

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. President and Associate Editor, 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, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1963

Income Tax Changes

One of the forty-five amendments to the Income Tax Act to be introduced in the House of Commons this year, notes an exchange, will be of interest to parents of children born in December. The income tax department has had a change in the Act under consideration since an income tax appeal board judgment about two years ago pointed to some discrimination against the child born in December.

As the law stands at present a child is qualified for family allowance in any month if the allowance is payable "for that month or the immediately following month." Under the income tax law the status of a child in December governs its status for the year, so that if a child's 16th birthday comes in December the taxpayer is entitled to only \$150 deduction that year since it is still qualified for the allowance. If it had been born in November or any other month than December the taxpayer could have claimed \$400.

Under the amendment the qualified child will be defined, it is reported, as one for which the allowance might be payable "for the immediate following month." As a result the December child is no longer eligible for income tax purposes on its 16th birthday and the parents can claim \$400 deduction instead of \$150.

It has been announced already—in the budget speech, that parents may claim exemptions for children over 21 at universities. Later this was extended to cover children of any age taking full-time courses at institutions of learning. This exemption will apply to grandparents as well as parents if they are financing the higher education of a grandson or granddaughter.

Maypoles For Coronation

Maypoles are coming back to London as part of the Coronation festivities, and sites for two have already been chosen. One will be erected in Mayfair in the open space of Shepherd Market. It will be surrounded by colored booths, and the houses around the maypole, which were erected by Edward Shepherd over 200 years ago, are to be marked with plaques denoting the trades originally carried out on the premises.

The other maypole will be put up in front of St. Mary-le-Strand near Somerset House. The pole, a Douglas fir, is now on its way from Vancouver. It is the Coronation gift of New Westminster to Westminster in London. The 45 foot maypole will stand on a raised platform and be surrounded by a decorated hoarding to protect it from the crowds.

A London correspondent recalls that there used to be a maypole in the Strand once, but it was pulled down by the Puritans who considered it dangerous to the morals of youth. At the Restoration a new pole was set up, said to be 134 feet high.

Mount Everest Again

In a few weeks a British expedition will attempt to reach the top of Mount Everest in the Himalayas, the highest mountain peak in the world. All previous attempts by man to climb to the peak have failed. The knowledge and experience gained by the previous expeditions, however, represent the chief hope of the 10 men now preparing to start out. The leader of the British expedition is Col. John Hunt. Writing in London Calling, he states that the central problem in climbing Mount Everest has been exposed by previous expeditions. What is this problem?

Col. Hunt writes that "In a narrow sense it lies in the final keep of the citadel—the last 1,000 feet. On at least four occasions individuals or parties have reached a height of over 28,000 feet on both the northern and southern flanks of the mountain." (The height of the mountain is 29,002 feet). "The rarefied air surrounding the higher part of Everest, or any other of the biggest peaks, obviously makes movement increasingly difficult; lack of oxygen likewise slows down and blurs the mental process. Beyond a certain point of course life itself is no longer possible."

Up to about 23,000 feet, Col. Hunt adds, the effects of height can be overcome by acclimatization—getting used to the lack of

oxygen. After 23,000 feet this process breaks down "for the muscle tissues begin to deteriorate and the climber's strength, resistance to cold, and so on to weaken. He tends to lose the promptings of appetite, thirst and the relaxation of sleep." The aim therefore is to "rush" the 6,000 feet remaining past the point of successful acclimatization. Col. Hunt estimates that three camps will be necessary beyond the 23,000-foot level. Since the weight men can carry over 25,000 feet is so small, "say 20 pounds" the period of preparing the camps will be long—likely many days.

The other major obstacle besides the effects of altitude is the weather. A break between winter gales and summer monsoon lasting a week or 10 days can occur about the middle of May. This is the break the expedition will try to exploit. But "it is equally possible that it may not come at all." The factors of height and weather set the problem: "The height slows and wears down the climber, the consequent need to provide him with shelter, warmth and food further spin out the period he requires to achieve his aim. The weather steps in to shorten the essential period he needs, or it may refuse to oblige at all."

Col. Hunt lists three essentials for the success of his expedition. It will have to be able to seize the weather opportunity if it comes. Secondly, climbers, equipment and provisions must be ready to take advantage of the whole of any fine period that may develop. "We cannot assume that it will fall to our first or even to our second onslaught. . . . It would be sad to report that we had tried for the top and exhausted our strength while the chance was still there to make another effort." The third essential is to speed up the climb of the last 6,000 feet. On these three things the outcome of man's latest attempt to conquer Mount Everest will depend.

EDITORIAL NOTES

At the Legion smoker tonight veterans will recall how thirty-six years ago the Canadian Corps brilliantly stormed Vimy Ridge in the Arras battle to achieve what was probably the most completely successful assault of the war.

The teaching of democracy in the schools by practice as well as precept is highly desirable, as was well pointed out by Mr. Kenneth M. Parker, addressing the P. E. I. Teachers Federation. School life is so authoritarian, and probably necessarily so, that every suitable opportunity should be used to practice democratic procedure.

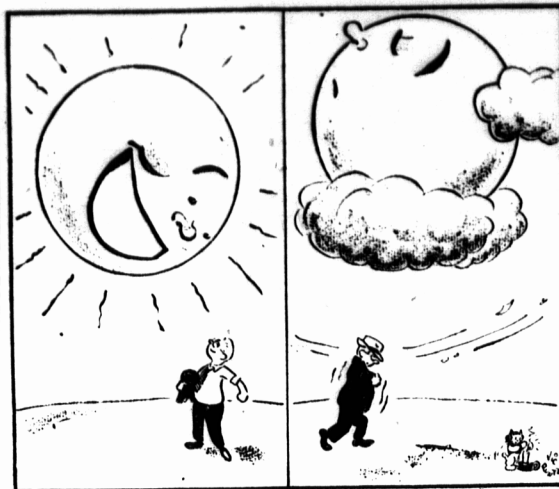
Trade Minister Howe has been insisting to New Yorkers that Canada is not undergoing a boom in the sense of artificial prosperity accompanied by inflation and excessive speculation. Canadian economic expansion has, indeed, been of surprising evenness. Far from depending upon fantastic prices for something like wool, it has been bolstered by development in remarkably varied fields.

This is an age of mechanization but the typical Island farm is not large enough to make economical use of the numerous mechanical devices which are available to take the drudgery out of farm operations. One answer would be larger farms but a much preferable one is the increase of custom work, enabling the most efficient machinery to be used and to be sufficiently used to pay its way.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, British actress, died this date 1940. A daughter of John Tanner and Louisa R. Romanini, her first husband was killed in the South African War and she later married Major George Cornwallis-West. She took up acting as a profession at the age of 23 and within five years reached the front rank of English actresses with her performance in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." She played many roles, including a memorable performance of "Pygmalion". She had beauty, a keen and cutting wit, a strong sense of humour, a beautiful voice and perfect enunciation. She published "My Life and Some Letters."

Dr. S. Hardy Campbell of Windsor, Ont., who, in 1951, made the Arctic trip on the government ship C. D. Howe, placed two cigars, some matches and a note in a vinegar bottle and dropped it overboard. He then was within 960 miles of the North Pole up in the Davis Strait between Baffin Island and Greenland. He wondered where the waves would carry it. Now he knows, as eighteen months later he received a letter from Neil MacDonald on the Isle of Baleshare in the Hebrides. The bottle evidently was broken by the crash of the waves on the rocky Scottish coast but the note was there and part of it legible. The bottle had been carried, by the mysterious course of currents and waves, down from the Arctic and across the Atlantic.

That Big Warm Smile



The Passing Scene

By Observer BASS, WALL-EYE, CAT-FISH.

I have been asked by a friend to write something about the fishing. I have done in various places. There are two main reasons why this is not a difficult assignment: (1) Like all other followers of the sport, I like to brag a bit about my experiences, and (2) I have had opportunity to "cast" in places as far apart as Southern Florida and Northern Ontario, including quite an assortment of equipment. You throw it for all you are worth across the river (the hook and line, not the rod and reel) and then pull it back just as fast as your hands can be made to work. The Wall-Eye doesn't jump and caper after the manner of the bass. He pulls away from you in the best tug-of-war fashion. Nine times out of ten he will get away just at the time you are all set to offer him the hospitality of your landing net. He is not as elegant in appearance as the small-mouth but for sheer gustatory satisfaction, in my personal view, he can hold his own with anything that swims, with one exception. That is the salt water smelt which I take to be the delectable viand par excellence.

If it is certain that one covets the place to go is Lake Oacachobe in the everglades of Florida. I spent two hours there fishing for small mouth black bass. I use the word "fishing" in a strictly formal sense; "talking" would be a much more suitable way of expressing it. My companion and I took our limit — one dozen. I think it was — in the first fifteen or twenty minutes. The rest of the time we spent in pulling in and throwing away; it was just as easy as that.

There was no such thing as trying one spot and then another. The fish were everywhere and they took the plug so readily that I could only conclude they were glad to get out of the warm water even if it meant, as it did, being transferred to the frying-pan. Notwithstanding its quiet, pacifist ways, the Oacachobe bass is good eating with or without the "grits" (hominy, to the uninitiated) which every good Southerner insists on having on his plate at all times. The first time I saw the stuff I made the social error of asking what it was. My host, being a scholar and a gentleman, forgave me for it, but I could see that he did so only out of pity for my unfortunate Northern ignorance.

The same species of bass abounds in Northern Maine. There, however, he is probably the wildest and most unpredictable creature. For his size, that lives in cold water, if you hook one, you are in for excitement and plenty of it. Unlike his Southern relative, he does not know the meaning of cooperation, and he fights every inch of the way. When he is in the mood he will take anything from a night-crawler to a plastic frog. When he isn't, the juiciest bait or the most gaudy fly will not tempt him away from his resting place in the weeds.

When he does come to the lure, anything can happen. You might, if you are lucky, have him in the boat in a matter of minutes. On the other hand, after playing with you for an hour or longer he is quite capable of making you look extremely foolish. I have overpowered a few of them, but more often than not I found myself on the losing end of the line.

Men have made pets of many naturally ferocious creatures, including the polar bear and the crocodile. I do not believe there is a man living who could tame a small-mouth black bass.

It has always been a mystery to me why this courageous fish, or his once removed cousin, the striped bass, doesn't come to our shore in north-while numbers. Perhaps they have heard of the ingenuity of Island fishermen and are convinced that it is the part of valour to give us a wide berth. Apparently, the small-mouth will live just as contentedly and boisterously in fresh water as salt. I therefore suggest that the government should get busy and put a few hundred of them in our mill ponds. They don't take too kindly to other fish, to be sure, but I don't see that that would matter a great deal to at least some of our inland waters, since there is very little in them that a hungry bass would condescend to devour. Even a small-mouth has a certain amount of chivalry in his makeup. He might conceivably play rough with a six inch trout; I do not believe he would actually eat one.

In the Northern regions of Michigan and Minnesota and in places farther up across the Canadian border I have made more or

The Poet's Corner

FROM "SUSSEX" I never get between the pines But I smell the Sussex air; Nor I never come on a belt of sand But my home is there. And along the sky the line of the Downs, So noble and so bare.

A lost thing I could never find, Nor a broken thing mend; And I fear I shall be all alone When I get towards the end. Who will there be to comfort me, Or who will be my friend?

I will gather and carefully make my friends Of the men of the Sussex Weald. They watch the stars from silent folds. They stiffly plough the field. By them and the God of the South Country My poor soul shall be healed.

If I ever become a rich man, Or if ever I grow to be old, I will build a house with a deep thatch To shelter me from the cold, And there shall the Sussex songs be sung, And the story of Sussex told.

I will hold my house in a high wood, Within a walk of the sea, And the men that were boys when I was a boy Shall sit and drink with me. —Hilaire Belloc.

The Age-Old Story

The thoughts of the wicked are an abomination to the Lord; but the words of the pure are pleasant words. . . . The heart of the righteous studieth to answer; but the mouth of the wicked poureth out evil things. The Lord is far from the wicked; but he heareth the prayer of the righteous.

claim that is the ugliest thing in any water. Well, fried, it is not unpleasant to the taste, provided you can forget what the fish looks like in its natural dress, something I have never been able to do.

Where the "cat" prefix originated I'm sure I don't know. I do know that it is a label on the most graceful and beautiful of all animals. Whatever else our Department of Natural Resources officials may have in their minds or up their sleeves, I hope they will never put any cat-fish in our mill dams.

The Colorado river and the Grand Canyon were discovered by Spaniards from Mexico in 1540.

Notes By The Way

Spring is officially here. But was betide those optimists who are content to accept the calendar's word for it and take Spring's formal bow as its certain arrival. We can depend on nothing because there is nothing less dependable than the first week of March and the last week of two of April so far as weather is concerned. —St. John's News.

The Ontario Provincial Federation of Labor . . . told the Government that much hardship is being experienced in such trades as barbering, carpentering and electrical work because of after-hours work by people who have regular employment in other trades. . . . Canada, we are told is still a free country, where a man can be a jack-of-all trades if he is so inclined. —Sudbury Daily Star.

An American fashion designer offers "an entire Coronation wardrobe." Thanks, we have our outfit for Coronation Day in a cupboard.

Old Charlottetown

"We are happy to notice that Mr. Gurney, one of the passengers per the 'Ann', from England, has brought with him the necessary machinery, dye wares, and apparatus for the fulling, shearing, drilling and finishing home-spun cloth. We understand the Establishment will be erected on one of the streams near Charlottetown. We have long felt the want of such an undertaking, which, in our opinion, merits, and we trust will receive the support and patronage of all parties interested in the prosperity of the Island. It is Mr. Gurney's intention to add the cleaning and re-dyeing of Silks, Crepes, Maringoes, and other goods, which, no doubt, will be duly appreciated by the fair sex, both in town and country." —The Colonial Herald, June 25, 1842.

NEW INDUSTRY

Milestones in English and American history are events which involved rebellion against arbitrary and oppressive taxation without representation. The Magna Charta in 1215 and the Bill of Rights in 1689 helped to establish the principle of consent and representation in taxation. The failure to apply this principle to the American Colonies played its part in the American Revolution, as it did in the French Revolution, when citizens rebelled against oppressive and inequitable tax systems. Today's "rebellions" are limited to actions at the polls — New York Times.

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