THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1945

British Farmers Coming

Reference was made recently in these columns to the delegation from the National Farmers' Union of Great Britain now on tour in Australia, which is scheduled to arrive shortly at Vancouver for a stay of several weeks in the Dominion. Hope was expressed that in preparing the itinerary of the Canadian tour, Prince Edward Island would not be forgotten. It is reassuring to note that plans for the reception of the British delegation are in the competent hands of the national office of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, which has been in touch with the delegation since its departure from Great Britain last November, and that every Province will be visited.

A statement on the subject has been issued by Mr. H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. "It is hoped," Mr. Hannam says, "that the British delegation will have the opportunity of meeting representatives of the primary producers in all provinces, and to this end the Federation is asking its provincial affiliates to arrange suitable trips and meetings in each Province, by which the delegation will see something of farming conditions in Canada and have an opportunity to discuss matters of mutual interest with farm leaders. It is also hoped that we will be able to discuss plans for a conference of farmer organizations of all Allied Nations. Such a conference was proposed last year by the Canadian Federation, but wartime conditions made it impossible to lay definite plans. We in organized agriculture in Canada feel, however, that such a conference should not be long delayed, and we are glad to learn that our British, New Zealand, and Australian farmer friends apparently feel the same way. American national farmer organizations have already intimated to the Canadian Federation their definite interest in an international farmers' conference."

The British delegation is headed by Mr. J. Turner, vice-president of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, and it includes Messrs. Giles Tuker, of the Union, William Young, senior vice-president of the National Farmers Union and Chamber of Agriculture of Scotland, and George Ervine, deputy president of the Ulster Farmers' Union.

As previously noted, the delegation is conveying to the producer organizations in the Dominions an invitation to be represented at a preliminary conference to be held in London, England, in October next, preparatory to a wider international conference of primary producers later on.

Muzzling Soldier Candidates

It seems highly unfortunate, says the *Globe and Mail*, that the authorities at Ottawa should have seen fit to include in their regulations governing the political candidacies of servicemen a sort of muzzling order which must seriously impair their freedom of speech. One provision forbids service candidates to "disclose any information the disclosure of which would be prejudicial to the safety of the State, of the effective prosecution of the war, or any information of a service nature which they have acquired in the course of their duties as members of the forces."

The first part of this prohibition is justifiable, and any service candidate who hindered the effective prosecution of the war would deserve some penalty. But the second part is a ban of an absurdly sweeping character. It would prevent service candidates from discussing such matters as the inadequacy of reinforcements or the quality of armaments and supplies, questions in which our fighting men and their families are intensely interested. It would debar them from arraigning the policy of the Government in any matter relating to the management of the war on the strength of experiences which they had gained in the fighting line or behind it.

There are no comparable provisions either in Britain or the United States, so far as can be learned. Provided service candidates make no disclosures which would give valuable information to the enemy, they are free to discuss on public platforms any subject connected with the war. They have no greater and no less freedom than members of Parliament in uniform, and instances are not lacking in which the common cause has been well served by the frank criticisms by these. At the close of the ill-fated Norwegian campaign Admiral Keyes from his place in the British House of Commons bitterly assailed its management and, instead of his action being frowned upon, he was soon afterward elevated to the peerage. Later Mr. Henderson Stewart, a Liberal member who had served in Greece and Crete in 1941, made at Westminster a beneficial expose of the inadequacy of our armaments during these operations. In the United States several Senators and Congressmen such as Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, who had been on active service, offered free and useful criticisms of the Roosevelt Administration's conduct of the war, based on their personal experiences.

In Canada the outstanding precedent for a soldier on active service intervening effectively in a political campaign was provided by no less a person than Col. Ralston, our Prince County M. P. and former Minister of National Defense, when during the election of 1917 he sent from the front line a cable urging the voters of Nova Scotia to support full conscription. During that campaign candidates who still were on the active service list talked freely about the conduct of the war.

Naturally, the foremost interests of service candidates are the fortunes of their comrades-in-arms and the satisfactory solution of their problems; and they are the subjects upon which they can talk with great authority. Such a sweeping prohibition as has been enacted will tend to discourage able young men of the fighting forces from entering politics, or handicap them if they have already entered, and for this reason, as well as in the name of common sense, it should either be wiped out or radically amended.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

Boy Scout and Girl Guide Week, which has been highly successful, concludes tomorrow.

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Sir Stafford Cripps, minister of aircraft production, said in a speech at Witney, Oxfordshire, that the Soviet Union would emerge from this war the most powerful military country and a major factor in world politics. Post-war stability in international affairs would depend upon Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union working together for the peace and security of the world, he said.

* * * *

George Washington, first President of the United States, born this date 1732; though deprecating revolt against Britain, he supported resistance to the Stamp Act in 1765, and was a delegate to the first Congress of American colonies in 1774; became general in the Army in 1775, and, with the help of the French, forced Lord Cornwallis to capitulate at Yorktown in 1781; was elected President in 1789; and retired after a second term of office in 1796.

* * * *

High ranking officials of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture concluded a four-day conference at the University of Montreal yesterday on Pest Control. Of special interest was a laboratory demonstration of a technique for testing insecticides and on Tuesday the entire afternoon was devoted to discussing the new wonder chemical, D.D.T., which has been acclaimed with as much enthusiasm by economic entomologists as penicillin has been by the medical profession.

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Anticipating coming events. A cable from Vatican City announces that the Papal Nuncio to Berlin has transferred his residence from Berlin to Eichstaett in Bavaria, where he is the guest of the Bishop of Eichstaett. The Vatican announcement tends to support the report that the German capital has been moved from Berlin to Nuernberg in Bavaria. The nuncio is the official Vatican envoy to the German government, and presumably would require to be as close as possible to German government offices. He might of course move independently because of the battle's approach to Berlin, but Eichstaett is only 80 miles south of Nuernberg.

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In an interview before vacating the position of General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Pacific Command, Major-General George R. Pearkes, V.C., said he had resigned because "under existing conditions I was unable to render a loyal and conscientious service." To hold such an appointment "under such circumstances would be dishonorable." He did not elaborate, but when asked if the recommendations made by him to Defence Headquarters concerned his ideas on the use of draftee soldiers for overseas duty, the general said: "That would be close to the mark."

* * * *

The Canada-U.S. Air Route agreement gives the United States the right to operate into 10 Canadian cities but more than one service may be operated into three of the cities. Present United States lines operating into Canada are: Detroit-Windsor-Buffalo; Buffalo - Toronto; New York-Montreal; Bangor, Me.,-Montreal; Boston-Moncton, N. B.; Fargo, N. D.,-Winnipeg; Great Falls-Mont.,-Lethbridge, Alta.; Seattle-Vancouver, and Juneau, Alaska-Whitehorse and on to Fairbanks, Alaska. The proposed Toronto-Chicago service is expected to operate via Windsor and Detroit. Other additional routes provided by the new agreement are understood to include Ottawa-Washington, Ottawa-New York via Montreal, Victoria-Seattle and possibly Halifax-Boston and Minneapolis-Fairbanks, via Edmonton and Whitehorse.

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According to Press Information Bureau, in Union Nationale circles it is being conceded that the Duplessis Government will not be able to obtain the right to set up a Provincial broadcasting system, that in the end it will have to accept the Federal Family Allowance Act. But just the same it is said that Premier Duplessis intends to go ahead, to precipitate a constitutional crisis, and even take the mater to the Privy Council. The question raised by presenting a bill to establish a Provincial radio is purely a technical one in as much as it is a legal battle between Ottawa and Quebec. But the Provincial measure for family allowances is a different story altogether, for here is something much more important than any legal squabble. It means a political fight which will have plenty of repercussions amongst the masses. In the House, the Bloc Populaire has taken up the Duplessis theme-song: the Dominion Act violates the spirit of the Constitution. The Liberal Party alone defended Mr. King's policy, with Mr. Godbout explaining that Quebec had not the means to undertake family allowances and in addition to pay taxes to Ottawa without getting anything out of them. Outside Parliament, sundry trade unions have declared their intention to take issue with the Duplessis Government on this matter, have even announced that a mass meeting will be called. It therefore appears likely that in face of this political crisis the Liberal party and organized labor will endeavor to bring about a rapprochement.

Notes By The Way

U.S. airplane designers say aircraft will travel at 1,000 to 1,500 miles an hour within the next 10 to 15 years. Breakfast note, 1960: "Well, dear, I've got to take lunch with Lord Broadacres in London today, and call at Washington tonight, but I'll be home before you go to bed." — Ottawa Citizen.

Every man and woman in the British Navy, whatever their duties and wherever they may be serving —officers, ratings, Wrens—is to be given an opportunity to prepare for the return to "Civvy-street." Under a new training scheme announced by the Admiralty, they will receive teaching in current affairs. In addition, they will be given vocation training and general education at "schools" and centres in ships, shore establishments, and fleet bases. — London Daily Mail.

When the American taxpayer sits down shortly to file his income tax return he will enjoy a pleasant surprise. The return has been so simplified that even a man of average intelligence can understand it. In this respect the form marks a revolutionary change in all income tax practice. Unfortunately, it is not being imitated elsewhere. The Canadian form will remain as ridiculously complicated as ever, designed, apparently, by the inventor of crossword puzzles. — Winnipeg Free Press.

The finest tea is made in an old billy can, well blackened by a thousand memorable fires, and it is made by popping a handful of leaves into boiling water and leaving them there, boiling, for precisely 60 seconds. Then, when a cup of cold water has been added to settle the leaves to the bottom, the tea contains not merely the essences of China and India but the smoke of Canadian wood, the flavor of the Canadian forest, the very nectar of the Canadian wilderness. When you have felt this smoky, earthy taste, when your senses have leaped at this gentle stimulation after the long day's march, you will know tea, and you will never be completely content in a city again.—Bruce Hutchison in Winnipeg Free Press.

With rain, snow and sleet taking turns messing up our car windshields these days, there is quite a run on the family rag bag. But, regardless of how many pieces of discarded shirts, underthings and other clothing we cart out to the car from the bag hanging in the cellar hallway, it is still our one and only pair of gloves that catches the most of the residue off the auto glass. We can have rags sticking out of every pocket and draped around every jutting instrument on the dashboard, but we have never been able to conquer the habit of reaching over and wiping the glass with our hand. We use the left hand for outside wiping and the right for inside cleaning. As a result, the left glove is generally messier than its mate. True, the right hand gets the most exercise because it is also used to wipe off the breath-placed mist on the windshield while we are driving, but such continuous scrubbing generally keeps the inside of the glass fairly clean. Of course windshield cleaning always leads to dirty facial decorations, for when we scratch the side of the nose or chin the face ends up at the end of the triple play, from windshield to glove to skin.—Windsor Star.

It is the fate of the human race that it is always late in its thinking. An instance is the reputed invention in Spain of a new type of train which is said to have a speed of 80 miles an hour around mountain curves which an ordinary train could not negotiate at a speed of more than 31 without being derailed. Why couldn't some one have thought of that before the advent of the aeroplane? The report of the new type train was made by William L. Smyser, third secretary of the United States embassy in Madrid, in an article published by the Department of Commerce. He described the train as swift, streamlined, lightweight, Diesel-powered and economical. He said the inventor, Lieut.-Col. Alejandro Goicoechea, abandoned many old-time views and built new cars only 12 to 14 feet long, with two wheels at the rear and none at the front end, which is linked to the car ahead. The centre of gravity is less than half as high as in ordinary trains and the car floors are about one foot above the rails. If the train lives up to the promises made for it, the railroads in this country, we hope, will adopt it. There is much beautiful mountain scenery to be viewed in this country, but the slow speeds used in coming around the mountains make viewing it a tiresome job. As every schoolboy knows, Americans are always in a great rush, and being able to view mountain scenery at floor level at 80 miles an hour should prove most attractive to them. We hope, however, the railroads anchor the luggage in the racks above the seat if they don't provide space for it elsewhere. — Buffalo Courier-Express.

The Poets' Corner

IMMINENCE

The fox, the deer and grouse
Are never far away
Upon a winter's day
From the shadow of my house.

They listen for the boot
That breaks the crust of snow
And never turn to go
Till I am in pursuit.

I trail the patient fox
Without a dog or gun
But lose the wily one
In wall of naked rock.

I follow the tardy doe
Who pauses once to look
Before she leaps the brook
Of black water and blue snow.

The grouse against the light
Becomes a mottled stone;
I never would have known
Had she not taken flight.

The grouse, the fox and deer,
Beneath the shadow's cover
Come back again and hover
By the thing they love and fear.

—A. M. Sullivan, from "Spirit."

Excerpts From "An Economic Survey of P. E. Island"

By Dr. J. E. Lattimer
Professor of Agriculture Economics, MacDonald College

The Plan That Was Never Tried

A plan for the settlement of the Island warrants some attention even though it was never tried. It merits attention now because of the completeness and detail with which it was worked out. The Earl of Egmont proposed that, were he granted the whole Island: settlement would consist of one Earl or Lord Paramount; 40 capital lords of 40 hundreds; 400 Lords of Manors; 800 free-holders. This lay-out added up to 800,000 acres.

Provision was made for one country town, 40 market towns and 400 villages. This required 75,000 acres. There was left for general settlement 1,124,800 acres. This latter figure was very close to the total area in farms at the present time. In fact the prospectus outlined supplied the Lords mentioned from the over-estimate of the size of the Island. This is not unusual in optimistic, future estimates of settlement possibilities.

This plan was never tried. Yet the detail with which it was worked out must challenge the admiration of those now interested in what is frequently referred to as a "planned economy."

Almost two centuries later we find that one county town has become a city. The 40 market towns number 7 all told while the number of hamlets that may be termed villages approximates probably one hundred instead of the 400 that this plan proposed.

Of course what has developed was not due to this plan as it was never tried. The point worth noting here is that the development that did take place was far from that expected by those who provided this detailed blue print.

When the first proposed plan was turned down another was adopted. This was the granting of 66 of the 67 townships to absentee owners. The owners established a lease-hold system. The payments exacted were known as quit-rents. The quit-rents failed to provide the funds expected. It took about a century to get rid of this plan.

The Trial And Error Method

The trial and error method of farm development that succeeded the outgrowing of the feudal system has been admittedly costly. It has however been free even including freedom to starve almost to death. Yet this freedom evolved what was termed rugged individualism to a pronounced degree. A saner attitude has recently developed. The Beveridge Report as well as other plans include the provision of seeking to provide a square deal particularly for those unable to secure it for themselves. Such an idea for this country including this Island must include assistance for unorganized groups whoever they may be. Such an idea would change the attitude toward laisses-faire which has been held, namely, the opportunity for the wolves and the lambs to play together with no holds barred: to a more equal struggle. Indeed it might be mentioned that in the past the group of onlookers sometimes aided the wolves. The newer idea is to favour the lambs a bit. This is at least hopeful.

The trial and error method has furnished a wealth of experience that should be of advantage in future practice. There is always the difficulty of getting at the real significance of the records. More complete information is available from day to day. Lack of time and space limit a complete analysis. As time goes on it may be confidently counted on to be even better and better done. In the meantime scratching the surface of this boundless field may make some marks that may reveal some veins of what the prospectors call pay dirt.

Land Values

The early settlers in Canada craved ownership which they with difficulty secured. This anxiety for ownership was due to expectation of enhanced land values. The first settlers usually secured most of the increase. With the opening up of the western prairie, values of farm land in the older provinces declined. Since 1901 the value per acre of farm land has declined in the Dominion. On the Island a slight increase has taken place. To be explicit while the value of land only declined from $16.00 per acre in 1901 to $11.00 in 1941 for th Dominion as a whole the value on the Island increased from $13.00 to $16.00 per acre. Value of farm property on the Island increased by 52.6 per cent from 1901 to 1941. This was about as fast a rate as money declined in value during that time. In other words there was no real increase in value of farm property during that period. There was a great shift in values of the various items that make up the total. Land increased in the forty years by 16.6 per cent; live stock by 33.4; buildings by 110.7 and implements by 121.0. It is clear from this record that those goods that have been provided by the farmer himself, such as land and live stock, gained the least in price during the period. On the other hand buildings and implements have increased in value at a more rapid rate.

Farm value has increased since the census of 1941 was taken. This is true of both land and live stock. Even allowing for this a great decline has taken place in farm values during the 4 decades of the present century when the decrease in the purchasing power of money is considered. The first two decades from 1901 to 1921 the increase was marked but during the past two decades the ownership of farm land has been a very expensive business. In pioneer days settlers might operate their farms at a loss and recuperate themselves with increase in land values. That has been impossible in the last two decades. It would appear now necessary for farmers to secure some profit on farming operations if they are to continue in the business.

(To Be Continued)

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

A PERPLEXING POLICY

Sir,—At the present time much attention is being focussed on the all-important subject of education in our rural schools. Much of the deficiency in the present system, it is said, could be corrected by giving the teachers more adequate training. It is argued that the average teacher has just a slightly better education than one of the Grade Ten pupils whom she is expected to teach.

While there is undoubtedly a great deal to be said in favor of this line of thought, it is to all appearances not the policy of Premier Jones. Due to the so-called acute shortage of school teachers at the present time, the Department of Education, headed by this eminent Holstein breeder, does not hesitate to issue permits to children with a mere Grade Ten schooling. By this unusually enlightened policy he was able to say last year that only a very small number of the rural schools had to remain closed. To expect a mere Grade Ten pupil, however, to control a group of youngsters almost as old as herself, and to achieve anything in the line of results, is, to my mind only wishful thinking, and when Mr. Jones boasted that practically all the schools were open last year he must have meant "open" in the sense that the lock was not on the door, and the fire lit. Such being obviously the case, the Minister of Education would do well to take to heart the Chinese adage that "only a nightingale should part its lips merely to emit sound."

On the other hand my attention has been drawn to an instance, wherein an individual with a Bachelor of Arts degree applied to the Department of Education for a first-class permit to teach. The response given was that due to the fact that the person in question did not qualify for the profession at P.W.C. such a permit could not be granted. On further representations being made to the Minister the person was told that since he had never taken P.T. at P.W.C. it would simply be impossible to grant him a first class permit. Just how close the connection is between P.T. and successful teaching is questionable. Possibly if the P.T. course had been taken the objection would still be put forth that he had not had a course in snake-charming.

To get the point of the article, however, while Mr. Jones would allow a Grade Ten pupil a third-class permit to teach, he would issue only a second-class permit to a Bachelor of Arts. This is the policy that is sure to encourage those who have some really solid schooling to stay in the teaching profession! The Department of Education ought to have been granted a tallow medal for this subtle decision.

I am, Sir, etc.,

EDUCATIONIST

PLAYER'S MILD
Plain - have "Wetproof" paper which does not stick to the lips.

Everywhere the Navy goes
the famous "SAILOR" trademark is recognized as a guarantee of unfailing quality.

Player's Please
MILD or MEDIUM
"IT'S THE TOBACCO THAT COUNTS"

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

"father of the London Scottish Regiment." He was a member of the unit since 1879, latterly in an honorary capacity.

WOMBWELL, England—Cottonwood Colliery in this Yorkshire town with an output of more than 500,000 tons of coal in 1944, equalled its pre-war average. The mine employs 1,800.

Minard's relieves sprain

ATTENTION
TRUSS WEARERS

To those of you who are unfortunate enough to have to wear a truss we ask the question. Are you satisfied with the one you are wearing? Does it fit comfortably or is it an antiquated and out of date style—out grown its usefulness so to speak thus causing untold agony, then why continue suffering when we can alleviate the cause by offering you a perfect fitting, modern and up-to date one. All sizes and styles at prices to suit everybody.

ATTENTION
Swine Breeders

Now is the time to guard against
PIG-WORM
by using the most effective remedy on the market
MAC'S PIG WORM TONIC POWDER
It will thoroughly abolish all traces of worms and improve the health of your herd.
PRICE 35c PER LB.
Don't delay. Order by phone or mail. All orders promptly attended to.
THE 2 MACS
140 Great George Street.

SOUTHILL, Bedfordshire, Eng.—Lt.-Col. Michael Bowes-Lyon, brother of the Queen, is recovering from pleurisy and pneumonia.

LONDON—William H. Goepel, 84 who died recently was known as

WHAT HAPPENED THEN CAN HAPPEN AGAIN!

Remember what happened last Spring? Our plant was literally swamped with orders. In fact the bundles piled in so fast and furious that it seemed as though the walls of our plant might bulge out with the pressure against them.

Take warning then! Check over your closets NOW and pick out the clothes you'll need in the Spring—such as Suits, Coats, Wool Dresses and Sport Clothes—and call STERNS at once—Phone 104.

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