

THE GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1857). Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. President, Ian A. Burnett; Vice-President, Wm. E. Burnett; Secy.-Treas., G. M. Burnett; Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett; Associate Editor, Frank Walker.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1948

Deficits And Freight Rates

Transport Minister Chevrier rang the changes on the "deficit" of the National railways in dealing with the freight rates issue in the House of Commons last week. In doing so, he was but echoing Mr. Vaughan, the president of the publicly-owned system. And later, Mr. J. H. Matthews, Liberal M.P. for Brandon, in speaking of the freight rate increase referred to this \$15 million National railways deficit. His point was—should the Government tax it or should it be paid in freight rates?

Actually, says the Winnipeg Free Press (Liberal), there is no deficit of this kind. The National railways in 1947 had an operating surplus of \$27.9 millions and paid the \$23,821,909 of interest due on bonds held by the public. The remaining \$20,002,434 of fixed charges is interest due on debt owned by the Government itself. If there were no payment here by the National, the Dominion Government would have no reason to tax to pay itself. This debt, surely, should be placed upon an income basis. There should be a payment on it only if the National has sufficient surplus to pay.

"Talk of this kind," says the Free Press, "is hurtful to the National railways because, for iron-clad, inescapable reasons, the National cannot be the measure of freight rates. To take care of National railways deficits by freight rates would create conditions of unwarranted profit for the C. P. R."

"To take care of the needs of the C. P. R., as approved by the board, an increase of 21 per cent in freight rates was deemed necessary. To place the National railways in an equally favorable position, on the calculations of the board (page 64-5 of the freight rate judgment) would have required an increase not of 21 per cent but close to 50 per cent in freight rates. You cannot have one set of low rates for the C. P. R. and another set of high rates for the National. The same freight rates must apply to both railways. Thus to provide for the National railways' deficit would give the C. P. R. more than twice the increase in rates that it has been found to be required."

Obviously, it would be better to pay a C. N. R. deficit out of the public treasury than to pay twice the amount of that deficit in freight rates. There is no way by which the deficit of the National railways can be paid by higher freight rates without compelling the public to pay a correspondingly large sum unnecessarily to the Canadian Pacific. Hence successive Governments and Transport Boards have always decided that National railway deficits are not acceptable as a reason for higher freight rates.

Sales Tax To Be Cut?

The Canadian Grocer, trade publication, reports "inside" information from Ottawa to the effect that the coming Dominion budget may show a cut of 2 per cent in the 8 per cent Federal sales tax.

If the Federal Government, contemplating its 1947-48 budget surplus of some \$750 millions, decides to offer some measure of tax relief to the Canadian public it could hardly find a more effective way than by cutting the sales tax. Besides offering tax relief, it would be an important step toward halting the present inflationary trend.

The Federal sales tax is bad because it is a "hidden" levy on almost every purchase made by the customer. Worse, it has a tendency to pyramid, as successive middlemen make their legitimate "mark-up" on goods, so that the ultimate consumer may be paying as much as 15 per cent more on an article because of the existence of this 8 per cent tax.

The Public Health Nurse

The nurse today occupies an increasingly significant position in the extension of modern medicine, says Dr. Raymond Fosdick, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, in his annual review recently published. The growth of public health services and of hospital programs, in the more fortunate parts of the world, and the new stirrings toward better standards in countries still marked by poverty and illiteracy, are creating a demand for her services on a global scale.

The education of the nurse is, therefore, a matter of deep social concern. The traditions of the apprentice system have a dignified past. Today, however, they are too frequently employed to justify a training scheme whose principal but unacknowledged aim is the provision of a constant supply of cheap labor. There is scarcely a score of institutions in North America where the teaching of nursing is based on modern educational principles. Even today large medical centres are being planned with no realization of the necessity of including adequate schools of nursing.

"More important still," says Dr. Fosdick, "there is far too little awareness of the new patterns of medical practice in which the nurse is an indispensable part. Everywhere around the world the emphasis is shifting from sickness to health, from therapy to prevention, from the physical to the mental and emotional; and the outpatient department of hospitals, together with the public health agencies, are taking on wider significance, as the expanding needs of society underscore the growing importance of preven-

tive medicine. In this vast development the nurse has a place of strategic importance, and the time has come—indeed, it is long past due—to discard the compromises and half measures which have too often marked the course of nurse training, and to base the profession on educational principles broad enough to sustain the new promises of the future."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The familiar inconvenience of conflicting times is again being felt but it will be even more irritating as people move about more, with the warmer weather.

Last year the city went energetically about providing parking space in the business district. Unfortunately in the process it created an eye sore, especially along Kent Street, which neither city nor adjoining owners have done much to relieve.

In Italy a thunderstorm broke up a Communist demonstration after police using conventional weapons had merely added to the commotion. Perhaps the results of the various rain-making experiments should be turned over to the R. C. M. P. for riot quelling.

The Gazette piously hopes that the P. E. I. Government will modify the present labor union law, and that it will not be imitated elsewhere. But it is the Legislature not the Government that enacts and amends laws here—not the Government, though recent happenings would indicate otherwise.

Scotsmen in London, Ont., are wondering if the "Mac's" are declining. St. Andrew's Society reported that at its initiation last week for several immigrants from Scotland, names like Robertson, Young, Johnstone and Maxwell were given. There wasn't a "Mac" in the lot.

A CP correspondent suggests that London may copy Ottawa's new procedure of permitting cabinet ministers to speak in the Upper House in order to introduce and explain bills. The surprising thing is that Ottawa has not had more parliamentary ideas worth adopting in its eighty years.

Autoists and oil burners generally will be pleased to learn the United States has enough potential gasoline and oil in shale beds in the west to run its automobiles and machines for 150 years, according to a report to the American Chemical Society. This oil-bearing shale is estimated to contain about 300,000,000,000 barrels of shale oil.

The policy of providing technical training even where there is no existing industry has paid off. Instead of going elsewhere many graduates of the technical schools have established their own business. This seems to be the way to establish provincial industries. We need more trained men, our own, if possible, but skilled specialists from outside where training is not available here.

Why a University education? A Philadelphia correspondent recently sent Business Week the following clipping from the help-wanted column of the Inquirer: "Bricklayer—Master Mechanic not less than 10 yr. exp. to supervise apprentice training for local institution. Sal. \$4,500 yr. State age, education, exp. T-372 Inquirer." Perhaps balanced between embarking upon a career as a bricklayer or professor of engineering, the correspondent asked: "How many colleges could offer this much for a full professorship in any of the engineering courses?"

Ontario Provincial election is slated for June 7, and the question is being discussed whether Quebec will follow suit or delay till July. A factor which would favor election later than in June. Road work will just get under way by June. Much depends on weather conditions. When gangs of men are at work in various parts of the province there is a quickening of economic activity, with resultant benefit to the country merchants through whose tills flows a good part of the money, and this always helps a government.

Ferdinand Magellan, navigator, murdered this date 1521; was originally sponsored by Portugal, but transferred his allegiance to Spain, and won support for a new attempt to reach Asia by the West; he sailed down the east coast of America and in 1519 turned into straits, afterwards called Magellan; he then crossed the Pacific Ocean (so named by him) as far as the Philippines, undergoing terrific sufferings, and subsequently being treacherously slain by a native chief of Motani; his ship the Victoria reached Spain in 1522, having circumnavigated the globe, the first expedition to do so.

Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King has broken many records in his lifetime, says Montreal Gazette. But he has added to his achievements the remarkable fact that he has now surpassed all previous prime ministers of the British Commonwealth of Nations in the length of his administration. This record is not only remarkable in itself but it comes as the crowning piece to the pyramid of records gathered through the years. Mr. King had previously broken the longest records for the prime ministership in Canada which had been established by Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He had broken all previous records for the leadership of the Liberal Party. He had become the senior member of the House of Commons. And, with the single exception of Sir Allan Aylesworth, he is the senior member among the Canadian privy councillors. In late years Mr. King has had the unique prestige that comes to those who are already figures out of history. His life has been a great pageant of personalities and happenings, anxieties and triumphs, delays and hopes. Few men have travelled a more eventful life's road.

Notes By The Way

The difference between a statesman and a politician, the former serves his country, the latter makes the country serve him. — St. Catharines Standard.

In other days it was quite common for nations to hire mercenaries from other lands to fight for them, and so it is interesting to note the suggestion being made across the line that the United States should recruit and maintain a foreign legion in Europe, ready for action and thoroughly trained. It is probable that if present pay rates and allowances were made available, there would be no dearth of recruits and a great force might be ready and not too far from any possible conflict. — Niagara Falls Review.

That "How do you do?" is often just a casual and meaningless phrase. Health authorities say that, if people took it seriously, they might well question their state of being. So, say the experts, since suggestion has undoubted power, how much better some such salutation as "You're looking very well today!" That's not likely to become just a hackneyed saying. It's so much more personal and pleasing. Try it once in a while for effect and enjoyment. — Kitchener-Waterloo Record.

Some people who shudder at the mention of cancer, heart disease and cerebral hemorrhage will take needless risks while driving and walking. And if they get hurt, they will often say, "Oh, well, accidents will happen." Of course they will happen if common sense precautions are ignored. Remember traffic accidents can be prevented if reasonable precautions are taken. Don't shudder at the thought of slipping death by disease while sticking your chin for sudden death by traffic accident. — Chatham News.

When she celebrated her 100th birthday, Mrs. George Williamson, a Scotswoman who emigrated to New Zealand in 1877, received the congratulations of two other centenarians. Mrs. Williamson's home is at Waikouaiti, Otago Province, 30 miles from Dunedin, and her 100th birthday anniversary coincided with the centenary celebrations of the province.

The merchants of the little city of Douglas, Georgia, designated the week of April 1 to 3 as "Leaves It Alone Week." Eighteen appeals for funds during February finally strained their patience past the breaking point. Their reaction is completely understandable. Appeals for funds by means of door-to-door canvassers, direct mail advertising, sales of tickets, polite office calls on wealthier citizens who get earmarked in "special names" lists during days and other methods have become so multitudinous that it's almost impossible to keep track of them all. Let alone contribute to all of them. — Vancouver News-Herald.

London's statues are undergoing their Spring-cleaning. The cleaners — there are a baker's dozen of them and before the war 340 statues engaged their attention — are skilled workers. Except for Nelson at the top of his column, they have the figures in Trafalgar Square in their care, and the loftiest memorial which claims their attention is that of the Duke of York, whose position in Waterloo Place makes American visitors ask whether he is the Duke of Wellington. It takes a month to clean the marble groups of the Victoria Memorial in front of Buckingham Palace. Bronze statues are scrubbed, washed with diluted ammonia, and greased to prevent their turning black; marble statues are cleaned with soap powder. Lead statues — the only one is that of Queen Anne — are oiled. Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens is frequently dusted and treated once a month with beeswax and turpentine. In these austere times there is no need to remove the cakes of chocolate which trusting children used to leave for him to eat. — Manchester Guardian.

First, inconspicuously, like a hobgoblin leading a band of fairies, comes the skunk cabbage, spathyema foetidus, malodorous mephitic forerunner of the Spring. Then in April the first of the fairies come, the trailing arbutus (for those fortunate enough to find it), the hepatica, the bloodroot. In the countryside around Toronto the bloodroot is blooming now. This flower-fairy unfolds its wings. It comes like a butterfly from a chrysalis — but such a modest white butterfly, such a frail fairy. It has neither the colors nor the strength of the hepatica. It is, in fact, a poppy. Kipling, forgetting about the skunk cabbage, referred to it as "faint and frail and first" named it as the flower by which Canada is identified. After all, it is the sanguinaria Canadensis. The children bloody their fingers with its sap. They do not pause to think of it as nature's reminder that human life is also frail: "As for me, I am as a flower of the field so he flourisheth. The wind passeth over it and it is gone. And the place thereof shall know it no more." But there is always another Spring in which the bloodroot blooms again. — Toronto Star.

Russias Policy Of "Pin Pricks"

(By W. N. Ewer)

Soviet tactics in Germany since Marshal Sokolovsky's theatrical exit from the Allied Control Council on March 20th, have been interesting and revealing.

The Russians have in fact put an end to all that remained of German unity. For the Council is the embodiment of all that part of the Potsdam Protocol which was intended to preserve the unity of the country. It is (or was) the one organ competent to take decisions or to make laws for all Germany. Unless it functions, or at least makes an appearance of functioning, Germany is completely partitioned. And Marshal Sokolovsky's "walk out" effectively prevents the Council from meeting again. For the Marshal, in his own presidential month, refrained from calling another meeting: while his colleagues will be naturally unwilling to invite a new and perhaps even more insolent Soviet announcement on non-cooperation.

So the Russians hope to bring quadripartite control of Germany to an end—as they long ago reduced it to impotence—while evading open responsibility for doing so. They do not at all wish it. They prefer to sabotage.

And when, as they must, the Western Allies replace the essential parts of the sabotaged Four Power machinery by institutions that can function in the three Western Zones, the Russians will violently accuse them of "destroying German unity." There will be another attempt to inflame German nationalism and to direct it against Western Europe. It is in a new form the policy which inspired the Rapallo Treaty of 1922, and Stalin's first, though unsuccessful, attempts to form an entente with Hitler in 1933 and 1934.

That is the wider purpose. The narrower and more immediate is to force the Western Allies to withdraw from Berlin and Vienna, to make impossible the presence of British, French and American troops in these enclaves whose only lines of communication run across, or over, many miles of Soviet-occupied territory.

The Russians wish to do this not so much for any direct advantage which the undivided control of the two capitals would give them, as because of their intense and burning desire to register a dramatic political victory at the expense of the Western Allies: to show the world that the "power of the Soviet Union" can force Britain and the United States and France to a military withdrawal without firing a shot.

This indeed is one of the most dangerous features of the whole world situation today. The Soviet leaders are obsessed by the lust for prestige. They are filled by a desire to demonstrate to their own people and to the satellites that Russia can successfully defy the outer world.

They are seizing every opportunity for such demonstrations. The studied and deliberate insults which brought the work of the Council of Foreign Ministers to a close: repeated provocations of the past few weeks in Germany and in Austria; the provocative and quarrelsome demeanour of the Soviet representatives in every international body which still exists: the encouragement to the Governments of the satellite states to seize every opportunity for similar behavior: all these are part of a whole.

They believe that they can count upon the deep desire of the Western democracies for peace, and their still remaining desire for co-operation, to prevent any "incident" from developing dangerously. They believe that they can count on their continued patience in the face of provocation, of their continued courtesy in the face of insult.

And they hope in this way not only to gratify their own vanity—which is no small factor in the whole situation—but to create everywhere the belief that it is dangerous to quarrel with Russia but perfectly safe to quarrel with the Western powers.

They will go only as far as they think they can go in safety. Russia is certainly not planning or desiring a major conflict. But

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE L. S. STEVENSON Branch Manager 140 RICHMOND ST. All Profits for Policyholders

The Poets Corner

A SCHOOLMASTER RETIRES

Reluctantly he shuts the school-house door. A life's work ended and a quest begun. He thinks of texts that he will hunt no more. Of maps, of charts, designs of problems done. They will survive as tokens of a chase. That led his boys and girls from dark to light. The mountain climb of man in time and space. From fens of blindness, high toward peaks of sight. The sum of all he did and what it means. Cannot be audited; too many lives Must burgeon still. His recollection gleams. A blur of children, classrooms, humming hives. Where none could tell by any valid measure. Whose gift would be of dress and of words of treasure. —Elias Liberman, in The New York Times.

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

PRESS GANG AT GEORGETOWN

In July, 1807, the good ship "Hope", of Bristol, Captain John Ford, was chartered by Andrew MacDonald and Sons, of Three Rivers (Georgetown) to bring out a cargo of merchandise, and there load a cargo of pine timber for Britain.

While preparing to load, the sloop-of-war "Halifax" arrived at Three Rivers, and one morning the Captain of the "Hope" was surprised by a visit from an officer and boat's crew, from the "Halifax" boarding his vessel, and impressing, against their will and their own protest, the most able seamen he had, and taking them off on board the "Halifax".

The "Hope" was delayed for a long time, to the serious loss of all concerned. The master and the charterers sent a petition to Lieutenant Governor DesBarres, setting forth the serious injury this practice would cause to the export trade of the Colony, and praying His Excellency to use his influence to have the men returned to them, if possible, and to put a stop to impressing seamen here; for if it was allowed to continue it would be impossible to charter vessels to ports in this Island, where other men, equally qualified, could not be procured to navigate the vessels.

It does not appear whether Captain Ford got his men back, nor do we know what the Governor may have done to stop this practice in colonial ports; but we have met with no other record of later cases.

That this was not an isolated incident, however, is apparent from the following entry in Mr. Chappe's diary of 30th June, 1808. "The 'Vixen' has two men pressed belonging to Malpeque."

—Warburton's History

she has very obviously now embarked upon a "policy of pin-pricks", of minor quarrels, of limited provocations. Stalin and Molotov are in effect saying to their world: "Look, how wonderful we are. We can behave just as we choose. We can be as insulting as we please. And nobody dares to stop us." It is at the same time the most puerile and the most dangerous line of policy which any great power not deliberately seeking war has ever followed.

NEW WORLD METHOD About 35 per cent of tea drunk in the United States is brewed in tea bags.

Quickies By Ken Reynolds



"My horoscope showed something or other for today — but I didn't expect to get all of his with just one little Guardian Want Ad!"

THE FIRST IN CANADA The "Phoenix" of London is particularly proud of its Canadian record, for it was founded in 1782, and established the first British insurance office in Canada in 1804—one hundred and forty years ago. FIRE—CASUALTY—MARINE—INLAND TRANSPORTATION HYNDMAN & CO. LIMITED Established 1872 General Agents for Prince Edward Island Offices: Charlottetown - Summerside - Montague Agents throughout the Province

GENTLEMEN THIS STORE SPECIALIZES IN FITTING CLOTHING AS BEST BECOMES YOU—FOR THIS IS A PERSONAL CLOTHING SERVICE. J. P. MACPHERSON & SON Ch'town (CUSTOM BUILT CLOTHES) Queen St.

NEW DISTRESS CODE LONDON, April 25—(Reuters)—People in difficulties on the ground will be able to signal aircraft for help through a code adopted by Britain's Ministry of Civil Aviation. Crews of aircraft forced down will also use the code. The 19 symbols of the code are all formed of straight lines. Aircraft will acknowledge the signals by rocking wings from side to side. CHINGFORD, Essex, England—(CP)—Mrs. Elizabeth Dickinson, who celebrated her 100th birthday, is a niece of Capt. Robert Dixon, R.N., who commanded the first convict transport ship to Tasmania. DENSTON, Suffolk, England—(CP)—A turkey laid an egg on the Communion table of the village church here.

Professional Cards

Public Stenographer Mimeographing cards and circulars, concert programs, correspondence, typing and bookkeeping HELEN GIDDEN Telephone 1836-J Apt. No. 4 Connaught Apts. Fownal Street J. A. McGulgan NOTARY, ETC. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR CURRIE BUILDING

Neil W. Higgins Chartered Accountant Currie Building Charlottetown Tel. 1636 P.O. Box 452

Dr. J. C. Gallant B.Sc. DENTIST Pickard Building 151 Great George St. Office Hours: 9:30-12:00 2:00-5:00 PHONE 2667

Matheson and Peake A. W. MATHESON, K.C. A. H. PEAKE, B.A., LL.B. Barristers, etc. Collections - Money to Loan 90 Great George Street Charlottetown

Charles R. McQuaid B.A. Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc. Eastern Trust Building, Charlottetown Phone 1711

Palmer & Haslam A. J. HASLAM, B.A., LL.B. BARRISTER, ETC. Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN

Frederic A. Large K. C. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY Royal Bank of Canada Chambers Charlottetown, P.E.I. Successor to George J. Tweedy, K.C.

EYES EXAMINED AND GLASSES FITTED J. S. TAYLOR OPTOMETRIST Corner Kent and Queen Sts. Phone 1956 Evenings by Appointment Phone: Residence 1012

Bell & Matheson Barristers, Solicitors, &c. R. E. BELL, M.L.A. D. L. MATHESON, LL.B., K.C. Attorneys at Law LOANS ON CITY AND FARM PROPERTIES 150 Richmond St. Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Dr. W. R. Carson Chiropractor Palmer Graduate Charlottetown 291 Prince St. Phone 1072

A. Waichen Gaudet, LL.B. Barrister, Solicitor, Etc. Phillips Building 111 Grafton St. Money to Loan Collection

Gaudet & Hazard Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Etc. Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg. MONEY TO LOAN GILBERT A. GAUDET, B.A., LL.B. Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg. Charlottetown, P.E.I.

N. F. McPherson, B.A., K. C. NOTARY, ETC. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR Riley Building Charlottetown

Dr. W. T. Hooper Physician & Surgeon BARBOUR BUILDING 123 Euston St. Office Hours: 2-4 P.M. 6-8 P.M. Phone: Office: 1717 Home: 1268

MOFFELL and CO. Chartered Accountants Eastern Trust Building Phone 1447 - Box 444 Charlottetown E. M. SEARS, C.A. Resident Partner

J. E. BURNETT, LL. B. Barrister, Solicitor, &c. ODDFELLOWS BUILDING 134 Richmond Street Charlottetown, P.E.I. Telephone 2380

H. R. Deane & Co. Chartered Accountants 63 Grafton Street Charlottetown Phone 2099 Box 247 Randolph W. Manning, C.A.

William A. Reddin B.A., B.Sc., LL.B. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. L.O.O.F. Bldg.-Next to Reddin Bros. PHONE 2484 Money to Loan Collection Taxation

Joseph R. MacMillan, LL.B. Barrister, Solicitor, Etc. 75 Queen Street Phone 776 Money to Loan Collection

M. Alban Farmer B.A., LL.B. MONEY TO LOAN BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

Dr. W. R. Carson Chiropractor Palmer Graduate Charlottetown 291 Prince St. Phone 1072 A. Waichen Gaudet, LL.B. Barrister, Solicitor, Etc. Phillips Building 111 Grafton St. Money to Loan Collection Gaudet & Hazard Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Etc. Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg. MONEY TO LOAN GILBERT A. GAUDET, B.A., LL.B. Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg. Charlottetown, P.E.I. N. F. McPherson, B.A., K. C. NOTARY, ETC. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR Riley Building Charlottetown