

"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

Civil Defence Grants

Civil defence in Canada has made little progress because the main burden has fallen upon the municipalities which in most cases do not consider it their responsibility.

Until now, Federal grants have been paid to match Provincial spending on civil defence projects and there were no direct Federal grants to municipalities.

Thus if the Province paid 25 per cent and the municipality paid 25 per cent, the Federal contribution would be 50 per cent.

The change is undoubtedly a move in the right direction. Our municipalities are by far the branch of government most restricted by inflexible sources of revenue.

It is a further objection to municipal responsibility that in case of large scale raids the civil defence organization would have to operate at long range.

Gamma Globulin

A note of warning regarding the effectiveness of gamma globulin in preventing polio is sounded by Dr. Nelles Silverthorne, chairman of the Child & Maternal Health Section of the Health League of Canada.

Actually the immunizing potentialities of gamma globulin have not yet been proven beyond question. "It is assumed," Dr. Silverthorne said, "that gamma globulin protects at most for a short period; namely, one month."

Problems And Achievements

In addressing the graduating class of the University of Southern California, Brigadier General David Sarnoff, Chairman of Radio Corporation of America, took occasion to deplore the alleged lack of spirituality in present day society.

While it is clearly evident that there is some connection between the problems of 20th century society and its achievements in many fields, it is difficult to see how these achievements, or any of them, could be held responsible for everything that has gone wrong.

been and is not now a scientifically-based problem. It is rather a moral problem which is made neither more nor less difficult by anything that science can do.

If the clocks of science could be put back today, the action would have no beneficial effect on the fundamental problems of tomorrow; indeed, in so far as poverty, squalor, illiteracy, ignorance—all aids of world unrest—are concerned, the action would aggravate the problems considerably.

A Goat In Court

In Barcelona, Spain, a man stole a neighbour's goat; a reprehensible act, though not an uncommon one; goats have been objects of theft for centuries.

The trial, after the usual preliminaries had been honoured, took only a few minutes. The goat, on being called to the stand, immediately went up to the plaintiff and licked his hand, but nothing could induce it to go to the side of the accused.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Festival of St. John the Baptist.

Our farmers do not seem inclined to limit potato acreage despite having the advantage of knowing what has been done each season in more southerly areas.

Politicians of all parties at Ottawa pay lip service to the principle of decentralization of industry both for national defence and the proper development of all our national resources.

Sir Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden arrive in Washington Friday morning after a refueling stop at Gander, Nfld.

The Battle of Bannockburn was fought this date 1314 about three miles southeast of Sterling. Robert Bruce with 30,000 Scots inflicted a crushing defeat on 100,000 English under Edward II.

Maritime Postmasters' Association is meeting at Fredericton Thursday and Friday. The organization, representing some 1,800 postmasters and their assistants, also represents those government employees who more than any others are in constant contact with the public.



A Homé Run In Mind

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.

SEARCH FOR WATER

Sir.—Rain had failed. The gods were angry, and the missionary was blamed. He was John G. Paton of Tanna in the New Hebrides and he decided to dig a well.

Well-digging is most interesting. I have four wells to my credit. One of them was fifty-five feet deep. But the glamour of the old, open well is gone.

I am, Sir, etc. W. I. GREEN Stanley Bridge.

Old Charlottetown and P. E. I.

Legislative Assembly, April 3, 1884. On motion of Hon. Mr. Sullivan the 6th Order of the Day, for second reading of the Bill intitled "An Act respecting Standard Time," having been read, the said Bill was accordingly read the second time.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan moved that the Bill be now committed to a committee of the whole House, and said that this is a Bill relating to Time used in a public way in this Province. He supposed every hon. member of the House was aware of the fact that during last Autumn, the Railway and some other departments of the Dominion Government thought it expedient to adopt a new arrangement made by the railway managers for the control and governance of the railways in the United States and Canada; and it was found necessary to apply the same standard of time to the other public departments of the Dominion.

It is not desirable, Mr. Sullivan said, that we should have two standards of time in this Province, for by this people are apt to get confused; and it has been thought advisable to pass a Bill, not for the purpose of changing the time, but to allow the Government to do so, if they find it will be satisfactory to the public and desirable in the interests of the country. It is proposed to empower them to pass an Order-in-Council and to issue a proclamation giving due notice that after a certain time the public offices and public schools will be regulated by Standard Time, and also to declare what hours, under the new system, shall stand in place of the hours now fixed by law. The difference between the new time and the old is about forty-seven minutes. The Bill will leave the matter altogether in the hands of the Government.

Ingenious Short Cut

Fred Kaufman in the Montreal Star

Of all the constitutional problems which have arisen since Confederation, the question of delegation of powers by one legislative body to another has been one of the thorniest. Time and again, a variety of schemes have been proposed for the distribution of powers under the British North America Act, 1867, cannot be altered without amending the Act.

Last February, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council ruled that legislation concerning the highways for inter-provincial bus service fell within the powers of the Federal Government. As a result, provincial transport boards, which have undoubted power to regulate bus services within their respective provinces, found themselves unable to control companies which crossed provincial or national boundaries.

This led to a number of headaches; with two legislative bodies making rules in fields so closely allied, certain inequitable results—not to speak of administrative difficulties—were bound to arise. To give a concrete example, under the Privy Council ruling a province may regulate the affairs of a company which provides bus service between two points in the province. But, if the second company provides service between two points outside the province, then, even though its buses may, while on their regular route, duplicate the service provided by the local company, the province cannot interfere.

As might have been expected, the provinces don't like this situation and, not least amongst the reasons, is the fact that, by implication, the judgment also affects the lucrative trucking business.

It now appears, however, that the Federal Government was not too happy either and that it would prefer to let provincial governments handle the regulation of both inter and intra-provincial services.

The question therefore arose how such a transfer of powers could be made without either amending the B.N.A. Act, on which the judgment was based, or of running the risk to have legislation on the subject declared unconstitutional by the courts.

Bill 474, which has been approved by the House of Commons, appears to have solved these problems: the regulatory power, now possessed by the Federal Government, is delegated to the respective provincial transport boards. It is a method of delegation which is sanctioned by the Supreme Court of Canada in 1952, and there is no reason to believe that the court would not adopt the same attitude should the present Bill be tested. In the earlier case—its unwieldy name is P.E.I. Potato Marketing Board v. Willis and A.-G. of Can.—the facts were somewhat familiar. Potatoes grown in Prince Edward Island are consumed both in the Province and abroad. Under the B.N.A. Act, the Province may regulate the marketing of these potatoes which are destined for the local market, but only Ottawa can make rules with respect to the export trade.

The Passing Scene

By Observer 1912

News reports from Paris in recent months have been, generally, chiefly with the rise and fall of governments, the pressure of Communism, and diplomatic uneasiness in almost every aspect of the nation's life. Indo-China is in the process of being written off the pages of French history, and North Africa promises to be the next to go.

In view of all this a little item about the activities of French fashion designers carries with it considerable significance. It says that the designers are turning to an "escapist" theme in dresses and coats, with the "1912 feeling" being given a preferred position.

While the architects of fashion are not noted for political acumen, like everybody else they cannot avoid involvement in their country's political aims and troubles, especially the latter. Nations, like individuals, are subject to psychological twist and turns, and it would not be surprising if designers, in looking for a way of escape from the disappointments and frustrations of the present are merely putting into their plans and charts the inner regrets of a confused people.

I do not think the year 1912 is an arbitrary selection on the part of the fashion makers. It was at the height of her national glory and prestige, at least with respect to modern history. In military power, political stability, and settled economic and social ways, conditions were better than they have been at any time since. There was no serious unrest in colonial affairs and, at home, no one expected a major war to develop, or anything else to disturb the status quo.

It is no wonder that, in reflecting on more than 40 years of national calamity of one kind and another, the French are wishing it were possible to recapture the easy-going way of life of 1912. To the older citizens by experience, and to the younger ones by hearsay, that period represents the "normalcy" which neither they nor any other people will ever see again.

This won't help much, so far as France's political and social problems are concerned; but it may at least clarify and bring out in the open a deep psychological need. That, in the long run, may be of some value. Again, it may not be. It all depends on how the new fashions take and how long they last.

It is interesting to look back to 1912 and consider what things were like. Politically, there was a great volume of complacency abroad in both Europe and America. Traditional institutions were strong and, so it was believed, formidable. Germany already was threatening the peace, but very few in official places believed that war was possible, much less imminent.

The Age Old Story

In this was manifested the love of God toward us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world, that we might live through him. Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins.

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY



ROYAL TRUST COMPANY 179 QUEEN ST., CHARLOTTETOWN - TELEPHONE 6336 C. F. BENTLEY, MANAGER

ATTENTION FARMERS

All Makes - All Sizes USED TUBES & TIRES FOR TRUCKS - CARS - TRAILERS at CLEARING PRICES TANTON'S TIRE SERVICE 152 Kent St. Phone 3574

Refrigeration

SALES & SERVICE Repairs To All Makes

MOTORS

Rewinding and Repairs ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES Repairs

Palmer Electric Phone 8548 8544

FOR Tailoring and Alterations

RITE-WAY CLEANERS 7387