

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. President and Associate Editor, Ian A. Burnett, Associate Editor, Frank Walker. CIRCULATION "Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew" "The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink".

CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1952

The Tax Problem And The Election

The Liberal Government's determination to reduce taxes next year before the election is not now in doubt, says Saturday Night. But it is beginning to look as though Mr. Abbott will find reductions more difficult than at first appeared. The easy way would be to establish a considerable surplus this year, hold expenditures about level and distribute at least the amount of the surplus in tax relief. Until recently this seemed to be the course Mr. Abbott would be able to follow. But the recent course of budgetary revenues and expenditures makes it more doubtful.

The August Treasury figures show the first drop in revenue compared with last year, with a significant decline in revenue from corporation taxes. At the same time defence expenditures are beginning to rise, and may go on increasing for the rest of the fiscal year. Mr. Abbott says he will be quite happy if he breaks even at the end of the year. This may be a Finance Minister's caution, but it would be rash to hope for a large surplus.

The most serious budgetary embarrassment the Government can face will be for this year's defence expenditures to reach or come close to the \$2.1 billion estimate. If they fall substantially short, then the same total for next year would still leave room for the logical expansion of the defence production program. But if the \$2.1 billion is spent this year, the natural development of the program will call for more next year. Yet an increase in defence costs would be incompatible with any significant tax reductions.

To our Toronto contemporary it looks increasingly as though the resolve to reduce taxes for election purposes may involve a definite purposeful interference with the defence program; that Mr. St. Laurent's Government will have to conduct some neat political manoeuvring if it is not to appear both cynical and vacillating.

A Fine Gesture

Britain's appreciation of the help afforded by the Marshall Plan, under which the United States voted billions of dollars to aid the countries of Europe, was expressed in concrete terms in the House of Commons at Westminster recently. Asked what the United Kingdom proposed to do by way of a memorial, now that the Plan has been terminated, Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden replied:

"Her Majesty's Government have decided to give effect to the proposal of the late Government to express the United Kingdom's gratitude for this generous and far-sighted program for European recovery by founding at British universities 12 scholarships to be competed for annually by United States students. These scholarships will be open to men and women and will be tenable at any British university. General Marshall has agreed that these scholarships shall be known as Marshall Scholarships."

As other spokesmen pointed out, these scholarships, down the years, will make for greater understanding between the two peoples.

Now In Book Form

Last year The Guardian was privileged to publish exclusively, in serial form, Mr. Leo P. McIsaac's report of a study tour which he made to the British Isles and Western Europe in 1950-51 under a scholarship from the Canadian Association of Adult Education. The articles appeared under the general heading, "Lessons from Europe in Community Progress," and were read with wide interest and appreciation. As announced at the time, it was planned to publish the work later in book form, and this has now been done by the Saint Dunstan's University Extension Department. "The printers, L'Action Sociale, Quebec, have turned out an excellent job and the book, entitled "Blueprint for Community Progress," will shortly be available to the general public.

In a foreword by Dr. M. M. Coady, director of the Extension Department, St. Francis Xavier University, Mr. McIsaac's book is commended as an invaluable contribution to the cause of Maritime progress. "Up to the present in America," Dr. Coady writes, "we have been labouring under a false impression of Democracy. The idea is commonly held that as long as any man can rise from the humblest and poorest

surroundings to control of a great economic empire and wield influence in many spheres, then we are enjoying the finest fruits of the democratic way of life. Nothing could be further from the truth. The journey of an individual from lowly surroundings to a position of power too often leaves an ugly trail behind. We have to replace this false concept of Democracy with the great and noble idea of building a society which permits all the people to rise together. How this has been done in some European countries, particularly Scandinavia, through co-operatives and other organizations of democratic purpose, and how their lessons of success, and failure, too, can be best applied to Maritime conditions, is told here in a forthright manner that will appeal to the student of Maritime economics and the general reader as well."

As our readers will recall, the latter part of the work deals particularly with Prince Edward Island social and economic problems, and is therefore of special interest to people in this Province. A bibliography at the end of the book gives a comprehensive list of references and authorities.

Job Classification

The Co-operative Wage Survey Manual plan has been extended to at least one Canadian industry, steel, and will no doubt be applied to many others. Job classification is the standardization of the differences between jobs in an industry as to skill and other factors required.

The idea is that management prepares a description of each job to be agreed on by a union committee. The described job is then "factored" from twelve points of view. That is it is rated according to the training, experience, mental and manual skill required; according to the responsibility for materials, equipment, operation and the safety of others; the mental and physical effort required; and the surrounding and hazards. Each factor has a different point range. The minimum in all cases is .0 but the maximum in responsibility for materials is 10.0 while in pre-employment training the maximum is only 1.0. The measurement of each factor is based on the requirements of the job and a "Benchmark Job" which has previously been assigned a point value is used as an aid in assigning value to the factor in the job being studied.

What is arrived at is a base rate for the job class 1 which is increased by regular amounts called the increment which is added with each higher class.

It would be interesting to have an expert work out the classification of the operator of a mixed farm. Except for the factor of responsibility for the safety of others it should be near the top and paid accordingly.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Duke of Kent was born this date 1925.

Cape Breton youths and others are arriving daily to lend a hand with harvesting this Province's greatest single product—potatoes.

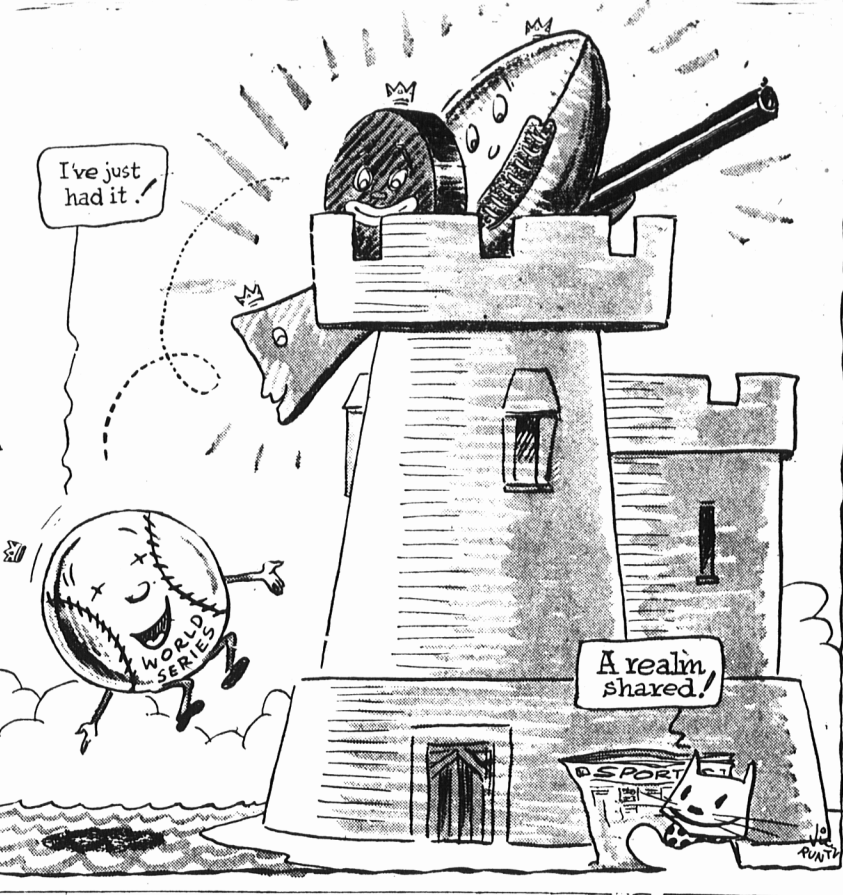
There are interesting possibilities in the proposals for establishing a blueberry industry put forward by Mr. W. S. McMurry of the Department of Industries and Natural Resources. To most people blueberries are something which families pick on other's land but it may, indeed, prove a multi-million dollar industry.

A public inquiry has been ordered by the Government into the water supply of the village of Parkdale because it concerns the health and welfare of the inhabitants of that suburban village. It almost equally concerns the health and welfare of their near neighbours, the citizens of Charlottetown.

Sir Wilfred Thomason Grenfell, "Grenfell of Labrador", British medical missionary, died this date 1940. He first went to Labrador with the Royal National Mission for Deep Sea Fishermen in 1892 and his work greatly improved the lot of local fishermen. He organized Canadian and American support to found hospitals, nursing stations, orphanages, schools and stores. He operated ships including a hospital ship and founded the King George V Seamen's Institute.

The old farm waggons became a hay cart by the addition of a suitable frame. Now cars are to have similar possibilities of expansion. At the recent Commercial Motor Show at Earls Court a British small car manufacturer showed a new service vehicle with expanding sides. It will shortly be taken round Europe to give distributors an example of what the company expects in the way of service to owners of its cars, and will later travel round the world. In each town visited owners of this type of a car will be able to have their vehicles road tested and given free running repairs.

Kings Of The Castle



The Poet's Corner

FROM A FORSAKEN GARDEN In a cogen of the cliff between lowland and highland, At the sea-down's edge between windward and lee, Walled round with rocks as an inland island, The ghost of a garden fronts the sea. A girde of brushwood and thorn encloses The steep square slope of the blossomless bed Where the weeds that grew green from the graves of its roses Now lie dead. The fields fall southward, abrupt and broken, To the low last edge of the long lone land. If a step should sound or a word be spoken, Would a ghost not rise at the strange guest's hand? So lone have the gray, bare walks lain guestless, Through branches and briars if a man make way, He shall find no life but the sea-wind's, restless Night and day. —Algernon Charles Swinburn.

Hong Kong Turns To New Market (National Geographic News) Countering Red Chinese moves to isolate it from South China, British Hong Kong is finding new markets in southeast Asia and elsewhere. Hong Kong has been the West's trade gateway to China's south during an entire century. Recent Crown Colony government statistics disclose that Hong Kong's China trade is still large despite Western embargo and increasing Red reluctance to do business. But her adaptable merchants ship more and more goods to Thailand, Indonesia, Malaya, Australia, rehabilitated Japan, and Chiang Kai-shek's Formosa. Hong Kong is a 391-square-mile dot on the China coast, at the mouth of the Pearl River, says the National Geographic Society. Except for the short Japanese occupation in World War II, England has stood there since the Opium War of the mid-19th century. Nearly indefensible militarily against a strong foe, and lacking major industry or adequate agriculture, Hong Kong exists for and by virtue of acres of godowns, or warehouses, through which goods in transit pass without subjection to customs. British power and prestige have thus far assured law and order in normal times and in most periods of stress. Abacuses click and adming machines whirl side by side in the counting houses of great business firms whose English and Chinese officials daily prove that East can meet West in business and trade. Japanese conquest brought a period of depression followed by a postwar boom and new record prosperity, mainly because of trade with China. So rich were cargoes in and out of Hong Kong, including smuggled goods, that pirates of notorious Bias Bay 40 miles to the northeast sailed forth again in their junks. They equipped them with modern cannon and armor-plate salvaged from the debris of the Japanese war machine. Hong Kong's population is currently estimated at 2,500,000. A great many are Chinese refugees. Wealthy Shanghai merchants seeking passage to Brazil rub shoulders with former Nationalist generals hoping Formosa once again will seek their services. Poor coolies, followers of Chiang in the Civil War, fraternize with anti-Red crews of fishing junks that cannot go back to home ports on the coast. Intrigue is rife. The British tread warily, permitting freedom of speech and press to all sides and

Notes By The Ways

The cloud formed by the first British atomic explosion is reported to have taken the shape of a ragged "Z" rather than the now-familiar mushroom. In view of the heavy veil of secrecy around the project it would be more appropriate if that were really an interrogation mark. — Moncton Daily Times. It is a poor way to go through life imagining that every other person is rascal until you have put him through an acid bath to find out the contrary. In British parlance every man is considered innocent until his guilt has been fully established, and if there is a reasonable doubt in the matter he is given the benefit of that. But not so with many of our self-righteous citizens. — Guelph Mercury. He was out of cigarettes. So on entering the store, he stopped at the cashier's desk to get a package. Having no change, he tendered a dollar bill. Putting the change in his pocket, he proceeded to the lunch counter for coffee. On the way out, he presented his check for the coffee to the cashier, fishing out the change she had given him 10 minutes earlier. He placed a quarter down on the counter with his check. "This an American quarter," the girl said, "I can give you only 28 cents for it." "But you gave it to me yourself when I bought cigarettes just a little while ago? You must have, I didn't have any other change." "Sorry," said the girl. "I'll have to make it good myself." Red-faced, the man accepted 13 cents in change. The girl didn't lose her two cents. But the store lost a customer. — Fort William Times-Journal.

When kind friends warned General Ike that as he entered politics he was entering a chamber of horrors filled with assorted pitfalls and booby traps, how right they were! This pessimistic point of view was reached after reading that in the town of Philmath, Oregon, a restaurant proprietor has come up with the "Ikeburger," which is described as being "an open face sandwich of meat and cheese, served with potato chips and a strip of bacon for Ike to bring home." — Indianapolis Star.

Greensboro, N. C., isn't going to send its citizens to a drunkard's grave just to float the budget. Part of the take from the liquor sales is used to sponsor an educational program designed to keep drinkers off the path to alcoholism. Also — unlike private liquor stores — North Carolina state laws prohibit city and county-owned ABC stores from advertising their wares in any way. Even inside the stores, the only sign is one encouraging purchasers to be moderate in their drinking habits. — Business Week.

Reay S. Mackay, 13-year-old piper of Fairbank Presbyterian Church Junior Choir, Toronto, which has been touring Britain, has been attracting much favourable comment from Scottish Piping experts. One of his most treasured souvenirs of his visit to Britain is a card on which the Marquis of Huntley wrote an appreciation of his "most excellent quality of march playing." — Amherst News and Sentinel.

The Hungarian Communists, apparently, are more polished, more subtle than their crude Russian cousins. Take the business of children acting as informers against their parents, for example. In Russia, as openly and forthrightly as he would recite his lesson in Marxian dialectics, the school pupil denounces his father or mother — or both — as saboteurs, reactionaries, enemies of the state. The Hungarian Reds achieve the same ends, turning the child into an informer without his being aware of it, a system of indirect betrayal, as it were. — Hamilton Spectator.

It's a hard, cruel world. Over in Britain the government is operating a special school, teaching the lazy how to work and like it. What a waste of talent. The talent of the lazy, we mean, not of the instructors. Those men are worth impartially arresting any who seek to break the peace. English eagerness to avoid friction has been matched so far by the Reds just the other side of the boarder on the Kowloon peninsula. Unnerved by the proximity of the enigmatic Reds, some Hong Kong firms are reported as planning to move to Africa and Japan. But most Colony businessmen await the end of the Korean conflict and resumption of the China trade, meanwhile drilling a tiny defense force against the half-expected blow from the mainland.

LIQUOR LICENSES Text of a notice in the P. E. Island Register, Aug. 7, 1952: "At meeting of the Commissioners of Assessments on Licensed Retailers and Spirituous Liquors, held at Charlottetown the 29th day of June, 1952, it was ordered: That the License to Inns and Public Houses for Charlottetown shall, this year, be fixed at Eight Pounds, currency, and the license duty payable on Shop or Store Licenses shall, for the same period, be fixed at Fifteen Pounds, currency; that the Tavern keepers at all other places in this Island, do each pay for their licenses the sum of Four Pounds; that the Shop or Store-keepers at all other places in this Island do each pay for their licenses the sum of Ten Pounds.— T. H. Haviland, A. J.; Paul Mabey, foreman of Grand Jury; John Stewart, Speaker, House of Assembly."

The Age-Old Story And the angel answered and said unto the woman, Fear not yet; for I know that ye seek Jesus, which was crucified. He is not here; for he is risen, as he said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay. And go quickly, and tell his disciples that he is risen from the dead; and, behold, he goeth before you into Galilee; there shall ye see him: lo, I have told you. And they departed quickly from the sepulchre with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his disciples word.

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The Passing Scene

By Observer THE LABOUR PARTY'S DECISION The annual meeting of any segment of the British Labour Party is an event of world importance for it was in England that the Labour Movement began and it will be there, if anywhere, that it will eventually enter into maturity. In last week's meeting it appeared for a while that the extreme leftists headed by Aneurin Bevan would gain control of the Party's general policy, and especially that part of it that has to do with foreign affairs and internal security. In fact, the first debates were won by Mr. Bevan and his supporters. There were perhaps two outstanding reasons for this initial turn of events. In the first place, the big battalions, oratorically speaking, were on the side of the leftists. Bevan himself is an impassioned and skillful pleader, and Harold Wilson, his chief lieutenant, is also a very able man in debate. It is well known that in any large Conventional political, social, or religious, the first few days are the lucky ones for the loud and emotional speakers. Calm reason and judgment are usually late arrivals, but when they do put in appearances they often manage to assume control. This is why, in almost every gathering where the issues are to be discussed, the angry men get to work at the earliest possible moment. They know that much depends on the first few hours. In the second place, the Bevan proposal to put a check on rearmament must find a sympathetic response in every English heart. Security conscious as they are, and brave as they are, the British people have had enough and to spare of post-war austerity. Naturally, any plan that might have the effect of reducing that austerity would be more than welcome, and they know very well that so long as the present rearmament program continues they can look for little relief in their bleak situation. Added to these two circumstances is the belief, quite widely held, that Mr. Bevan is not ordinary political demagogue, "trying to make political capital out of national privation. While he is obviously an extreme and ardent Socialist, he has never been charged with having any truck or trade with Communism. He is just as patriotic and loyal to the British tradition as anyone else, and most people (if one may believe what one reads in leading English newspapers) are of the opinion that he really believes what he preaches, and that is always a great help in any argument or debate. The "man in the street", to use a cliché-like phrase which no doubt should be buried ten fathoms deep, is usually quick to note whether a man is saying what he really believes to be true or only what he feels is the popular thing to say. There is no doubt that Mr. Bevan and his closest friends and associates are convinced that the vast rearmament effort now being made by Britain will slowly but inevitably bring the nation to economic disaster. It is not only in England that this alarming view is entertained. More than one economist in the United States feels somewhat the same way about American defence expenditures. Some even maintain that in the break down of democracy to evil—which they feel may possibly follow present rearmament procedures—lies the last best hope of International Communism. How far any such view can be justified in the light of contem-

orary history or from the experience of the past is a question on which economic experts, to say nothing of the rest of us, will disagree with honest vehemence. Certainly it is a view entitled to examination, and Mr. Bevan has seen to it that in Britain, at any rate, it will not be allowed to lie hidden in the dusty files of a resolution committee. Mr. Bevan is now say with Marc Antony (though of course with much better motives), "mischievous, thou art a fool; take thou what course thou wilt!"

In the light (or dark) of all this, it is to the credit of the British Labour Party membership, as reflected in the recent conference of leaders, that Mr. Atlee's doctrine of moderation has been given adequate and unmistakable approval. The transport workers and the miners, who constitute the so-called "hard core" of the Labour Movement, have the good sense to realize that, no matter what the cost, Britain must continue to assume a full share, perhaps more than her share, in the preventing of world aggression by Soviet Communism. They don't relish the heavy burdens any better than Mr. Bevan does. But they would rather face continued austerity than be obliged later on to enter, unprepared, a war which might be forced upon them. They hope, as everyone else hopes, that such an eventuality will never come to pass. While there is the slightest possibility of it, they know full well that it is wise to make every conceivable sacrifice in the interest of national strength.

There are plenty of risks involved apart from the fear of economic disaster which lies so heavily on Mr. Bevan's heart and mind. Indeed, this is probably the most remote risk of all. From a sociological viewpoint perhaps the most formidable danger lies in the fact that a whole generation is growing up under the psychological shadow of impending, or at least possible, world conflict. That this conflict might never come does not calm the present psychological fear that is being steadily given into the minds of the young. It must be remembered that not since 1939 has the world known an really normal life, if normally for men everywhere in terms of peace and social tranquility. And for more than a decade previous to 1939 the economic situation gave rise to somewhat the same social strains and tensions as are evidenced in the present hour of universal uncertainty. And yet, notwithstanding risk and danger, the final decision of the recent meeting of British Labour is a realistic approach to the exigencies of our times. Some day preparation for defence may not be necessary. It will then be possible for men everywhere to go forward in the ways and pursuits of peace without fear. Until then it is only prudent to build every ounce of strength of which free men are capable. No would-be aggressor ever had or ever will have the slightest respect for moral sustenance that is not backed by arms might.

HYDERABAD, India, Oct. 8. (Reuters)—The government said today unruly Communists in Hyderabad State had agreed to surrender arms unconditionally. For some years thousands of Communist tribesmen have run wild in the hills in the southeast of the state. At least 3,800 murders have been ascribed to them. The party was outlawed in 1948 and the ban was only lifted last April, after the Indian general election.

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.) LIQUOR LICENSES Text of a notice in the P. E. Island Register, Aug. 7, 1952: "At meeting of the Commissioners of Assessments on Licensed Retailers and Spirituous Liquors, held at Charlottetown the 29th day of June, 1952, it was ordered: That the License to Inns and Public Houses for Charlottetown shall, this year, be fixed at Eight Pounds, currency, and the license duty payable on Shop or Store Licenses shall, for the same period, be fixed at Fifteen Pounds, currency; that the Tavern keepers at all other places in this Island, do each pay for their licenses the sum of Four Pounds; that the Shop or Store-keepers at all other places in this Island do each pay for their licenses the sum of Ten Pounds.— T. H. Haviland, A. J.; Paul Mabey, foreman of Grand Jury; John Stewart, Speaker, House of Assembly."

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