

THE GUARDIAN

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Poppy Day

The poppies being worn today represent both our homage to the dead and our debt to those who did not die although they too were prepared to give all for home and country. Through the small charge made to the branches for supplies of poppies Veterans Shops are enabled to provide employment for many disabled veterans generally unfit for industrial work, and also the Legion keeps up its Service Bureau. After the campaign costs have been met the remainder is retained by the local branch for welfare work among veterans and their families.

The poppies are a vivid reminder of these things. "Lest we forget" is no idle phrase. We forget all too readily and it is well periodically to think on these things.

The Queen's Ancestry

An authoritative research team, comprising the editor of Burke's Peerage and seventeen assistants, has lengthened Queen Elizabeth's ancestry by a couple of dozen generations but pruned back the family trees of many of Britain's lesser nobility. Burke's Peerage, the accepted chronicle on this subject, is being revised for the first time since it was established in 1826. Although the full story of the editorial research will not be published before the 2,840-page Coronation Edition appears in June, a few interesting excerpts have been released for publication.

The Queen's ancestry, the editor states, has been traced back to a fourth century Teutonic tribal King, Woden. Previous data had followed the Royal Family's roots back only to the ninth century Saxon King Egbert, first King of Britain. It appears now definitely established that the British monarchy goes back earlier than any other in Europe. Old records have been re-examined and others recently brought to light have been carefully checked, it is stated. Some other British family trees have been extended by the research while others have had limbs lopped off mercilessly. Many peers claim that their records go back to the days of the Doomsday Book of William the Conqueror's era, but, according to Burke's Peerage editor, there are not more than twelve people who can substantiate this claim.

Cost Of Living Indices

The announcement of a new cost-of-living index by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is not only an event of considerable importance but it may well lead to considerable confusion. For example, notes the Winnipeg Free Press, Mr. Howe, speaking the other day at Toronto, predicted that there would be a substantial fall in the cost-of-living index when next issued. He was thinking, of course, of the old index. But the announcement was given over chiefly to the new index which, contrary to Mr. Howe's expectation rose. It was the old index which fell.

The new index is given at 116 on August 1 and rose one tenth of a point to 116.1 by September 1. The old index stood at 187.6 on August 1 and fell 1.1 points to 186.5 on September 1. This was indeed, as Mr. Howe forecast, a substantial reduction.

The old index is based on the average of the years 1935-39 being equal to 100. Thus at September 1, the cost of living was 186.5. That is the cost of living was 86.5 per cent higher than in 1935-39. The new index is based upon the single year 1949 which equals 100. Thus at September 1, the cost of living was 16.1 per cent higher than in 1949. But beyond this two indices are prepared differently. "The cost-of-living index number is the stock in trade of politicians, economists, trade unionists and of all those who are interested in fluctuations in living costs," says the Free Press. "Politicians use it to buttress or undermine their own or their opponents' arguments; economists, among other uses, to measure the advance or retreat of inflation; labor officials in wage negotiations and so on. But while so commonly used, few understand that the index number has much of the mystique of the pronouncements of the ancient oracles. All sorts and kinds of figures are collected, added, subtracted, divided, multiplied and, most mysterious of all, weighted. Decisions which would baffle ordinary persons are freely made—what is an average family, what it

pays for housing, clothing, food, entertainment and so forth. There never has been a cost-of-living index which was not controversial."

By and large the cost of living index of the Dominion Bureau has been generally accepted by all parties and all sections of the people and the country as a fair reflection of living costs. It will readily be seen that no changes in the times making up an index are possible without changing the index itself. As the housing, clothing, eating and general living arrangements of people greatly change over the years, it is not only desirable but essential from time to time to abandon one index as being outmoded and to devise a new one. This is the third time in the past few decades that a new index has appeared. For a time 1926 was the base year. Then it was superseded by 1935-39 and now by 1949. A similar change was recently made by the Labor Government in the United Kingdom.

Teacher Training Problem

At the recent convention of the Canadian Education Association in Toronto, it was generally agreed that teachers should have more than a one-year training period. They should have at least a second year, devoted largely to cultural subjects. Canada, it was pointed out, is the only major nation in the world where a one-year training program is widely used, Alberta being exceptional among the provinces in its two-year course. Dr. J. R. MacIntosh of the University of British Columbia described the situation as "incredible", and Prof. A. S. Mowat of Dalhousie University declared it is "impossible" to give in one year the cultural background that high school graduates should have before undertaking to teach.

Dr. C. E. Phillips of the Ontario College of Education boldly entered a controversial field when he asserted that there are not two kinds of teacher, elementary and secondary, and that all teachers should have had university education. To raise professional standards, Dr. M. E. LaZerte, former dean of education at the University of Alberta, suggested that as distinct from a certificate to teach, the title of "teacher" should be granted by teacher organizations, and given only to those who have proved themselves.

"It may be long before all these ideas find reflection in public policy, but they point in the right direction," comments the Ottawa Citizen. "Meantime, nearly 10,000 certificated teachers in Canada have no more than a Grade X education and several thousand classes are being taught by elderly housewives who are simply helping out during an emergency. This state of affairs will apparently get worse before there is any prospect of its getting better. Ontario, however, will move ahead by transforming its Normal Schools into Teachers' Training Colleges in September, 1953. The colleges will provide a two-year course for grade XII graduates, a one-year course for teachers who have had two years' experience and two summer courses."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow, the 22nd Sunday after Trinity.

Good yields and good prices seldom go together. Prince Edward Island is extraordinarily fortunate in its potato industry this year as indicated by the figures quoted by Mr. Donald A. MacDonald, manager of the P. E. I. Potato Marketing Board.

No Nobel peace prize is to be awarded this year, presumably because those responsible for making the awards were unable to see any great contributions towards peace in the past year of fighting in Korea, cold war in other areas and propaganda in the United Nations.

Canada's vast grain crop will have its effect on railways and shipping as well as on the western farmer in particular and the Canadian economy in general. Straining rail capacity to the utmost will bring its problems but, should remove those of finance.

United States and British forces landed in French North Africa this date 1942. The several landings were under the command of Lt-Gen. Dwight Eisenhower. Allied naval forces were under the command of Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham. Detailed negotiations with anti-Axis elements had previously been conducted by General Clark.

The cancelling of the London Opera Company's presentation of "Carmen" in Charlottetown is a great blow to this Province. It has been at least a generation and probably a good deal longer since a professional opera company visited Prince Edward Island. Perhaps it was hoping for too much that their Canadian premiere would actually be in Charlottetown.

Today It's A Poppy!



Notes From Another Island

By "Anson"

LONDON, England.— Our annual Motor Show has once again been attracting the usual droves of citizens all anxious to see what the car manufacturers have been up to. But this year there was a difference. Since the end of the war the Show has had only slightly more than academic interest for us because a new car, except in the specialised — and high-priced — range, has been as difficult to come by as an unfurnished flat, and that's saying something; unless one happened to live overseas, in which case one was an export customer and entitled to every possible service. This year, however, more cars are available for the home market. Export is still the delthy whom we all, especially the manufacturers, serve, but because of import restrictions overseas and other causes the car makers are finding that exports will not go on for ever absorbing all their care to send out of the country. It is then that a home trade is necessary for them to keep up their production schedules. Hence the change of atmosphere at this year's Motor Show.

Where once the salesmen were somewhat disdainful of the attentions of native would-be purchasers calling at their stands, now they are actually trying to sell their wares. Where once we were told we might have to wait years for delivery of our favourite model, now we are promised despatch within a matter of months, weeks, or even immediately. And there, incidentally, lies concealed another reason why manufacturers are beginning to wonder if they haven't ignored the home market too long: many a British motorist who ordered his new car years ago has refused delivery when it came, either because the price has risen too much in the meantime or styles have changed so that he no longer wants his original choice anyway. As for the Show itself, this year it was as brilliant as ever, and as great a magnet as ever to veteran motorists, intending motorists, and will-be motorists who just happen to be interested; motorists who want speed in their cars, motorists who want comfort; motorists who want to go one better than their neighbours, and motorists' neighbours who have no intention of being outdone; and twitting all around, little boys by the dozen.

It would be a dangerous generalisation to claim that certain types of people go to see certain types of cars. But without being dogmatic about it one can notice a certain amount of "what might be expected" among the visitors clustered about each of the stands. Thus the younger men, many wearing sporting jackets and flat, corduroy caps—unquestionably the thing for the city man off duty—crowd around the smart, small, rakish-looking sports cars, while the girl friends try not to look too vague as the technicalities are explained to them.

The city man who is not so young, probably an executive who is never really off duty, retains his hard hat and dark suit as he studies the cars for the family man; his wife has no time for engine details; doubtless she is concerned that if hubby buys this car or that, she won't have a thing to wear when they go out in it.

The big, ornate American vehicles—and there are a few, for this is an international show—are merely interesting for purposes of comparison, for with petrol the price it is they come a bit expensive to run. Which is why practical men of all levels, from the city or not, devote their attention to the low-powered runabouts, those toy-like delights of which economy is the middle name. Alas, these appear to be still as popular overseas as ever; delivery for the British is still a matter for the instant future. As for the Daimlers, the Bentleys and above all the Rolls-

The Poet's Corner

NORTHERN VIEW Day comes slowly up north, From the first thin white of dawn's Beginning to the last gold, dissolving When the long beams of the sun Lie level on the earth. It comes as slowly As our trees grow, our apples ripen, Or the day turns toward the night. We have a long time to think about change And to be tempered to what will come. We have a long time to hold life Within our hands and savor it And know it good—juniper and oak. From laying the fire to the last pale smoke. —Harriet Plimpton, in the New York Times.

The Age-Old Story

And I saw another mighty angel come down from heaven, clothed with a cloud; and a rainbow was upon his head, and his face was as it were the sun, and his feet as pillars of fire; and he had in his hand a little book open. And the voice which I heard from heaven spake unto me again, and said, Go and take the little book which is open in the hand of the angel which standeth upon the sea and upon the earth. And I went unto the angel, and said unto him, Give me the little book. And he said unto me, Take it, and eat it up; and it shall make thy belly bitter, but it shall be in thy mouth sweet as honey. And I took the little book out of the angel's hand, and ate it up; and it was in my mouth sweet as honey; and as soon as I had eaten it, my belly was bitter.

Royces, most visitors to the Motor Show find it hard to imagine there can be any delivery problem. One supposes that people do buy such wonders, at several thousands of pounds apiece, or they wouldn't be manufactured; indeed, we see them being driven in the streets. But it can hardly be supposed that the demand is so great that a waiting list of customers is necessary. Few of the Show's patrons care as they jostle for a closer look. These are a joy to behold, no better cars are made anywhere, and it is a pleasure even to have seen them on display. We can day-dream about them as we ride home on the bus.

PERIL

On the sea, on land, in the air, peril of fire, lightning, falling aircraft, of automobiles, of accident, of sickness. In our modern life we are surrounded by perils, and that is why we employ the system of insurance to protect us financially. We are in a position to provide a complete insurance service, and welcome your inquiries for advice and information. No obligation.

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Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

GARNISHMENT BILL Legislative Assembly, March 23, 1881: Hon. Mr. Sullivan made the Order of the Day the second reading of the Bill intitled "An Act respecting the Garnishment of Debts." He said this Bill is intended to run conjointly with the Act abolishing imprisonment for debt. It has been found that that Act has, on the whole, worked very advantageously to the Island. But there are certain circumstances for which it does not provide. For instance, A. may be the creditor of B. who may owe A. \$100; B. may dispose of his property and have debts due him; having so disposed of his property he has nothing upon which to levy. By the Act abolishing imprisonment for debt he is relieved of the liability of going to jail, and A. may be left without any means whatever of collecting the amount justly due him; in fact B. may set A. at defiance. Now, this law steps in for the purpose of affording A. a remedy. It authorizes a creditor to take steps by which the debtor may be required to account for the disposition of his property. Under it an order may issue either from the Supreme Court or from the County Court; and the debtor may be required to give evidence showing how he has disposed of his property, the amount of the debts due him, and by whom they are due, with all necessary particulars, and then it provides that a lien may be laid upon such debt or debts, so that they may be taken for the payment of the claims of the original creditor. "This is a law that is very much required," Mr. Sullivan said. "It will prevent a great many frauds on the part of dishonest men; and I have no doubt that it will promote the ends of justice."

On The Cabot Trail

(Sydney Post-Record) —Cheticamp now is reached. Cheticamp, where its island serves as a strong breakwater to the surge of the sea. Cheticamp surely must seem a welcome haven, gracious and inviting from whichever way one approaches along the Cabot Trail or from the sea. And what a splendid background Cheticamp enjoys fronting the expanse of sea and beyond are the magnificently soaring reaches of the Cape Breton Highlands National Park; today flecked with scarlet and gold. On this Fall day of falling temperature, of strengthening wind and plunging surf Cheticamp is gratefully accepted by hungry men. Soup has seldom been more consoling mackerel fresh from the sea never tasted better nor apple pie more delicious than here in Cheticamp in a dining room beside the harbor where fishing

Notes By The Way

It takes 18 to 20 years to develop all the bones and muscles of our feet, says a doctor. After that most of us are too lazy to use them. —Hamilton Spectator.

The East certainly has it over the West like a tent when it comes to publicity-seeking mayors. Why, with the possible exception of Calgary's chief magistrate, we haven't got a mayor west of the Great Lakes capable of stealing a headline from Ottawa's Charlotte Whitton, Toronto's Allan Lamport, and Montreal's Camille Houde. It's a disgraceful situation all around and we hereby propose that Western Canadian mayors to some thing about rectifying it. —Lethbridge Herald.

Surveys in recent years have concluded that Canada has not enough large, modern libraries, but so far as the universities are concerned expansion is underway. The University of British Columbia built a big library addition not long ago. In Ottawa, Carleton College opened a new building for its books last year. A new \$2,000,000 library is beginning at the University of Alberta; another is under construction at McGill; and now plans at the University of Toronto call for a five-story structure. —Ottawa Citizen.

Whether they win or lose, the Presidential candidates must be almost too tired to care. The New York Times estimates that Governor Stevenson has travelled 32,500 miles (27,000 by air, 5,500 by rail) and made more than 200 speeches, of which 21 were nationally televised, to make himself known to the American electorate. General Eisenhower has covered 33,000 miles (11,000 by train, 22,000 by plane) and has made 270 speeches of them major, the rest whistle-stoppers. —Ottawa Citizen.

At a time when dream worlds have a special appeal, those who have clung to the Atlantis legend may be disheartened by the report of an unending exploring expedition headed by Dr. W. Maurice Ewing of Columbia University's geological laboratory. Besides discovering in the Atlantic Ocean a vast canyon comparable to the Mississippi River, the expedition found that the base of the Atlantic east of the mid-Atlantic ridge

craft are bobbing up and down merrily, here where the harbor waves are chunking and clunking against the pilings of the wharf nearby. Where sea gulls are swooping and calling—proclaiming the hunger and the longing and the final fulfilment of life everywhere.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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