for some time, the inevitable discussions on names continue. Favourite is Andrew, the Christian name of Prince Philip's father and a good Scottish one. It is suggested in some quarters that Henry, Edward, and George have had a long enough innings. Whatever name the Princesling assumes, it will be chosen with a view to having the prefix King in front of it one day. In the future, when most of us are sitting on the sidelines, watching the younger generations doing the hard work, it would not come ill to the Scottish ear to hear King Andrew! It is understood that the Welsh are lobbying for a "Taffy title" as well. Usually the sons and daughters of Royalty have names representative of all the countries in the British Isles, and the youngest Prince is not likely to escape from a long line of initials to go with Mountbatten. . . Andrew Mountbatten sounds all right. The christening is expected to be at Sandringham at Christmas, as all the Royal Family will be there then.

A supersensitive reader takes exception to the use of "Spud Island" as a designation of our province. Even the historic noble families of Scotland were so labelled—the Handsome Hays, the Haughty Hamiltons, the Light Lindsays, the Trusty Boyds, the Bauld (Bald) Frasers, the Brave Macdonalds, the Greedy Campbells, the Fausse Monteiths, the Saucy Scotts, the Gallant Grahams and so on. Most towns of Scotland have their by-names, too. From very early times Edinburgh was called "the Guid Town"; Musselburgh, "the Honest Town"; Linlithgow, "the Faithful Town"; Aberdeen, "the Granite City." Uncomplimentary epithets include "Brosie Forfar" and "Drunken Dunblane." Selkirk folk are "Souters"; those of Hawick, "Tarries"; of Paisley, "Buddies." There are the "Men of Mearns," the "Folk of Fife," the "fremit Scots o' Galloway." And many other examples too numerous to quote here. All indicative of peculiarities or distinctive attributes of a person or place.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

Y.M.C.A. APPOINTMENT

Sir, — Regarding the position of caretaker at the Y.M.C.A., I was one of the unsuccessful applicants. I believe I had the qualifications required for the position, having had considerable experience with the type of heating installed there. I am a war veteran, with a disability which, however, does not handicap me in doing the work of the Y. I appeal to the public, whether this is not a position in which war veterans should have the preference.

I am, Sir, etc., EARL RIGGS, Charlottetown.

WINTER TRAFFIC OBSTRUCTION

Sir,—The attention of the Public Works Department is drawn to five landing barges that have been hauled ashore on the New Haven side of West River Bridge. These barges or scows have been placed in a position so that all traffic of teams, cars and trucks will be cut off from getting on the ice on the lower side of the bridge. The volume of traffic that passes up and down West River when the ice makes, need not be told, as every one is familiar with it. This particular artery of travel and one of the most convenient places to get on the ice is on the lower side of the bridge. If one or two of these unsightly crafts are removed the way will be open. I sincerely hope that the powers that be will see to this matter so that in the event of a bad winter, this very important route of travel will not be closed.

I am, Sir, etc., WEST RIVER RESIDENT.

LONGEVITY CANDIDATES

- Sir, — Bringing the list of longevity candidates up to date — all 90 or over, we now have:
1. Mrs. William Smith, Newton Cross ..... 96
2. Donald MacKinnon, North River ..... 90
3. Mrs. Sarah Tamlyn, Summerside ..... 94
4. Mrs. Elizabeth MacKenzie, Charlottetown ..... 95
5. Mrs. Teresa Reid, Charlottetown ..... 97
6. Thomas Henderson, Long Creek ..... 92
7. Mr. George Auld, Winsloe Road ..... 93
8. Frank Sanderson, North River ..... 92
9. Mrs. Gaspard Arsenault, Howland ..... 95
10. Mrs. Melina MacDonald, St. Peter's ..... 90
11. Miss Sarah Nelson, City ..... 94
12. Dr. R. J. MacDonald, St. Peter's ..... 90
13. Mrs. Harriet Taylor, North Granville ..... 96
14. Mrs. Duncan McGilvery, Churchville ..... 95
15. Mr. Wallace Lowther, North Carleton ..... 91
16. Mr. Robert Furness, Vernon ..... 98
17. Mr. George Turner, Winsloe Road ..... 95
18. Angus Cameron, Clyde River ..... 90
19. Robert MacDonald, Crapaud ..... 94
I am, Sir, etc., "UNCLE JOE"

Sir, — I would like to add the name of Mrs. John MacAulay, Souris, who was 95 years of age on Dec. 2nd., to your longevity column.

I am, Sir, etc., MRS. ETHEL CHEVERIE, Souris.

Sir, — I would like to add to your longevity list the name of Mr. George Younker of Brackley, also his twin brother, Mr. Joseph Younker of Winsloe Road, both of whom will be 93 on Feb. 10th next.

I am Sir, etc., READER, Winsloe.



OUT OF THE EAST

Out of the East the wise men came
To Bethlehem with hearts aflame,
Our Christ to worship and acclaim
And wise men still all laud His name.

Out of the East Apostle Paul
Answered the Macedonian call,
He preached in tent and palace hall
Christ Jesus, heard of mankind all.

Out of the East Columbus went
Through Gates of Hercules intent
Upon his westward journey bent,
And gave mankind a continent.

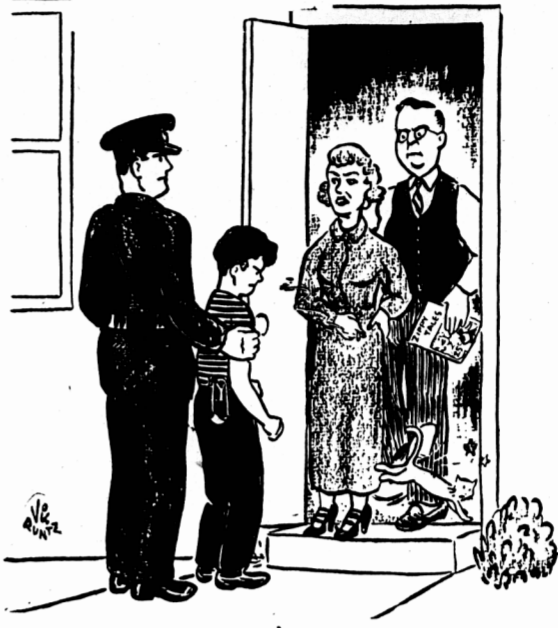
Out of the East may there proceed
The healing that the nations need,
The peace for which we pray and plead:
Christ Jesus for us intercede!

—Pliny A. Wiley.

HIGH PRODUCTIVITY

Male and female eels die after spawning once, reproducing from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 eggs.

WHO'S GUILTY?



Governments Can't Give

(Financial Post)
In announcing to a local meeting of the Neighborhood Workers Association that baby bonus cheques would be distributed earlier this month, a regional director for family allowances is reported to have said this:
"A total of \$22.5 millions will go to families across Canada in the government Christmas gift."
A government gift indeed! The person who supplied the money for this Christmas gift is the same old Santa Claus who foots the bills for Junior's electric train or his mother's negligee. Family allowances like all other government money comes from the taxpayer. All that Ottawa does is to collect it in taxes, and after deducting a sizeable percentage for overhead to pay an army of collectors, clerks, bookkeepers, auditors and other civil servants, returns what's left to the taxpayer.

So far as the average citizen is concerned, there are no such things as government gifts. Cheques from that quarter simply represent a return of money contributed by the people at large. Unlike private industry, a government does not create new wealth. Before it can give anything it must first take away. It is a sort of Indian giver in reverse. That is a point which socialists and other leftists neglect to stress. They would like us to think that governments can make all of us rich, can look after our every want, satisfy our every whim.

Two Views That Confuse

There seems to be a considerable difference of opinion as to the success of a system even among the most ardent advocates of that system. This can be more than a little confusing to people who can't help wondering how two widely diverse, yet "official", opinions can both be right.
For example:
Hon. M. J. Coldwell, speaking over CBC's "The Nation's Business," gave his impressions of a recent visit to Britain.
Sir Stafford Cripps spoke in London at almost the same time and—as reported in the authoritative London Economist—saw things in an entirely different light.
"Sir Stafford Cripps said: 'There is evidence for believing that after the remarkable industrial recovery achieved in this country in the past two years there is an apparent flattening of the curve, suggesting a slower rise in productivity per head of the population than we are entitled to expect with the growth of mechanization.'
The Economist comments: 'There has been little change in the Production Index since the spurt of a year ago, and another such spurt is evidently needed now. But how is this to be done? There is indeed no escape from the conclusion that only a major increase in productivity can save Britain from a further and probably severe constriction of its standard of life when the economy has again to support itself as it will have to do willy-nilly when the E. C. A. period ends. Henceforth the drive for productivity must be foremost among Britain's economic objectives.'
Said Hon. M. J. Coldwell: 'Britain's workers, contrary to some stories told my opponents of her present government, are working harder than ever.'
In his broadcast Mr. Coldwell assured his listeners that both Britain's productions and exports were mounting. In Birmingham on separate occasions he had talked with two leading capitalists. They had said that "workers had never worked better or produced more."

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

WARLIKE INDIANS
In "The Military Annals of Lancaster, Mass.," by the late Henry A. Nourse, extracts are given from a journal kept by Captain Abijah Willard, from April 9, 1775, to January 6, 1776, during his service with the Massachusetts troops who assisted in the expulsion of the Acadians. At the capture of Fort Beau Sejour, Captain Willard relates how the Massachusetts troops repelled an attack of the French and Indians, and says:
"We killed the Chief Indian a Sagamore from the Island of Saint Johns (Prince Edward Island) which are known by the name Mickwuk, he lived about 5 hours after he was shot and behaved as bold as any man could do till he died but wanted Run and Sider which we gave him till he died, he was shot through the body just below his ribs, he was supposed to be 6 feet and two inches, and very large bon'd but very poor."

When the expedition reached Tatamagouche, all the inhabitants of the district were summoned to assemble and Captain Willard went among them:
". . . and told them that they must go with me to fort Cumberland and burn all their Buildings which they answered me and said they was oblige to or the Indians would kill them. I told him if they had been true they might be protected by the English and I told them they might carry their families with them if they thought best; and upon that they set me for their family to the Island of Saint Johns but soon answered them it Did not Lie in my power to do it."

The Age-Old Story

Thou shalt also decree a thing, and it shall be established unto thee, and the light shall shine upon thy ways.

STOCK UP BRIGHTER-LASTING LAMP LAMP LAMP INCANDESCENT and FLUORESCENT

The High Cost of Living Its Cause and Remedy

II. THE GOVERNMENT BEGS THE QUESTION By E. L. R. Williamson, M. B. E.

Nothing is more frequently overlooked than the fact that every thing that is bought is also sold; that the money value of every article when it changes hands, and every service when it is performed, expresses two things: the selling price to the seller, and the cost price to the buyer.
2. "Increased costs of production", therefore, is merely a term expressing a rise in the "cost of living" of business and industry.

Increase in the Costs of Production (b):
3. The second finding of the Prices Committee was that an increase in the costs of production was a significant cause of the rise in the cost of living. It is to be regretted that the Committee did not see fit to mention the particular factors in the costs of production which were involved, and to express an opinion as to the cause of the increases in those costs.
4. The chief elements which enter into the cost of production are four in number—materials and resources, labour, capital, and indirect taxation. By an analysis of these, it may prove possible to discover the soundness or otherwise of the Committee's "finding."

(i) Materials and Resources:
In general, there has been no diminution of the quantity or the accessibility of raw materials or resources within Canada. Shortages in these could not, therefore, be a cause of rising prices. Government policy, however, caused the diversion of vast quantities of materials and resources to other purposes than the production of goods needed by consumers, thus creating substantial shortages in many lines, including food and housing. Additional shortages were created through artificial restrictions on imports, even those from non-dollar countries, and a few resources, such as dairy herds, have been reduced through the impact of other Government policies.

(ii) Labour:
The civilian labour force of Canada did not decrease (that is, the number of persons available for gainful employment). It increased by over one-half million (4,498,000 to 5,081,000) since the end of 1945. The present critical rise in prices did not commence until mid-1946. A shortage of total manpower, therefore, is not responsible for the price rise. Government policies, however, did result in the diversion of a large part of the labour force away from the production of consumer goods. With reference to the cost of labour—i.e. wage rates—increases in labour costs have, with few exceptions, followed increases in the cost of living. Rises in wage costs, therefore, are the result and not the cause of the progressive rise in the cost of living. It is true that there has been some decline in the productivity of labour, particularly in the building trades. This is a dangerous tendency in our economy, but it has not been a dominant factor in the present situation.

(iii) Capital:
The cost of the capital needed for production, as measured in interest rates, has never been lower. The cost of capital could not, therefore, have played any part in the increased cost of production.

(iv) Indirect Taxation:
The Canadian economy is afflicted to an exceptionally high degree by taxes which increase the cost of production. These are the indirect taxes, such as the sales tax, the customs duties, and excise taxes. This was true before the war; it is even more pronounced in the post-war period. The weight of this indirect taxation may be gauged by the fact that the indirect taxation of the Dominion alone amounted to \$1,021.8 millions in 1947, an increase of 350% over the \$291.7 millions levied in 1939. The rise in the costs of production, therefore, was principally the effect of taxation policies and the legitimate elements in production—resources, labour, and capital—did not of themselves have an important effect on the cost of living.

5. The evidence, therefore, establishes the fact: that as regards increased costs of production, the Committee has confused the effects of rising prices with their cause and presented a wholly worthless finding. The "costs of production" have gone up because the prices of the things that industry must buy have gone up. That is, industry's "cost of living" has gone up. But the Prices Committee has said nothing concerning why the "cost of living" of industry has gone up; in effect they have said that, "prices have gone up because prices have gone up," and entirely begged the question.
In the next article on Saturday we shall deal with the Committee's two other contentions, viz. that "increase in purchasing power" and "certain supplementary factors" were important causes of the rise of the cost of living.

TO BUILD COMMONS TABLE
WATERLOO, Ont., Dec. 6.—(CP)—A Waterloo furniture company (Globe) has been commissioned to build the new clerk's table for the British House of Commons, L. O. Brethaupt, Liberal member for Waterloo North, said today. It will replace the centuries-old table destroyed in the wartime blitz that partially wrecked the British parliament buildings.
BIRDS OF PARADISE
New Guinea is the home of 33 of the 38 known species of birds of paradise.

Learn to recognize... CANCER'S DANGER SIGNALS

If you detect any of the following symptoms, see your doctor at once. It may not mean cancer, but if it should, remember that most cases can be cured if treated in time.

- 1. Any sore that does not heal or birthmark. Do not try salves or ointments. Go to the doctor.
2. A painless lump or thickening, especially in the breast, lip, or tongue. Don't wait "to see what happens." Go to the doctor.
3. Irregular bleeding or discharge from any natural body opening. Do not wait for pain. Go to the doctor.
4. Progressive change in the color or size of a wart, mole or birthmark. Do not try salves or ointments. Go to the doctor.
5. Persistent indigestion. Do not wait for loss of weight. Go to the doctor.
6. Persistent hoarseness, unexplained, or difficulty in swallowing. Do not assume that it is due to smoking or some other form of irritation which will clear up. Go to the doctor.
7. Any change in normal bowel habits. Don't attempt to diagnose yourself. Go to the doctor.