

THE GUARDIAN

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CHARLOTTETOWN, MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1951

Royal Tour Programme

A great deal of care and attention has evidently been devoted by the Provincial committee to working out the details of their Royal Highnesses' visit to Charlottetown on November 2. Every minute of the time available has been considered, and it is suggested that the programme as published in our Saturday's issue be saved for reference purposes when the Royal visitors arrive. Their appearance at the Provincial Building, the City Hall, the Experimental Farm, Government House and The Charlottetown will afford opportunity for meeting many of our citizens of both sexes, from all parts of the Province.

On the occasion of Their Majesties' visit here in 1939 there were many complaints with regard to the speed at which the cars conveying the Royal party drove through the City. This is an important matter from the standpoint of the general public, and the present arrangements will, it is hoped, provide for more leisurely transportation. The streets will be crowded with young and old who will be desirous of showing their enthusiasm, and we are sure this feature of their visit will be a pleasant one for Their Highnesses as well.

They will be given, too, the opportunity of seeing part of a hockey game as well as a sample of our Island harness racing if the weather is favorable. These features will provide a welcome contrast to the official part of the tour, and no doubt will be fully appreciated.

There is still much to be done in preparation for the Royal visit, but the course has been well charted and it remains now to ensure that all the details are successfully carried out.

More Railway Rate Hearings

Public hearings are scheduled to open today at Ottawa before the Board of Transport Commissioners into the old question of railway rates. The two transcontinental railways have filed a voluminous study with the Board on freight rate equalization across Canada, which will be the subject for discussion. Two alternative schemes have been proposed. However, the railways have indicated that they do not subscribe to either but are submitting them only for "consideration."

The first plan is for a rate revision based on recommendations of the Royal Commission on Transportation and legislation introduced in Parliament this summer, which would equalize rates across the country, apart from certain specific exceptions. The second proposal is a modification of this plan, to preserve "certain existing rate relationships on traffic moving between the eastern and western regions of Canada." The railways are of opinion that the second alternative "will cause less disturbance to the rate relationships of competing shippers."

The Turgeon Commission was emphatic about the need of equalizing freight rates which at present are discriminatory in favor of the big Central Provinces. Apparently its recommendations count for little, so far as the railways are concerned. The Maritime and Western Provinces have been fighting this issue for years, at considerable expense, and apparently it is still only at the academic stage.

One interesting fact brought out in the study filed by the railways is that while two-thirds of the C. P. R.'s revenues on class-rate traffic are earned in the West, the situation is approximately reversed for the Canadian National Railways, which derives the bulk of its revenues on this traffic from the East.

New Canada Year Book

The new 1951 edition of the Canada Year Book, authorized for distribution by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, is now off the press. Running to some 1,200 pages, it is an encyclopaedia in itself, containing a wealth of information, statistical and otherwise, on the resources, history, institutions and social and economic conditions of the country. Of particular interest in the new volume are the chapters dealing with production. Canada's favorable position as a primary producer, the variety and extent of its resources—now augmented by the fishery, forest and mineral resources of Newfoundland—are all traced in the record. A well written in-

roduction serves to highlight the major events of the year.

The Year Book is recognized by thousands of Canadians in office, library, classroom and home as an indispensable source of authentic information. The price of \$2 which prevailed since the early years of World War II has now been raised to \$3 per copy for the cloth bound edition. Paper bound copies are available at \$1.50 to bona fide teachers, university students and ministers of religion from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At either price, it is the best book bargain of the year.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A letter in this issue sets out the case of the farmer against food control.

The programme for the Royal Visit contains something for everybody.

The Irish Moss industry is steadily growing, and, together with beans, cucumbers, etc., will provide additional revenue for both fishermen and farmers.

Sir John Soane, English architect, was born this date 1753. He studied ancient buildings in Italy for three years. Returning to England he erected country houses and in 1788 was appointed architect to the Bank of England, which building remains the best example of his work.

Premier McNair of New Brunswick says it is a good guess to claim the Government will go to the country next spring. Under law, the present Legislature has until July, 1953, to run. The customary practice, however, is to go to the people after holding office for four years—which would be in 1952.

Little Jennifer Hunt, a six-year-old Canadian girl, stepped from a plane at London Airport the other day after a 5,700-mile flight on a very special mission: to escort her grandfather, 81-year-old Mr. John Hunt, Leeds, to her parents' Vancouver home. "If he is with me he won't get lost," said Jennifer.

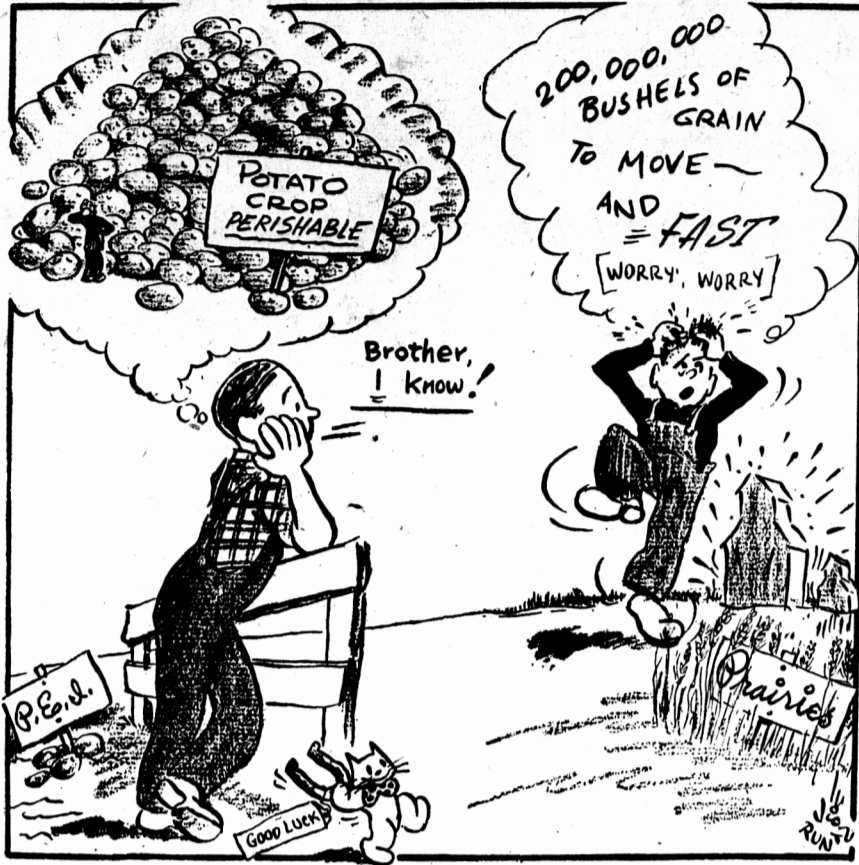
An armored car, the first of 1,394 tons of vehicles, artillery pieces and small arms, was unloaded from the S.S. Montrose during last week, completing transfer to Italy of a Canadian gift of \$50 million worth of weapons for a full infantry division. (Similar gifts had already been made to Belgium and The Netherlands.) Said Shirley G. MacDonald, Canadian charge d'affaires at Rome: "A token of trust between our two countries." Replied Gen. Efisio Marras, chief of staff of the Italian armed forces: "A sign of the friendship which links us to the principal ideas of the Atlantic community."

Nothing tickled popular fancy in Britain more than the explanation of the "blue sun" which startled holiday-makers there on September 26 of last year. This has now been shown by Mr. R. Wilson, of the Edinburgh Royal Observatory, to have been due to a forest fire three days earlier in Canada! Smoke from an Alberta forest rising to 40,000 feet cut off the sun's red light while allowing the blue to slip through. Spectroscopic photographs in Edinburgh revealed particles which were, in fact, globules of oil produced by distillation of the burning wood.

According to a Vancouver bulletin some 650 Roman Catholic children in neighboring Maillardville have returned to public schools in the district. They were withdrawn from parochial schools in April in protest against what the Roman Catholic School Board said was the Provincial Government's refusal to bear more of the operating costs of separate schools. The chairman of the R. C. Committee said membership of Maillardville Federal and Provincial Liberal Associations has voted to disband the associations and reorganize in opposition to the Liberal Party. He said failure of the B. C. Government to aid parochial schools would cost the Liberal Party 100,000 votes.

Mr. John Creasey, author of 273 books, addressed Montreal Rotary Club on "The English Scene Today", and said whether one likes the government or not, the fact remains that not a strike of major significance had occurred since the end of the war. He said that nationalization had resulted in better services and had settled the minds of workers to some degree. The necessity of creating controls, however, was squeezing out the middle class. If controls are not doing it taxes are. England is not starving, but the scarcity of food is sapping the physical energy of the people. Nevertheless prodigious efforts have been made by the working people in recovering the nation's economy. "If we succeed in this tremendous task," he concluded, "we will prove beyond a doubt that the quality of the British people has strengthened and not weakened."

Sympathy May Be Expected From This Quarter



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.

MORE SERIOUS CRIMES

Sir.—In reply to the "Protest against Bingo," I would like to ask these reverend gentlemen if they have ever risked the salvation of their souls by playing "Bingo" evidently not, so how can they say what bingo fans get for their money? As a bingo fan, and I know I speak for all others, we get very good value for our money, whether we win or lose. We get two hours of relaxation, good clean wholesome fun, and a chance to chat with our friends, for the very small sum of 50 cents, or less. Where can we people who do not own a car to take trips and eat in expensive restaurants, and have not the money for costly entertainments get our relaxation? Surely not at the theatres, with their sexy pictures. Not at the race tracks, nor at the Exhibition midway, nor at the Stock Exchange where thousands of dollars are lost in gambling. Did we ever see a letter from these gentlemen condemning these affairs where gambling really takes place? No, the objection seems to depend on where the game of bingo is being held, and by whom. I would advise these reverend gentlemen not to worry about the souls of the hard working men or women who seek clean, honest entertainment for a small sum, which they can afford, and which they are only too glad to see go to the poor and afflicted. There are more serious crimes for our clergymen to object to and preach about. I am, Sir, etc.

A BINGO FAN, Charlottetown.

MAKING FARMERS THE GOAT

Sir.—When people complain of the high cost of living, it is principally the cost of food they have in mind, and when they ask for price controls and price roll-backs it is still food prices they are thinking about. The cost of living index shows that food prices have risen more than other prices since the beginning of the war. But every farmer knows, and everyone else seems to have forgotten that, for several years before the war, the prices of farm products were abnormally low—so low in fact that farmers, at that time, were the lowest paid workers in the country.

When price controls were established during the war years it was discovered that farm prices could be more effectively controlled than prices of most other products. It is only since the war ended and controls were removed that farmers have made their big advance. Looking at this advance, and forgetting the low level at which farm prices had stood so long, the public seem to have got the notion that the farmers are getting too large a share of the national income, and that controls should be established to stop their profiteering.

There is plenty of evidence that the controls people have in mind are controls that will supply cheap food to the cities at the farmers' expense. The cheap bread we all enjoyed during the war years and after was made possible by paying the farmers much less than market value for their wheat, and by making the taxpayers contribute a part of even that low price. The cheap meat Canadians enjoyed during the same period was made possible by forbidding the farmers to ship their cattle to the hungry American market where they could have been sold at much higher prices. It is nonsense to talk of controlling food prices without controlling the costs of producing food. Labor is the biggest item in the cost of producing anything. But

Old Charlottetown

(And F. E. L.)

SKATING TOURNAMENT

"The Grand Skating Tournament afforded good amusement for the large number of citizens who assembled in the Citizens' Skating rink on Saturday afternoon. The ice was in splendid condition, and the competitors were very active. The hurdle race resulted in Master J. C. Pope taking the prize from ten competitors. The prize for plain and fancy skating by gentlemen was won by Mr. Benjamin Bremner, whose artistic skating excited the admiration of every spectator. The barrel race was won by Master Harry Jenkins, who caught his ablest opponent by the heel, gave him the go by, and kept the lead till the finish. The prize for plain and fancy skating by ladies was splendidly contested and won by Miss Hobkirk. The hurdle race for all comers resulted in all those who entered giving up after going half over the course." —The Examiner, Jan. 28, 1928.

The Poet's Corner

TO AN OLD ARISTOPHENES

Three hundred years ago
Whose was the scholar thumb
That browned your pages so?
Athens is never dumb
To any laughter-lover
Looosing your mottled cover.
Yet, Aristophanes,
For me your voice is mingled
With some old scholar's wheeze.
Whose English doublet tingled,
While his weak body shook
With merriment for this book.
—G. Rostrevor Hamilton.

The Age-Old Story

Give unto the Lord the glory due unto his name: bring an offering, and come before him: worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness.

labor has clearly demonstrated that it can't be controlled, and that it has no intention of contributing anything towards reducing the cost of living. In fact even now, while it is demanding food controls and food subsidies, it is making plans to force another round of wage increases, which is the surest way to force prices still higher. Taxes are a large and rapidly growing cost item in business and industry. Does anyone imagine that reckless government spending can be controlled and taxes reduced by any control board created by the Government? The farmers are the only large class whose prices can be effectively controlled; and whatever advantage anyone derives from such controls will be at their expense. I am, Sir, etc.

COMPLETE VISUAL REFRACTION and ANALYSIS

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Beyond The Setting Sun

(Dedicated to my parents)

The summer's sun has longer rays that slant across the land, beyond our native strand
Where we have lived and loved and left—our friends and family lore
Of neighbors kind, and parents old, to dwell on other shores, far from the native place of birth, and from the scenes of youth—
To which we go in aging years, in filial love's pursuit,
The winds breeze thru the towering boughs, and waver the fields of grain;
The dew descends in eventide to supplement the rains,
That fill the moisture cups of earth, for seeds that grow and burst,
Across the Garden of the Gulf, to quench their verdant thirst;
And fill the streams with waters clear, in brook or pump or rill,
As they meander thru the fields and vales of Forest Hill.
Where oft in youth we romped and roamed in childhood's care-free grace,
As barefoot boys in pantaloons, with sunburned freckled face;
With tousel hair and windburned hands, and legs of heavy tan,
We spent the happy boyhood days, before our age of man—
Sent out the call to come ye forth to labor's task and toil,
On farmland fields or city marls, or with the men who toil.
Ay me! What joy I get to view those scenes that I behold,
Of friends and neighbors kind and true, and parents loved and old;
Who mark the decades of the past, and prime of yesteryear—
When they were young and in their prime, with laughter, mirth and cheer—
Who toiled in sacrifice and love; who hungered and were fed—
In body, spirit and in soul—with faith, devoid of dread—
Of what the future held or holds, within their sojourn here,
Within their youth, or prime, or age, and its declining years,
That nears the century mark of time, of ninety-five and more—
Where on the hill-top of God's love, they view the Golden Shore—
That beckons them to heaven's home, from earthly tasks well done—
To rest in Mansions Christ prepared, Beyond the Setting Sun.
—Peter A. Reilly,
Arlington, Mass.

M. Alban Farmer

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Church And Welfare State

Canon Roger Lloyd in "The Spectator"

The Church of England is a very old institution, but never before in all its history has it had to deal with a Welfare State. We need to take fresh soundings about it if we are to discover where we stand. By merely finding fault because it happens to be a Labour Government which administers the Welfare State in England we shall help neither State nor Church nor people. It is here to stay, and it would have been created in some form, no matter what kind of Government had been in power.

Few worse disasters can be imagined than its total and ignominious failure, for a Welfare State which fails will not be succeeded by a return to some kind of laissez-faire governmental policy, but by such a tyranny as this country has rarely seen. Up to the present our own Welfare State has been by no means hostile to the Church, and the Christian cause would gain nothing if we wantonly made it so.

But there are certain absolute principles on which it is inconceivable that the Church should ever weaken. On all of them the Welfare State might trespass, and on some, though unwittingly, it is very near trespassing now. The Church is Christian; as such it is committed to the Christian doctrine of man as possessing a uniquely sacred individual personality. The Church is Anglican; it is therefore committed to the supremacy of freedom over regimentation, of variety over sameness, and to the priority of the pastoral over all other forms of ministry. The Church is catholic; it is thereby committed to the maintenance within its own life of the essentials of catholicity.

The Welfare State, on the other hand, is one in which all the power of government is exerted to see that no single citizen falls below a reasonably high level of economic and physical security. So far, any Christian who objects can only be doing so either out of dislike of the particular Government concerned or out of ignorance of his own theology. Economic security for all is quite evidently part and parcel of the Christian doctrine of man. But the Welfare State goes further. It cares and aims for social justice, but it sees itself as the only competent supplier of this bounty. Moreover, since there is hardly a single department of life which is irrelevant to the idea of total social security, there is no field which touches any part of a man's life in which the Government of a Welfare State can declare itself to be incompetent.

By strict logic, therefore, the Welfare State ought to be very jealous of any efforts other than its own which are made for the good of the people, and ought to regard all voluntary organizations for promoting social welfare as its rivals. But logic does not rule the world—not the British world anyway—and for that we may be thankful. The British Welfare State has shown no desire to warn the Church to get off the ground which was once its own but which it must now share with the State. We may still keep our schools, still take our share of the burden of

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