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

CHARLOTTETOWN MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1950

The Exchequer Court

The Exchequer Court which sits in Charlottetown today has a curious history. Its name means chessboard, and refers to the table covered with a cloth divided into squares on which the accounts of the Revenue of the Norman kings of England were kept in bygone days.

In this country the Exchequer Court is a statutory one, and the additions to its functions have been by statute. In addition to cases relating to the Revenue it deals with suits against the Crown, patents, copyrights and trade marks, Admiralty cases, railways, controversies between a Province and the Dominion, or between two Provinces by consent, enemy property, and prize claims.

An effort was made during the present session of Parliament to give the Exchequer Court jurisdiction in Divorce, but the proposal was talked out without coming to a vote.

American Potato Yearbook

The 1950 edition of the "American Potato Yearbook" is off the press. The new volume contains seventy-six pages of vital information to the potato grower, the potato dealer and shipper, the potato research specialist and all those with an interest in the potato industry.

Of special significance are feature articles by Dr. R. C. Wright of the United States Department of Agriculture on "Quality in Potatoes", and Harvey F. Noss, Executive Secretary of the National Potato Chip Institute on "The Potato Chip Industry—An Ever Increasing Outlet for Good Potatoes."

There is also an up to date list of more than 100 references to potato culture in the United States. Other interesting items include rules and regulations affecting the shipment of seed potatoes, price support schedules, a map indicating leading potato growing areas in the country, a list of leading United States and Canadian associations engaged in improvement of the potato industry together with the names of United States and Canadian seed certification officials.

The book contains much statistical information of value. There are tabulations by states of both seed and table stock production as well as statistics on Canadian and world potato production. Other important features include a list of periodicals of interest to the potato industry, reviews of recent books on the potato, a chart giving the amount of seed required and a classified directory of business concerns serving growers and dealers.

Copies of the Yearbook may be secured from the American Potato Yearbook, Editorial Office, 319 Scotch Plains Ave., Westfield, N. J. An individual copy sells for \$2.00.

British Dentists in The Tolls

It may be recalled that at the close of the first year of the nationalizing of the medical and dental services in the United Kingdom, many doctors of both professions discovered that they were in comparative easy street as regards remuneration paid by the Government. Some dentists, especially, were receiving Government cheques for twice or three times as much as the income they earned in private practice.

"In two hours in the House of Commons some very profound morals were pointed by the case of the dentists, who are about to take a second cut of 10 per cent in their remuneration, after the first cut of 20 per cent imposed a year ago. Since the National Health Service first complicated the link between dentist and patient, events have succeeded each other with something of the inevitability of classical tragedy. First came the temptation of the £1,800 (\$5,400) a year recommended in the Spens report, and then the sweet reward of the first cheques from the Ministry of Health. But

everybody knew from the start, that the system was crude and ill-planned, there was no guarantee that the best and most conscientious practitioners would be the highest paid, and in total the dentists got too much. There is every reason to believe that a more discriminating relationship between dentists and patient would soon sort out the sheep from the goats and ensure that the highest incomes were earned by the best men; but with long queues of patients and standard fees for each classifiable operation the balance cannot readily right itself.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Summer camps are a high point in almost any youngster's life, and the generous aid announced last week by the Kinsmen will undoubtedly bring happiness to many.

The car ferry "Abegweit" is to be back in service today so that tourists and others will have little to complain of so far as crossing Northumberland Strait is concerned.

The King's Birthday is held in June, though he was born in December—not because it would make too many holidays in the last month of the year, but because the King's Birthday honours list and the New Year's honours list, would run too closely together.

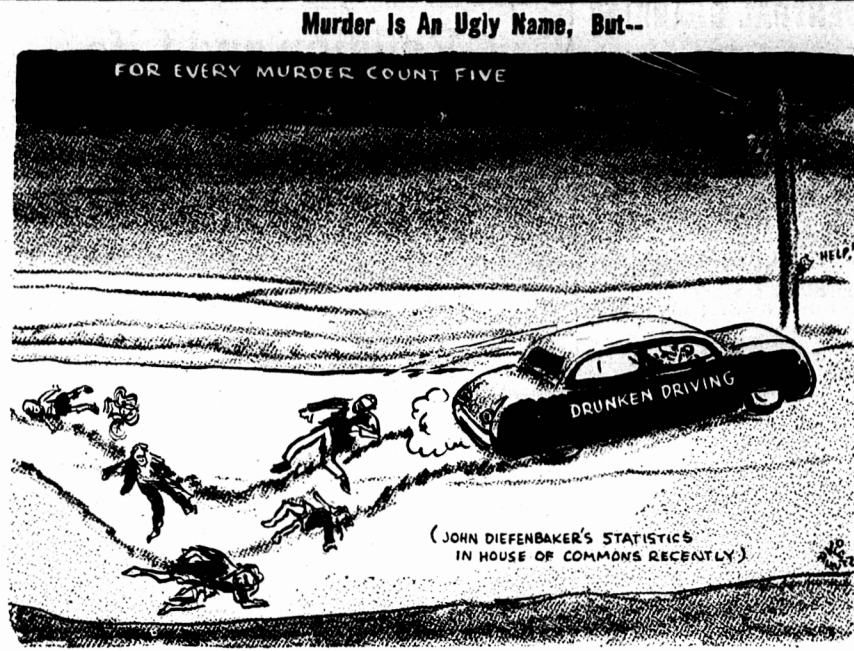
Swimming classes will soon be the order of the day. Practically everyone should be able to swim sufficiently to save their own life in case of accident, and the more who qualify themselves to save the lives of others the fewer will be our drowning fatalities for the future.

Among the legislation passed at Ottawa last week was an act providing that the distribution of about \$500,000 in naval "prize money" received from the British Admiralty after the Second World War would be turned over to the benevolent funds of the Canadian Navy and the R. C. A. F. By ancient custom, this money normally would have gone to those who actually took part in the naval engagements.

Charles Kingsley, clergyman and novelist, born this date 1819; educated at Cambridge, became rector of Eversley, Hampshire in 1844. He published "Andromeda and Other Poems" in 1858. His first novels, "Alton Locke" and "Yeast" show Kingsley's Christian Socialism, which was prevalent at that time among the elite society of educated professional men, subsequently known as Fabians, members of the literary club of that name. His novels, "Hypatia", "Westward Ho", "Two Years Ago", "At Last", and the inimitable "Water Babies."

A Drama Workshop to be held at the time of the Western Canada theatre conference in Regina next August was announced at a recent meeting of the Saskatchewan Arts Board. The seven-day workshop will be financed by a grant from the Arts Board and will provide training in community drama work. Also announced was the inauguration, through the co-operation of the Regina Music Teachers' association, of a new concert party of young musical artists which will tour the Regina area. If the Regina area plan is successful, similar arrangements will be made in other parts of the province. Plans for continuance of the concert tours of artists returning from advanced studies are to be announced later.

Addressing delegates to the Congress of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in MacVicar Memorial Church, Rev. Mr. Clarke said failure of church members to take seriously the task of training and teaching the young was the reason for the weakness of the church today. He said membership was 5,000 less than it was 18 years ago and that Sunday school enrolment had decreased by many thousands. Mr. Clarke declared that life, faith and worship of church members must be in active evidence if the Christian cause were to be a force in this world. "There is more peril to the church because of our inner weakness than there ever was from the enemies without the church," he asserted. "But if we go on teaching with urgency and devotion, we will share in the promise given to Peter that the Gates of Hell cannot prevail against the church."



The Poet's Corner

HERNEWOOD

From "The Emigration of the Fairies"

It was, in truth, a quiet shady place. A nook apart from traffic's toll and moil; Nor fair, nor market, but unbroken face Of lush green pastures on a fertile soil.

Well clothed with wealth of woods, by nature's bounty, And known as 'Hernewood' all throughout the county. For the blue herons there would build their nests High up on the tall tops of withered pines.

And sit there with their bills upon their breasts. Or on one leg erect would stand in lines. Fishing along the inlet's marshy edges. Like sculptured ibises on old Nile's edges.

The fairies much approved the meads so green. But yet they missed the daisies and primroses, Though thyme and violets and herbs unseen. Sent a most grateful perfume to their noses. And all the ground was dotted with white stars Of bird-berry blooms and yellow butter-jars.

In short, 'twas just the spot for fairy raids. With shifting points of view, and ample space. With cloistered avenues and sheltered shades. Not yet infested by the human race, But lying in the bosom of the woods. And full alike of fields and solitudes. —John Hunter-Duvar (1830-99).

Another Victim

(By Jack Scott in Ottawa Citizen)

A hush had fallen over the operating room. Over their white masks the eyes of the nurses were nervously intent, watching the famous surgeon, waiting for his commands. "Porpoise!" he hissed. Silently and swiftly the instrument was passed.

"Scapell!" came the voice. The order was carried out. The great surgeon was working desperately against time. "Plunger!" he rasped. The command was obeyed instantly. As the brilliant surgeon bent to his task the nurses could hear only the sound of his breathing, the ominous ticking of the clock on the wall and the beat of their own hearts.

Finally he lifted his head and stepped back from the table. He turned with a sigh to his assistant who had stood nearby through the ordeal. "It's no use, Killcare," he said, "it's another of those hopeless cases which are, today, baffling the greatest brains in medical society." "Poor chap," said Killcare. He leaned across the horizontal figure of the patient, a middle-aged handsome man with an immense curving stomach. "Which one was it this time, sir?" he asked respectfully, turning to the great man.

"Kiwanis," the famous surgeon said. "That makes three Kiwanis this week," Killcare said. "How right you are, Killcare," the brilliant surgeon responded. "Three Kiwanis, seven Lions, four Gyros and (he made the sign of the cross) two Rotarians." "Will it never stop, sir? Must we go on and on this way? Defeated at every turn?" "To date, my boy, we are baffled," the great surgeon replied. "There seems no cure for Service Club Stomach but to fight the cause. The disease itself seems incurable."

The young assistant looked down again into the face of the unfortunate man on the operating table. He felt himself deeply moved at the sight of the small Kiwanis pin which the man had attached to his surgical gown. Under it was

Books Received

"The Far Distant Ships", an official account of Canadian Naval Operations in the Second World War by Joseph Schull. This book, just published by the King's Printer, is the first authoritative account of the part played by the Canadian Navy in the recent war.

The layman who reads it will undoubtedly be surprised by the scope of importance of work which went on for nearly six years behind a veil of official censorship and the characteristic reticence of the "silent service."

The story of Canadian participation in the battle of the Atlantic makes up a large part of the book. Here, for sixty-eight months, Canadian ships and men served with the Royal Navy and the American Navy as full partners. Canada's work was vital in holding the trade routes and later clearing them of the submarines; and the story of the hardships and achievements of Canadian ships is an absorbing one.

It is by no means all, however, of a story which ranges over most of the world's seas. The Canadian Navy had a share in the Mediterranean campaign revolving about the North African landings. It played a large part in the fierce U-boat campaigns along the eastern seaboard of North America, in St. Lawrence River and Gulf, and along the Arctic routes to Murmansk.

Canadian destroyers were prominent in many brilliant actions in the Channel and the Bay of Biscay; and Canadian ships and landing crafts took part in the landing along the coasts of Sicily, Italy, North Africa and Greece. Fifty chapters of the book are devoted to a full account of Canadian naval participation in Operation Neptune—the Normandy landings—where Canada's contribution ranked next to that of Great Britain and the United States.

Twenty-six maps, several in colour, and some thirty illustrations are included in a handsomely printed volume. Among the appendices one of particular interest to former navy men is a table showing principal Canadian ships and their commanding officers throughout the war.

The story is told in easy and informal language by Joseph Schull, a Canadian writer who served with the Navy during the war. "The Far Distant Ships" is obtainable from the King's Printer, Ottawa: \$3.00.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

TAX FOR EDUCATION

"We are glad to perceive that the Land Tax Bill has passed the Legislative Council without any material alteration; we may, therefore, congratulate the Colony upon the very liberal provision which this Act brings to the cause of education. The tax is sixpence on each cultivated 100 acres of land, and one shilling on each uncultivated 100 acres. After providing for the Lieutenant Governor's salary of \$500 per annum, the whole of the residue of the land tax which it produces — about £1800 — is to be applied to the general purposes of education; thus one of the greatest blessings which it is in the power of the state to obtain for its people will now be extended to the inhabitants of this Colony, on a scale which they will have some reason to acknowledge as bountiful."

"The district schoolmaster may now be considered as raised one step more, by Legislative endorsement; and we hope an elevated one towards the rank and social condition to which his profession properly belongs, and above that position in which he has too long grovelled."

The Islander, May 5, 1848

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Parliamentary Pay

(Winnipeg Free Press)

Back bench members of the Canadian House and Senate receive seasonal indemnities of \$4,000 plus \$2,000 expenses. The M.P.'s get the \$2,000 tax free. The Senators pay income tax on it. They all have railway passes by statutory enactment. Those living within 400 miles of Ottawa are entitled also to expenses, meals, berth, etc. for one round trip per session. Those outside the 400 mile limit are paid actual travelling expenses for one round trip or a flat rate of \$15 per travel day. None are allowed passes on the Trans Canada Airlines. Any other trips they must pay for.

House and Senate leaders are much better paid but their jobs entail much greater financial burdens. The Prime Minister's salary is \$15,000 a year plus the \$4,000 seasonal indemnity and \$2,000 tax free expenses and a \$2,000 motor car allowance — \$23,000 in all. Parliament has recently bought an imposing old home, now being remodelled, for the Prime Minister and his successors. Meantime, the Prime Minister and his wife live in tiny rooms in a down town apartment hotel.

Cabinet ministers each receive \$10,000 a year and \$2,000 motor car allowance — \$12,000 in all. Parliament has recently bought an imposing old home, now being remodelled, for the Prime Minister and his successors. Meantime, the Prime Minister and his wife live in tiny rooms in a down town apartment hotel.

Cabinet ministers each receive \$10,000 a year and \$2,000 motor car allowance in addition to the \$6,000 seasonal indemnity and expenses. The Speakers of the House, and Senate get \$6,000 a year salary, \$1,000 motor car allowance and the \$6,000 indemnity and expenses. But the Speakers are also allowed \$250 a month in lieu of residence quarters in the Parliament building. Residence in the buildings was abolished in the new structure which replaced that destroyed by fire in 1916.

Incidentally, the house bar at which liquor was served in the old building was also abolished in the new one. The official House Opposition leader gets a salary of \$10,000 a year plus the \$6,000 seasonal pay. Private citizens also have bought a house for the Opposition leader

Notes By The Way

One tremendous obstacle to the spread of Communism in China is the famine which has spread over vast areas, a famine which apparently the Russians cannot, or are not seeking to alleviate. Hundreds of thousands of Chinese are fleeing from the worst famine areas into communities where conditions already are grave, thus making them worse. Starving Chinese are not likely recruits for Communism, for they have been told so much of the wonders of Communism and how prosperous they would be under the hammer and sickle that it must be realized all that was just propaganda. Forever there will be suspicion of all Russian promises—Niagara Falls Review.

If the pupils of our primary schools welcome the end of the school year with joy, it is not always so for a good number of our teachers, male and female. Because of the provisions of our school law, several of them are not sure of re-engagement and consequently will go through the holidays in uneasiness, waiting the decision of the school commissioners. Such a state of affairs makes for instability in a profession the merits of which are known to everyone, and should not exist. It seems unjust indeed that our

teaching personnel should be at the mercy of an article in the school code leaving the dismissal or re-engagement of teachers at the discretion of a little group. —Le Soleil, Quebec.

Fruit and vegetables are in conflict, again. This time the former is laying definite claim to rhubarb—a claim that a court has been asked to sustain. After a long period of controversy, the tomato was snatched from the vegetable family and set up as a fruit. Then along came the melon with a "one too" claim to whatever aristocracy may be attached to the fruit group, and apparently went out sufficiently to be given a fruit rating by Mr. Webster. Even the nut has gained recognition as a hard-shelled fruit, and one wonders what other desertions are facing the vegetable family. The poor squash that may lie in friendship alongside the melon in the garden apparently is destined to remain a vegetable. Likewise the ever-popular cauliflower, the stem of which bears a striking resemblance to the somewhat larger stalk of rhubarb. But, come what may, whether vegetable or fruit, the rhubarb pie, with its strips of flaky crust across the top, still takes the cake.—Chicago Daily News.

Both he and the Prime Minister must pay for the upkeep of their new rent free homes. Neither the Social Credit nor C.C.F. leaders get any extra pay beyond their indemnities for the session. The Government leader in the Senate gets \$7,000 a year and the Senate Opposition leader \$4,000 a year in addition to their seasonal pay.

As for the bank benches: when Parliament assembles in this city, it is almost impossible to get temporary living quarters. Normally, a decent, unfurnished five room apartment with bath, cannot be obtained for under \$70 to \$80 a month or up, depending on location. Such apartments, furnished, if obtainable at all, command \$125, \$150 and up per month.

Single rooms at the Chateau Laurier hotel are priced at \$6 per day, double ones at \$10. Only a few lucky members can get in at a special rate. The Lord Elgin hotel rooms run from \$4 to \$5 per day single, \$7 to \$8 double.

Many members and their wives try to live in single rented rooms in private homes. A good such room with reasonable access to bath costs from \$35 to \$45 a month. Fair restaurant meals can be obtained at from 60 cents to \$1.

There are insufficient office rooms in the Centre Block for members and Senators alike. Offices are allotted on percentage of the parties' number of members. The party whips then allot the shares, usually one office to one man on a seniority basis while the losers double up. Offices are comfortably furnished and equipped with desks, chairs, files and telephones.

Best bet of the private members is the House restaurant and cafeteria. An excellent meal can be had in the restaurant for 75 cents and good, filling food in the cafeteria at 50 cents. Both are run at a loss.

Towards Stabilization In The Middle East

(By W. N. Ewer)

There was some surprise when, in the communique put out at the end of the Ministers' meetings in London, there was no reference at all to the Middle East. But the explanation came later when the Anglo-French-American declaration was issued. It had been postponed because it was essential first to receive the assurances for which the Governments of Israel and the Arab states had been asked.

The importance of the whole Middle Eastern area is obvious enough. Not only is it a central part of the long periphery across which Russia, by one or another of the methods of the "cold war" is pressing on the free world, it is also the sector in which there is always the most reason to expect strong pressure. For Soviet imperialism has inherited and adopted all the objectives of its Tsarist predecessor. And the Middle East has always been one of those objectives.

A free hand for expansion "in the general direction of the Persian Gulf" was the one thing on which Molotov insisted most strongly when he and Ribbentrop were planning their "sphere of influence" in 1940. At Potsdam and Yalta, he tabled the Russian claims to Kars and Ardahan and the control of the straits. Then came a bid for bases in Tripoli and the Dodecanese and for at least a finger in Eritrea; an attempt to gain control of Northern Persia; and an attempt to gain control of Greece.

Russian pressure has not been entirely ceased and could start again at a moment's notice if conditions seemed favourable. The concern of the Western Powers is therefore that conditions should not become such as to tempt Moscow to new attempts to disturb the peace and hinder the economic revival of the area.

The problem is essentially a two-fold one. In the first place, Russia has to be brought to realize that any attempt at aggression against any of the three "front line" countries — Greece, Turkey and Persia — would be too dangerous an adventure. That is the purpose of the Anglo-American declaration that the maintenance of the integrity and independence of these countries is of major concern for Britain and the U.S.A.

But there is also the danger, and the temptation to the Kremlin, of

Therefore, the Three Powers have undertaken that responsibility for enforcing peace on any would-be aggressor which in the present circumstances the United Nations Organization is unable to fulfill.

That must, as the declaration makes plain, be done in accordance with the principles of the Charter. Equally, it must be done if necessary without recourse to the machinery and the procedure of the United Nations. If the Three Powers' pledges were to be restricted to enforcing the decisions of the Security Council, it would be meaningless, since the chances of the Council reaching any decision in such an emergency would be nil. And a meaningless declaration would have no pacifying effect at all.

But now, Jews and Arabs alike have the assurance of three great powers that they will take action against any aggressor, whether Arab or Jew. That is a real guarantee which should at once create a new sense of security in peoples which have until now felt themselves in perpetual danger of a renewed war.

It is not in itself enough. The dangers will not be entirely past, and work of economic reconstruction cannot be effectively undertaken until the "cold war" and, most important of all, the economic war between Israel and the Arab states is ended. But it is quite certain that very big steps towards stabilization of the Middle East are essential for the security of the whole free world.

ON THE INCREASE

Alberta's crude oil and natural gas production at the end of February this year rose to 132,036,643 pounds, and gross revenue climbed to an estimated \$275,234,916.

PROLIFIC POET

The hymn, "O God, Our Help In Ages Past", was written by Isaac Watts (1714-1748), who was the author of 600 hymns.

The Age-Old Story
I will bless the Lord who has given me counsel; my reins also instruct me in the night seasons.
J.P. MacPherson & Son
MEN'S CLOTHING THAT FITS
157 Queen Street