

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. Editor and Managing Director, 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 FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1953

Brudenell

Brudenell and Cardigan were named by Samuel Holland in 1765 when he commenced his famous survey of British North America by making a start in this then colony. He named them after George Brudenell, Earl of Cardigan. The family has been immortalized in "The Brudenells of Deen" by Joan Wake. The Ottawa Journal in its column "An Attic Salt-Shaker" recounts an episode in the life of a later member of the family.

The Brudenells have always been famous, and one of the most distinguished members of the family was James Thomas Brudenell, seventh Earl of Cardigan, who led the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava in 1854. As he led the famous charge in the Crimea, the Earl muttered to himself, "Here goes the last of the Brudenells".

But he lived through that terrible experience and died, ironically, at his country home in Northampton, but not until his detractors tried to prove that he survived the Charge because he rode behind and not ahead of it. It is the Earl's Lady, however, to whom Miss Lake devotes most of her story. Like many of the Brudenells, she was an eccentric. She died in 1915 at the age of 91. The Earl had predeceased her in 1868, and five years later she decided to remarry. She set her cap for Disraeli, who after Gladstone was the most important man in the land. The correspondence was delightful and shows how Disraeli handled the delicate situation, which eventually came to nothing. The Countess eventually married the Comte de Lancastre.

Progress to Peace

The parallel between the attempts to restrain aggression in Abyssinia and Korea, says the Round Table, is sufficiently close to illustrate the advance in the practice of collective security.

The essential advance over the previous unsuccessful experiment does not reside in the fact that Abyssinia was conquered in defiance of the League while the United Nations succeeded in preserving the integrity of South Korea, but rather in the proof that at the first general call for support from the Security Council, weakened as it was at that time by the recent withdrawal of the U. S. S. R., the Western members honored their obligations. Having honored them, they remained loyal through three years of wearing war, with no prospect of material gain.

Many small nations, with no interest in the Korean frontier except the universal civilized interest in maintaining the sanctions of international law, sent their contingents. At the lowest estimate of the gains of the Korean war, a collective warning of unmistakable force has been given that the peaceful countries of the Western allegiance are capable of acting promptly and together.

Canada's Korean Veterans

It is fitting that Canadian veterans who were on active service on the Korean fighting fronts up to Oct. 31, 1951, should receive all the post-war benefits accruing to veterans of World War II. These include war gratuities, re-establishment credits, Veterans Land Act rights, educational training, waiting returns allowances, hospital treatment and allowances, etc. Up to February 28 last, a total of \$3,935,927 had been paid in post-war benefits to Korean veterans under the various headings of the Veterans Charter, and many other applications are under consideration.

Of the \$3,935,927 paid to Korean veterans up to February 28, last, \$3,057,469 had been paid in war gratuities to 9,408 army veterans, 2,106 navy and 165 air force returnees from Korea. Re-establishment credits totalling \$1,834,905 had been set up for 10,757 veterans. Of this amount, \$427,991 had been expended and \$31,225 held for Korean veterans who had elected alternative training or settlement under the Veteran's Land Act. Unemployment insurance contributions to a total of \$470,567 had been paid on behalf of 6,944 veterans of the special force.

War service gratuities paid to World War II veterans under the Veterans Charter, 1944, formed by far the largest sum—\$470,365,790 of the grand total of \$1,455,985,682 expended up to Dec. 31, 1952 in-

cluding administration of the Charter. The cost of those war gratuities plus re-establishment credits of \$315,926,082 set up for the same post-war period allowed those on actual World War II service, no doubt was in the minds of the treasury board in fixing October 31, 1953, as the cut off date for such Korean payments after the "cease fire."

During the fighting period in Korea, veterans of that experience are entitled to overseas gratuity of 50 cents per day of service plus seven days' pay and allowances for each six months of service; also, a re-establishment credit of 50 cents per day of Korean service. Of the \$315,926,082 set up for World War II veterans, a set-off of some \$30 million was made for those taking alternatives of training or veterans land settlements. As noted in the foregoing, up to Feb. 28, last, \$3,935,937 has already been paid to the Korean fighting service men in war gratuities and \$1,834,905 set up for re-establishment credits.

The Clan MacLean

During "question-time" at the Clan MacLean Association London and District branch meeting, reports the Edinburgh Scotsman, one member asked about the spelling of the clan name. Mr. W. M. MacLean, Glasgow, replied that the spelling variations were mostly the result of old phonetic "translations" from Gaelic. Clerks, he said, would write their own Anglicizations of the Gaelic, such as MacLean, McLean, Maclean, McClean and MacLaine.

He recalled meeting in Rotterdam a MacLean whose forebears had gone there about 1750. This MacLean had written his name "Mac Lean," as two separate words—which was more correct than many of the variants used today.

Among the variants were Cian-Other-sachran, MacLergain, Macilain, Lean. Others entitled to "join" the clan were those with the names Beath, Beaton, Black, Lean, MacBeath, Macbheath, MacBeth, MacCludry, MacLergain, MacRankin, Macveagh, Macvey, Rankin, MacCormick, MacFadyen, MacFadyean, MacGilvra, Macilvora, Canachran and Garvie.

U. N. Agencies Aided

For two of United Nations agencies that have done much to help humanity, the prospect of future usefulness has suddenly brightened. The technical assistance administration, which has been threatened with financial starvation, is now assured of receiving the full amount pledged by the United States, even though Congress at Washington has not appropriated as much as had been promised. The Children's Fund, which started as an emergency measure after the war, seemed in danger of being wound up. But now it is to be maintained on a permanent basis, according to a resolution co-sponsored by Canada.

Both these agencies, says the Ottawa Citizen, deserve their better prospects by virtue of their good works. As spokesmen from many countries testified in the General Assembly not long ago, the technical assistance program has promoted all sorts of enterprises that are helping the people of underdeveloped areas to raise their living standards. The Children's Fund has a convincing case for its continued existence, both on the record of aid given to some 60 million young ones in 84 countries or territories, and on the basis of needs that have still to be met.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Failure to "get to grips" with the Soviets may not be wholly a bad thing. It is frustrating, of course, to have issues repeatedly side-stepped but it could be worse to have opposing viewpoints meet in direct clash.

The continued rise of the consumer price index while wholesale prices and materials are easing is a bit of a puzzle. What is happening, it would seem, is that rising wage and other costs has made necessary a greater margin between the price to the producer and the cost to the consumer.

The most cheerful view that can be taken of American election results is that the traditionally high-tariff Republicans are not receiving increased popular support. Fortunately the particular Republicans in office at the moment are less convinced of the desirability of high tariffs than were their predecessors in the party.

John Murray, English publisher, died this date 1793. He was the first of five successive John Murrays to head the publishing firm of that name. He was born in Edinburgh and served as an officer in the Royal Marines. In 1768 he purchased a bookselling business at 32 Fleet Street. Amongst his publications were Mitford's "History of Greece", and Disraeli's "Curiosities of Literature". He also started the monthly "English Review". The firm later published the "Quarterly Review".

But It Won't Disturb The Worshippers



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.

THE NOBEL PRIZE & LATIN

Sir.—My attention was naturally drawn to Ruhamah Sheinfeld Frank's article that appeared in her own column on Oct. 21st, and which was entitled "Sir Winston Churchill and the Nobel Prize". In this article Mrs. Frank makes no attempt to conceal what she describes as a sense of personal triumph (laughter tipped) in the fact that the Nobel Prize in literature has been recently awarded to Sir Winston Churchill; and I here quote in part from her article.

"Years ago," she says, "there were long and heated controversies (some of you may have remembered and taken part) in the Forum of The Guardian over the values of Latin. Was Latin or was it not a magical mind-trainer? Was culture possible without Latin? And what was the mastery of English possible without Latin?"

"Well," she continues, "I was the leader of the minority who maintained Latin was not a magical mind-trainer. Culture was possible without Latin. (plenty of good foundations) and above all the proper way to learn English was via the way of English. And no less a personage than Sir Winston Churchill supported me. Thus may I consider the bestowal of the Nobel Prize upon him in the nature of vindication?"

Let me say at once in reply to Mrs. Frank, that I was one of the pro-Latin party in the historic controversy to which she refers, and in behalf of the pro-Latinists, I must now say that I believe it will be hard for them to grant Mrs. Frank her claim to victory without a good deal of protest.

In the first place, in respect to the propositions that she says the minority led by herself maintained, let me remind her that not one of her opponents claimed as she implies they did, that Latin was a magical mind-trainer. Not one of them went so far as to maintain that no degree whatever of culture could be acquired without Latin. And certainly none of them was unreasonable as to claim that the study of English was not the proper way to learn English.

What Mrs. Frank's opponents did claim, and do still claim, was that Latin by its very nature was an excellent mind-trainer, not however, a magical one, nor yet the only one. They claimed also that by its very nature, especially its historic associations, it had a highly distinct cultural value; but certainly no one claimed that it was a sine qua non of every sort of culture. Finally they claimed that while a certain degree of the mastery of English for practical use could be obtained by students without the aid of Latin, a thorough study for practical and cultural purposes could best be acquired by students with some knowledge of the Latin language from which so much of our English language is derived. It will thus be seen to begin with, that Mrs. Frank in the outset of her article claims to have refuted arguments that her opponents never maintained;—a good example, by the way, of the old argumentative trick of building up a straw-man to knock him over so easily down again.

Let it be noted again that Mrs. Frank bases her claim to a victory over the pro-Latinists on the following assumptions— all of which are extremely hard for the latter to grant. The first assumption is that Sir Winston Churchill is ignorant of Latin, and that notwithstanding this ignorance, the Nobel Prize was granted to him on the merits of his literature. It is hard, for myself at least, to grant that Sir Winston is entirely ignorant of Latin, or that his English style is uninfluenced by it, notwithstanding his own statement that he could not answer a single

Indialogue

By Gerald Steele 4th Year S.D.U. Student THE GARDEN CITY

"Seeing Mysore City for the first time at night, one lives again the enchanting moment of childhood with its visions of fair cities. Descriptively called the "Garden City of India," it is certainly one of the most attractive and well-planned cities of India. It has a history as colorful in events and as venerable in antiquity as perhaps any of its size in the world. Besides being an important centre in the old, Dravidian culture of which many examples still remain, it has eventful memories of glorious achievements in all the arts not excluding that of war.

Testimony of its antiquity is found in ancient religious writings many centuries before Christ and again in the third century before Christ, as history records that the Emperor Asoka considered it of sufficient importance to be the field of labor for the missionary he sent out to preach the religion of the Buddha. A city such as this then with a rich and ancient culture was a wise choice for the venue of our seminar in the Mysore University.

The changes in temperature frequently met en route marked the descent from the Western Ghats (mountains) to the plains and back again to the Deccan Plateau on the south of which Mysore City is located. Proceeding south it was evident that the Deccan rain than in most parts of the country as the tropical vegetation replaced the arid waste. Mysore State generally is about 2500 ft. above sea-level, has an average rainfall of 28 inches and a temperature ranging between 55 and 95

degrees. On June 7th, the time of our arrival, the monsoon had just broken and the temperature although over 80 degrees was a welcome relief to dusty beleaguered travellers coming from the torrid plains. Approaching the city at night the most impressive sight is a brightly illuminated palace which seems to be precariously suspended in mid-air. Actually it is upon the summit of a 2500-ft. hill over-looking the city and is one of the half-dozen or so elaborate structures built in the city by the Royal Family of Mysore. The hill and city are both named from a legend which recounts the slaying of the buffalo-headed monster "Mahishasura" by Chamundi, consort of Shiva the god of destruction.

Atop the Chamundi Hill also is an ornate temple to the goddess which contains among other things, solid silver doors given by the present Ruler at a cost of about \$100,000. Although he comes to his Chamundi Palace occasionally, he spends more time in his moat-surrounded residence in the city which is, both inside and out, one of the most fantastic buildings in India.

Considering its cost of about 5 million rupees (or one million dollars) between 1897 and 1912, the Indian standards at the time and all that has been added since, will give an idea of its worth. While his palace on the hill is quite restrained in spite of its sumptuous luxury, his city palace is almost vulgar in its splash of wealth of every description. We were conducted by house guards (all well over 6 ft. in height), through room after room filled with paintings, carvings, mementos, antiques and frescoes, over marble floors and stairways, through elaborately carved doorways of ivory and precious woods and into massive halls lit by elaborate candelabra and chandeliers. This was one of the residences of His Royal Highness the Rajapramukh of Mysore!

Since 1947 when a popular government was established with Mysore's entry into the Indian Union, the Maharajah lost his constitutional power and received the title of Rajapramukh instead of Maharajah. Throughout the English speaking world are now professing a growing belief in the efficacy of the old traditional and unadmitted of a sound and liberal education—Latin of course included. But even if we dispense with all the above arguments, and grant as Mrs. Frank maintains, that Sir Winston Churchill acquired a mastery of English without the aid of Latin, it should still be remembered that one particular case does not disprove a general rule. For instance, Abraham Lincoln with only two years of education in the old log school-house, ultimately acquired a mastery of American law, and became President and saviour of his country. Nevertheless, Ruhamah Scheinfeld Frank, as it is well known by your readers, insists on the desideratum of a high school training (composite or otherwise) for every boy and girl on Prince Edward Island, be they prospective soldiers, statesmen, or better still, just ideal home-makers— Abraham Lincoln's case notwithstanding. Similar cases of rare men can of course, be cited, but it is sufficient to repeat the maxim that rare cases should not be cited to disprove a general rule.

Taking all the above facts into consideration, I repeat again, that it will be hard for the pro-Latinists to grant Mrs. Frank's claim to a personal triumph in the recent award of the Nobel Prize in literature to "Sir Winston" Churchill;—"Sir Winston, sans peur et sans reproche," notwithstanding. I am, Sir, etc. PRO-LATIN.

Notes By The Way

One of the best cures for a headache, says a neurosurgeon, is a good cry. The trick there is to find something pleasant to cry about.—Windsor Daily Star.

An English mother denied her consent to her daughters marriage when the prospective son-in-law refused to dig her garden. Nothing like finding out who's mather before its too late.—Ottawa Journal.

According to a British doctor his country has 400,000 excessive drinkers and 100,000 chronic alcoholics, but he adds that this is a better record than that of the United States, France, Chile or Switzerland. It comes as some thing of a jolt to see France (where drunkenness is supposed to be virtually unknown) put in this invidious list. Yet the magazine U.S. News and World Report claims that alcohol is one of France's major problems. Home distilling is legal in France, and over 3,000,000 individuals are licensed to produce alcohol from grapes, apples, prunes, pears, sugar beets and even artichokes. The Reader's Digest, condensing the magazine article, notes that bottles consumed per adult per year come to 106 in France, 25 in the U. S. A., 20 in Canada and 17 in Britain. Out of the drinker's dollar the French Government takes 12 cents, compared to the U. S. A.'s 32, Britain's 20 and Canada's 50.—Hamilton Spectator.

Maharajah. His family has always held the love, admiration and respect of the people not only for their just government but also for their contribution to the material advancement to the State. The city of Mysore for instance was before 1894, a "jungle of badly built houses and crooked narrow lanes." By the turn of the century however, it had largely acquired its present beautiful lay-out, with many parks, gardens, monuments, palaces and wide serviceable streets. This and much more was done under the direction of the Royal Family. The Rajapramukh, always respectfully referred to as his people as "His Highness," is an accomplished scholar and musician, a keen rider and successful big-game hunter. Besides maintaining two large palace orchestras (one Indian and one Western), he contributes much to the support of a world-famous orchestra in London. His elaborate stables house some of the best horses in India as well as the famous Dancing Horses, from the Spanish Riding School. There is a rumor also that as a hobby he has a large collection of very expensive automobiles, their number is ranging in different reports from 30 to 60.

Considering all this wealth, we often used to try impatiently to reconcile it with the abject poverty and the misery round about. The favorite suggestion was the sell-all-and-give-to-the-poor idea. Then one day someone estimated that if all the salable property of India's rulers was disposed of there would be about 20 cents to go to each person. The estimate is I think a little low but it does give an idea of the result.

I hesitate to say how much a starving mother and children would appreciate a 300-pound gold and silver throne for His Highness' elephant ride in a religious procession or an expensive set of automobiles or carved ivory and silver doors or marble chambers with most beautiful frieze. I hesitate too to trade the glories of an ancient culture for 20 cents. After the five pounds of rice were gone the hungry belly would return as before,—but that's all there would be, with nothing to raise the mind beyond the present ills.

However considering the personal fortunes of the many people of India, their huge unused estates, their inartistic treasures too exotic and lavish to be beautiful, their needless spending for vain self-satisfaction, I sometimes envy the means at the disposal of the Communists. Still conserving her treasures in all the arts, India could through the use of ill-gotten fortunes, get herself underway to prosperity. A per-capita distribution would be senseless, a wise investment in capital goods would do much to set her right economically. She needs dams, irrigation canals, power houses, machinery for factories and the land, research in methods and techniques and dozens of items at present without the means to obtain.

Professing as she does the creed of a democracy, means such as were employed in China to equalize the wealth are out of the question. How long India will remain a land of poverty in the midst of plenty depends partly on how soon men like the Nizam of Hyderabad (with one of the largest fortunes in the world) will realize that the choice is quite limited now. Soon he and others will have to decide between filthy lucre or a fast-acting regime whose levelling process is no respecter of what he so comfortably calls a democratic right.

The Poet's Corner

BOY AND SCHOOL LUNCH

He carried newspaper but he had not learned A column's chatter nor how headlines burned With sudden impact on the startled mind, Nor how small threads of destiny Continued surely on another page. He had just reached the hungry nut-brown age Which knows a paper is a thing to fold Around the food that one small boy can hold. Two sandwiches, an apple and some cake Is just about what is required to make A boy who swings his school-lunch by a string Superior to any lesser thing. —Anobel Armour in Christian Science Monitor.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

JAIL CONDITIONS

"On his arrival at Montreal with the prisoners from the Maritime Provinces, Mr. Moyne was interviewed by a reporter of the "Witness"; and this is part of the report: "At Charlottetown he found the prisoners' fetters were of the old riveted pattern, and as their hands and feet were both confined with riveted irons, cold chisels had to be employed to loose them. At Charlottetown he found one of the worst regulated prisons in the Dominion. One of the Kingsmen sergeants who accompanied the Inspector, compared it to the Black Hole of Calcutta. The prisoners appear to be in a state bordering on barbarism as a result of their surroundings, and he remarked it was repulsive to think of the effect upon young men confined in this place with no moral instruction afforded them, and shut out from even the influence towards a better and more useful life which well-regulated prisons afford. The fetters of the prisoners having been replaced by Towers' New York patent, which is opened or shut by rackets, and which, while secure, allows the prisoners sufficient play with their hands to take notes, they were removed to Halifax, and being joined there by the Halifax prisoners, the whole lot left that city on Monday by an International Railway train for Kingston." "Is not this rather overdone?" We think so. —The Examiner, Dec. 20, 1879.

The Age Old Story

Bless the Lord, O my soul. O Lord my God, thou art very great; thou art clothed with honour and majesty. Who coverest thyself with light as with a garment; who stretchest out the heavens like a curtain. . . . Who laid the foundations of the earth, that it should not be removed for ever.

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