THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa.
The Island Guardian Publishing Co.
CIRCULATION

Total City Zone	3,765
Retail Trading Zone	8,457
All Others	826
Total Net Paid	13,048

Editor and Managing Director, J. E. Burnett
Associate Editor, Frank Walker.

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1951

Administrative Tribunal

Progressive Conservative leader George Drew has urged the Government to consider establishment of an independent judicial or semi-judicial body to supervise the use of extraordinary legislative powers during emergencies.

Such administrative tribunals are quite familiar to France and to many jurisdictions whose legal systems stem from Roman law. In common law countries they have been looked askance at by lawyers and others brought up under the theory, now sadly shattered, that over everyone is the law and that it is the duty of a court to simply determine what the law is as applied in a particular case.

We have been unable, however, to avoid moving with the times and there is a growing body of powers as contrasted with laws and our courts are on unfamiliar ground in coping with ministers, departments, commissions and other authorities which actually make law rather than administer it.

This problem will inevitably be intensified in an emergency when the broad powers conferred by the emergency powers law begin to be exercised.

Some form of administrative tribunal seems to be the only practical means of properly supervising the flood of delegated legislation which will be inevitable.

A Serious Flaw

The Government's defence program announced by Mr. Claxton in the House of Commons last month is the best possible evidence of the complete justification for the Legion's call for preparedness.

The highlights of the program are:

Canada will in the next three years spend $5 billion, or 10% of her national income, on defence.

The Navy's strength is to be doubled, from 10,000 to 20,000 men, and a fleet of 100 ships of various types is to be built for anti-submarine and escort duty.

The Air Force will be increased from eight regular and 11 reserve squadrons to 40 squadrons, with more than 3,000 aircraft additional to those available now. An air division of 11 fighter squadrons and 6,000 men is to be sent to Europe as part of General Eisenhower's North Atlantic Pact force.

The Army is to be increased by about a division, with a 5,000-men brigade group posted to Western Europe.

The total strength of the three services is to be 115,000 men instead of the present 62,000, and the additional 53,000 men needed are to be obtained by voluntary recruiting.

Training establishments, stores, depots, clothing and equipment are to be provided in sufficient quantity to handle all-out mobilization quickly in the event of sudden need.

The new program, when in effect, will be a great improvement on the existing defence position. There is, however, an extremely serious flaw in it to which attention must be called. It is that the program completely ignores the manpower problem, both with regard to obtaining the 53,000 recruits required for the proposed expansion of the active forces, and particularly with respect to having trained reinforcements ready to fill the gaps in the quite likely event of heavy casualties being incurred right at the outset of an all-out atomic war.

It is, to say the least, surprising that the defence minister didn't even mention National Registration—an elementary and basic "first" in effective manpower planning, as the Legion has carefully emphasized in its Operation Preparedness. It is to be hoped that the newly formed National Advisory Council on Manpower will lose no time in urging upon the Government that a National Registration be held with the least possible delay.

It is also profoundly disturbing that no mention is made of the need for greatly increasing the size and quality of our reserve forces. It may be assumed, we hope, that Canada's naval, military and air force contribution in the event of total war is not going to be a mere 115,000 men of whom, by the way, only one out of every seven, or about 16,500, will be doing the actual fighting. Canadians would never stand for that. Assuming, therefore, that our contribution would at least equal that of World War II, or close to a million men, how is the Government going to obtain the remaining 900,000, especially when in all probability they will be needed much more quickly than in the last war to ensure our country's survival?

There is only one answer, as the Canadian Legion has stressed and will continue to stress. That is the building up of reserves before war breaks out, by means of national registration and compulsory training which, if properly conducted, will cut at least three months off a man's basic training if and when he is called up for full-time war service. The alternative — rushing inadequately trained young men into battle — is indefensible on humanitarian grounds alone, apart from military, and should not be tolerated by the people of Canada.

Bacon Bungling

The Economist of London tells the fantastic story of the British-Dutch bacon contract, a state bulk trading deal of the type of which the U. K. Socialists are fond.

This Dutch bacon came in mainly by way of London, the big port nearest to Holland. When that port was tied up during the dock strike of last summer, Mr. Attlee's Labor Government, rather than risk being termed a strike breaker, told the Dutch not to divert to other ports but to stop shipments altogether.

Reluctantly the Dutch did so. But this was the time pigs were coming to market in large numbers, and pigs, not understanding politics and state trading, continued to come to market in large numbers. So the Dutch looked around and developed a new market in fresh pork with Germany.

Later when the dock strike was settled and the British Government asked the Dutch to resume shipments, the big producing season was over and the new German market was competing for supplies. The result was considerably lower supply than even the minimum agreed amount of Dutch bacon for Britain.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The president of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, Mr. W. G. Edgar, of Innisfail, Alberta, has been honoured by being nominated to judge the Hereford cattle section of the Royal Show at Cambridge, England, in July.

• • •

The new polio clinic at the Sanitarium has a most important job to do in restoring the victims to a full use of their bodies. It is so important that every effort should be made to find a location which would stimulate the patients to take the greatest possible interest in their own progress toward recovery.

• • •

Canada has always insisted that it is part of a short-cut between England and Australia. Now, by the rehabilitation of the old disused trans-Atlantic cable landing at Harbour Grace, this country is to be the short cut for cable communications between the same two countries.

• • •

Prime Minister St. Laurent has told a group of labor unions that the Government is now studying the report of the 1948 Royal Commission on Prices. It is to be hoped, says an exchange, that the study will be completed some time before the dollar replaces the 25-cent coin.

• • •

Sir Ralph Abercrombie landed in the face of the French at Aboukir Bay this date 1801. The French were defeated and compelled to quit Egypt. In 1789 the Bay had been the scene of the Battle of the Nile in which Nelson defeated the French fleet and there too in 1799 Napoleon with an army of 6,000 men had defeated 18,000 Turks.

• • •

Publication of the Revised Statutes of Prince Edward Island this year as forecast in the Speech from the Throne is a matter of first importance. At present our "statute book" consists of English statutes from Norman Conquest times down to 1763; Nova Scotian statutes from 1763 to 1769; and our own statutes from 1769 to the present date, apart from Federal legislation. There have been a number of efforts at consolidation but it has never been possible to state that the statute law has been completely revised and re-issued so that earlier legislation can be disregarded.

• • •

Veterans Affairs Minister Lapointe has disclosed that the country is paying 27,465 pensions to World War II ex-servicemen for "prewar disability aggravated by service" in the armed forces. It has also been disclosed that a total of 92,716 men served less than one year because they were found unfit and unsuitable for service. A total of 3,830 medically unfit recruits were discharged after 30 days or less; 17,338 served for only 30 to 90 days; 28,982 could stick it out for no more than 183 days, while 42,516 unfit recruits were out before they had done a year.

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.

ROCKY POINT SERVICE

Sir, — If my intuition and knowledge had led me to make a geographical survey, such as "West River West" suggests in your issue of Feb. 7, I no doubt would have included his district, and perhaps spared the writer the trouble of bringing the Roman Emperors into this controversy over the Rocky Point service. Nevertheless, I want to congratulate him on his observations; we see eye to eye with each other in regard to an improved service. It was not, however, my purpose to provoke or antagonize any Government officials.

I observe that the districts which I inadvertently omitted, namely Argyle Shore, DeSable, Hampton, Crapaud and Victoria, do not, in my opinion, warrant an emergency service to get into Charlottetown. With the exception of Argyle Shore and DeSable, the other districts are not considered as daily commuters via Rocky Point. Any district lying northwest of DeSable corner has alternatives which the districts southeast of DeSable do not have; therefore their direct and shortest route to Charlottetown would be via Rocky Point, where fortunately for all there are no toll charges.

As to a more permanent solution — a bridge—I agree with "West River West" but differ as to its geographical position, when and if it comes. Ah, there's the rub! I think the disillusioned majority would settle for a new boat, to take the place of the time-worn S.S Fairview. It takes time to build one, so unless something can be brought before the House at this session, I feel that a repetition of what has recently occurred may become an annual affair.

I am, Sir, etc.,
P. J. M.

VETERAN PENSIONS

Sir,—During the past year many newspapers have supported an increase in the oil age pensions and social service allowances, but I do not recall them pleading the case of the disabled veteran. The soldier, sailor or airman who went to the defence of his country and came back with a leg off, an arm off, shot in the body or injured in many other ways.

The cost of living has increased over 75% since 1939 over a wide range of consumer goods. And the increase in the cost of living for those on a restricted or small income is over 100%, and yet the only increase in pensipn to our disabled veterans was only 25%, which was granted about two years ago. Even then some groups of veterans got no increase whatever.

This is not fair to ourselves, our country or to the veterans. It certainly reflects on the Government. Parliament should do something about it at the present session.

Every day, all around us, groups of workers continue to get increases in pay and prices go up. Organizations, newspapers and the Government are all concerned about the strength of our armed forces. But honestly, how can we ask a man to go and fight for us and have him come back disabled and then not adequately compensate him for the loss of his livelihood?

It is a disgrace.

Most of our young men know of relatives or friends who go on crutches, in wheel-chairs, or are suffering from some disability and whose pension is not sufficient for today's cost of living. Let us put first things first. Let us first increase the pension to our disabled veteran. Then let us send out our "call to arms." Then build up our navy, army and airforce to take our rightful place among the nations of the world.

Yes! the papers now should support an increase for the veteran. Let citizens do their part. Write or wire their member in Ottawa today.

I am, Sir, etc.,
J. McLEAN

2544 Kingsway
Vancouver, B. C.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

COMMERCIAL PANICS

"The want of a cable across the Straits was never more felt than during the past week. Banks break, bankers fail, and commercial panics take place, and the Island is kept in blissful ignorance of it for nearly a week after it happens . . .

"Our New Brunswick neighbours have recently suffered, not a little, by reason of the failure of individuals and of Banks. The fall, a few weeks since, of the Commercial Bank —an institution the stock of which has been much below par for several years past—was followed by runs upon the other Banks of the Province; and, we believe, also upon some of the Banks in Nova Scotia. The result was that one Bank, that of St. Stephen's, was obliged to suspend. The others weathered the storm.

"In the Island, we believe, there has been no exhibition of want of confidence in the larger Banks, the Bank of P. E. Island and the Union Bank—no one has drawn gold from them except those who required it for exportation. The Bank of Summerside—as a consequence of the publication of a most unwarrantable report of its being in difficulty, by a Halifax paper, was obliged to provide for a small amount of its notes, which were brought in by affrighted holders; but, we believe, confidence has been fully restored, and all goes on as usual.

"The People's Bank of Rustico, we understand, has not been inconvenienced by applications for gold. We believe that every note issued by the Banks of this Island, and now in circulation, is a perfectly safe investment, and as good as gold for the amount which it represents. Notwithstanding, were the holders of these notes to rush in and demand species for them, they might compel all the Banks temporarily to suspend payment in gold . . . Our insular position renders it difficult to procure gold during a greater part of the year —and as the balance of exchange is against us, it is with difficulty that the Banks can give gold or exchange to all that require to remit, afford the accommodation which all classes expect from them, and at the same time retain a sufficiency of gold to enable them to meet a run, should it be made upon them."

—The Islander, Dec. 4, 1868.

China 'Quakes Felt Here

Notes From Another Island

By "Anson"

LONDON, England:—

It is near enough a year ago that our Labour Government began their second term of office since the end of the war in Europe. Their first term began, of course, in 1945, after their sweeping victory at the polls in that year, and their overwhelming majority then left no room for doubt in anybody's mind. It was a very different story last year, however, when the General Election a twelvemonth ago gave the Socialists such a slender lead over the other parties that it seemed only a question of time —and a very short time at that— before the Government would be defeated in some Parliamentary division or other and we should find ourselves required to make an electoral choice once more.

In those days one would have a hard time to find a political expert who would be prepared to wager on the life of the Government extending more than a few months or even weeks. In the event, as all the world knows, for a whole year the Government have survived one challenge after another and as far as one can see, failing some major calamity, there seems to be no reason why they should not go on surviving for as long as they see fit; or at any rate until they are obliged by the constitution to call a General Election in 1955.

• • •

Time after time we have seen the Conservatives, as the official opposition party, striving to bring about the Government's downfall by putting down a motion of censure and asking the House of Commons to vote on the issue. And time after time, with a regularity that has become almost monotonous, we have seen the Government winning the day by a few votes. It seems just like a man charging at a brick wall, except that whereas a man who was doing that would doubtless do himself some harm sooner or later, in this case he apparently suffers no more than the wall itself. One wonders why he would bother to keep on trying unless he hopes that just once he might hit the wall when it is in a weakened state through a few of its bricks being missing.

It certainly seems as though the Conservatives have little hope of defeating—in other words, outvoting, with or without the help of the few Liberals in the House—the Government unless some of the Government members are absent through illness or other cause. As long as the Socialists maintain themselves in good health (and, of course, we have an excellent National Health Service to help them to do so!)they outnumber any possible combination against them and should in theory, therefore, be in an impregnable position. Provided always that they do not split among themselves: and hitherto they seem to have operated on the maxim that "United we stand, divided we fall".

• • •

Their critics have not been slow in putting another, more sinister, implication to this stand. It seems, they say, that the Socialist Members of Parliament are putting Party before Country; that they are rating the doctrines of Socialism higher than the welfare, or even the safety, of the nation. If this were true they would indeed stand condemned, but what a difficult thing to prove! The obvious answer of the socialists is that they believe that the best hope for the future of the nation lies in Socialism, and that they are only doing what they conceive to be their duty in helping to propagate the doctrine of their party.

That they still, presumably, have faith in their ideals despite the evidence that Socialism is not, or at least has not yet shown itself to be, the panacea for all mankind's ills is a matter for their own decision. There is plenty of evidence that the doctrine has its failings: the losses on the nationalised industries; the shortages of this and that, especially a meat ration less than it ever was during the war or since; unrest among the workers, as manifested by strikes; all those and the many other indications that all is not well must give food for thought to the M. P.s who support the Government time after time.

• • •

But if a Socialist Member of Parliament decided to vote against his leaders, surely it would raise a delicate point of ethics in regard to Parliamentary representation. The Labour Party made no secret of their intentions before they were elected to power. Everybody who voted for or against a Labour candidate had plenty of opportunity for knowing what line of policy the Party intended to follow if they were given the authority. Given the authority they were, and it is only reasonable to suppose that over-riding all other considerations a Member elected to Parliament to help carry out a well-defined policy must feel that he is letting down his own constituents if he doesn't do the very thing for which he was elected.

Obviously he is entitled to use his own judgement, but only his own conscience can help him to decide how he should act; and the decision he has to make is whether, in a given set of circumstances, he knows what is good for the people he represents better than they know themselves.

• • •

If he decides that he must do his best to carry out the policy for which he was elected to Parliament, no matter what the circumstances, the responsibility is, after all, only partly his. Some of it devolves on to the shoulders of the people who voted for him. If they have changed their mind since they voted, the experience of the past year seems to show that there isn't much they can do about it until opportunity knocks in the form of a General Election.

The Poet's Corner

THE LOST LAGOON

It is dusk on the Lost Lagoon,
And we two dreaming the dusk away,
Beneath the drift of a twilight grey,
Beneath the drowse of an ending day,
And the curve of a golden moon.

It is dark in the Lost Lagoon,
And gone are the depths of haunting blue,
The grouping gulls, and the old canoe,
The singing firs, and the dusk—and you,
And gone is the golden moon.

Oh lure of the Lost Lagoon!—
I dream tonight that my paddle blurs
The purple shade where the seaweed stirs,
I hear the call of the singing firs
In the hush of the golden moon.

—E. Pauline Johnson.

The Age-Old Story

Man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, March 6 — (Reuters) — Thousands of persons were reported homeless today in Castries, capital of St. Lucia, Windward Islands, in the British West Indies, where fire last night destroyed part of the city.

Montreal, March 6 — (CP) — Mr. Justice Louis Lorranger, 80, senior judge of the Quebec Superior Court in Montreal, died at his home last night.

SPRING SAMPLES HAVE ARRIVED AT
J. P. MacPherson & Son
Men's Clothing That Fits
157 QUEEN ST.

Memoirs Of The Hon. A. E. Arsenault

Former Premier and Retired Justice Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island

The Building of Dalvay by the Sea

Our present generation of young people know little or nothing of how the now internationally-known summer resort at Dalvay on the North Shore of Prince Edward Island came into existence. The story, I think, is worth telling.

In the early 90's there was a millionaire in Cincinnati, Ohio, who with his wife had spent the greater part of the last few years in travelling through Europe. This gentleman, who was vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, ran across a small booklet one day while he and his wife were visiting the Maritimes. The booklet had been written by a Mr. Hall, an American fish buyer, who was then operating a summer resort at Tracadie on the North Shore of Prince Edward Island. Mr. MacDonald and his wife were greatly interested in the account of Tracadie and the vicinity as given by Mr. Hall and spent some time at Mr. Hall's summer hotel looking about.

During their stay in the Province, they became acquainted with Mr. George Longworth of Charlottetown and his family so that one day Mrs. MacDonald was given a drive along the North Shore by Mr. C. H. B. Longworth. When they came to a small lake near the beach, Mrs. MacDonald turned to Mr. MacDonald and said, "I should like to build a summer home at this place. Let's see if the owner will sell." They called upon the owner and an agreement was reached by which Mrs. MacDonald undertook to purchase the property immediately.

• • •

Upon her return to Cincinnati, Mrs. MacDonald had plans drawn up for the construction of a stone house at Dalvay and sent the plans for approval to Mr. Longworth. But as there was no building stone on the Island and since there were no harbours within many miles of Dalvay where building stone could be landed, Mr. Longworth wrote Mrs. MacDonald and explained why building a stone house was out of the question. Accordingly, the plans were altered to make provision for wood as the building material. The lower storey, however, was to be of field stone.

The building was constructed, more land nearby was acquired, and in a few years the house was enlarged by the addition of a library and some additional rooms. Dalvay was splendidly furnished on a scale unknown to this Province. Objects of art were brought from the MacDonalds' palatial residence in Cincinnati. There was rare silver, cut glass, paintings, and antiques which the MacDonalds had collected during their European tours.

Every summer the MacDonalds came to Dalvay bringing with them guests from Cincinnati and New York. Mr. MacDonald had purchased beautiful horses and carriages, among the latter being a tally-ho which can still be seen at Dalvay.

There were many bedrooms. Mr. MacDonald occupied one large corner room to which a bath was attached. It was called the master's room. Dinner was always in the evening and afterwards Mr. MacDonald would gather the family and the guests into the library, hold family prayers, then read a chapter of the Bible. He would then retire and the guests would play poker.

However, Mr. MacDonald knew what was going on and had provided for it. He made a ruling that any guest who had made money during the week at playing poker had to put it in the collection plate on Sunday in the little church which Mr. MacDonald attended and to which he brought his guests.

• • •

The Master of Dalvay had invested large sums of money in the construction of a railway in the South and had large investments in various other enterprises. To keep those investments secure, he had pledged a large portion of his oil stocks with the banks. It is said that some of the other directors so manipulated the market that the price of the shares dropped to low levels and the banks liquidated the stocks thus causing serious losses to Mr. MacDonald. To make matters worse the southern railway went broke and Mr. MacDonald had more heavy losses to contend against. Nevertheless, his original fortune must have been very great since, despite those heavy losses, his wealth was considerable when he died in 1910 at Long Beach, California.

Meanwhile, his two granddaughters had grown up and married. One married Count Murat of France, a descendant of Napoleon's General Murat; and the other married Prince Rospigliosi, member of a noble family of Rome. When their grandfather died, those girls were not of age, and considerable sums were left in trust for them. When they became of age, they discovered that their money had disappeared and that they were practically penniless. However, they and their grandmother, Mr. MacDonald's widow, had continued to occupy Dalvay each summer until they found their fortune had vanished. They left the place in charge of the late Mr. MacDonald's valet who had married a French girl, Mrs. MacDonald's maid. The two former servants remained in charge of the place for some time but were not paid, and the mortgage had to be foreclosed. A brother of the late Bishop O'Leary purchased the place which was used as a summer residence for the Bishop until his death.

On the death of the Bishop, the brother, who had sold enough of the antiques, cut glass, silver, objects of art, etc. to pay for the place put it on the market and it was purchased by a Captain Dicks. Dicks spent considerable money in fitting up additional bedrooms in it and furnishing it for a summer hotel. He operated it for several years, but finally went bankrupt. It was then purchased by the Hon. George DeBlois, one of the creditors. When the National Parks was instituted in the Province, Dalvay was purchased by the Federal Government and became part of it.

The Princess Rospigliosi who is still living, has two daughters. One of them married Alexander Schmidt of the Eastern Airlines and prominent in New York and Palm Beach society.

• • •

A few years ago I had the pleasure of spending a week-end with my good friend Frank McKenzie who then operated the West Outlook Camp at Moose Lake, Maine. Sunday morning I attended Mass at Rockwood across the lake.

I sat pretty well forward and in front of me in a pew was an old chap whose face seemed to be familiar but I knew that I did not know him.

In walking out of the church I caught up with him. I said to him in French:

"You are French?"

"Oui" (yes) he replied.

"You are from Prince Edward Island?"

"Oui".

"You are originally from Egmont Bay?"

"Oui," he again replied.

"You are a brother to Sylvest (Tom)?"

"Yes, and of Fidele Tom, too, but how do you know that?"

He was a brother of F.T. Arsenault of Arsenault & Gaudet, merchants, Wellington, and I recognized him from his close resemblance to his brother Sylvester of Egmont Bay, whom I had known well, but I had not known this old chap who had been living in Kine, Maine, for many years.

Mr. McKenzie operated West Outlook Camp chiefly as a fishing resort for trout and salmon. The meals served by Mr. McKenzie were something to be remembered. Never have I eaten a better broiled steak than I did here.

• • •

During my incumbency on the Bench some notorious cases of illegal brewing were tried in the Town of Summerside. Without the knowledge of the Attorney General, the R. C. M. P. carried out a secret investigation in Prince County concerning the manufacture of moonshine. Half a dozen parties were indicted and tried. The evidence was overwhelming but strangely enough there was only one conviction out of the half dozen cases.

For unknown reasons the Department of Justice instead of placing the prosecution with the Attorney General of the Province chose to employ a leading New Brunswick lawyer to prosecute. The Attorney General reluctantly gave his permission although he felt he had been ignored which, indeed, he had. The attorneys who carried on the defense made much use of this fact to the great advantage of their clients.

The evidence brought out the fact that one large firm had sold to one defendant over 3,000 barrels of molasses and 18,000 yeast cakes, the ingredients generally used in the manufacture of moonshine. Another firm manufactured part of a still and another firm supplied business.

Those firms should have been named in the indictment. Knowing the defendants, they must have realized that those purchases were being made for illegal purposes. But pull played a large part in freeing them from complicity. The defense lawyers stressed this fact to the jury so that the jury disagreed in each case.

• • •

One day in 1936, the manager of the Charlottetown Hotel brought to my chamber Mr. "Bob" Davis, columnist for the New York Sun. Mr. Davis was a widely-travelled man, having visited most of the countries of Europe and Asia as well as the different States of the United States and the Provinces of Canada.

Mr. Davis said that since coming to this Province he had been looking through the files of the old Prince Edward Island Magazine He said he had come across a short article telling about an incident that had befallen me while I was a law student in London. He wanted my permission to reproduce it in his column. Of course, I had no objection to granting him the permission and later on it was reproduced, with some embellishments, in his column, "Bob Davis Recalls." I may say Mr. Davis was so greatly impressed with the Island that he continued to spend his summer holidays here with his wife until his death a few years ago. His widow continues to spend her summers here.

Naturally I was flattered that such a noted columnist as Bob Davis should consider my humble story worthy of reproduction.

(To be continued)

ROME, March 6 —(AP)—Premier Alcide De Gasperi and Foreign Minister Carlo Sforza will pay a three-day visit to London next week. Italian sources said a general survey of British-Italian relations will be undertaken in discussions Monday through Wednesday.

MANY EXHIBITS

The Birmingham section of the 1951 British Industries Fair has no fewer than 1,300 exhibitors.

STURDY CRAFT

Northeast English ports build trawlers for deep sea fishing as far away as Northern Norway.