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

CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1948

Ferry Claims Indorsed

Commenting on the agitation of our Board of Trade for a new highway ferry at Borden to handle truck and auto traffic, the *Moncton* Times says:

"There will, in our opinion, be a pretty general measure of approval in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia with the Prince Edward Island demand for improved service. Motorists crossing the Strait at any time in the summer months are well aware of the conjested conditions which prevail during the greater part of that season and can lend endorsement to the P. E. I. request for a highway ferry. Frankly, the bottleneck that exists there at times would not be countenanced in Quebec or Ontario, or the Western provinces for that matter and especially with, as in the case of the Island transport link, a stipulated provision of the Confederation agreement literally guaranteeing adequate service.

"Whether the revival of the Borden-Cape Tormentine highway ferry will have an adverse effect upon the proposed Buctouche-West Point service, a fairly live project for the past two years, is not known. The latter, however, according to those interested in its establishment, is designed as more of a freighting service than an auto and truck carrying ferry, although the plans also provide for transporting a number of motor vehicles just as the Northumberland ferries do on the Wood Islands, P.E.I.-Cariboo, N. S. route.

"There is no questioning the need for greatly improving the Mainland-Prince Edward Island connections, and the additional Cape Tormentine-Borden as well as the Buctouche-West Point projected ferries would be no more than adequate. Provincial and municipal governments, boards of trade, and travel agencies, public bodies and community organizations have in these two new ferry projects important matters in which to activate themselves now in endeavouring to bring them to successful finalization."

Proposed Memorial

The Conservatory Society and the Prince Edward Island Club of Mount Allison University have decided to establish a "Margaret Leard Memorial" in memory of Nursing Sister Margaret Flora Leard. Miss Leard was a member of the Class of '51 at Mount Allison Conservatory of Music and a member of the Prince Edward Island Club when she met her death in a tragic accident at nearby Aulac last winter. The memorial is to be in the form of a separate library of classical recordings, to be placed in the Carnegie Room of the Conservatory at an estimated cost of $200. A scroll will have the names of the contributors inscribed upon it. Miss Mary Shano, Sackville, for the Conservatory Society, and Allison Turner, Sackville, for the P. E. I. Club, are receiving contributions.

A Newfoundland Complaint

Newfoundland is getting "all set" to join Confederation, but there is one important matter still to be settled, and it has to do neither with finances nor constitutional rights. It is a matter of sentiment more than anything else. Canadian historians, it appears, are not overenthusiastic in their reference to the centuries-old fact of John Cabot's discovery of Newfoundland. This because of Cape Breton's claim that Cabot's landfall actually was in that island and not the Ancient Colony. Newfoundlanders cannot understand why anyone can seriously doubt that Cabot made his landfall at Cape Bonavista on June 24, 1497.

"Even schoolbooks dated in the last century," says a writer in the St. John's (Nfld.) *Evening Telegram*, "contained that time-honored phrase taken out of the Privy Purse account of King Henry VII: 'To hym that found the New Isle, £10.' Also Newfoundland's close associations with Bristol, the British port from which John Cabot sailed on his historic voyage of discovery, have produced further proof which cannot be questioned. Because of Cape Breton's insistence that John Cabot first sighted the western world there, it is time to get the issue settled once and for all time. Any Canadian Government releases pertaining to Newfoundland, if of an historical nature, should make the Cabot discovery unmistakably apparent."

It appears that the Canadian Department of External Affairs, information division, has just issued a reference paper on Newfoundland which is a very factual and compact record of the country. It gives a synopsis of the island's varied activities, including a brief historical survey. However, it does not say that John Cabot discovered the island. The first paragraph in the historical survey says. "Soon after John Cabot's report of the abundant fishery in 1497, European fishermen began making annual voyages to the rich cod-banks off Newfoundland. The island was formally claimed for England by Sir Humphrey Gilbert in 1583, but British sovereignty was not clearly established until the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, when France renounced her claims in return for exclusive fishing rights on the western and northern coasts."

This does not satisfy patriotic Newfoundlanders by a long shot. "Future Canadian history books," it is insisted, "should contain particular reference to the tenth Province, not omitting that Newfoundland came before Canada and is therefore not a 'new land' but rather an ancient territory proud of being the cornerstone of Britain's farflung Empire. The question of Cabot and his discovery must be settled to the satisfaction of all Canadians, including Cape Bretoners, and the only answer is: John Cabot discovered Newfoundland June 24, 1497 Perhaps this line could be inscribed in the Peace Tower at Ottawa along with the island's coat of arms?"

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Communisty Chest project must wait further investigation.

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Moncton City Council are planning making Monday 27th. a civic holiday as Boxing Day, notwithstanding that it is not on the calendar.

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Tenders are being called for the construction of Range Huts and addition to the target shed at Squaw Point Rifle Range.

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Georgetown has suffered from the reputation of being an easygoing community but its Board of Trade now shows that the wide awake people are not all in the Western part of the Island.

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The Ottawa Government is industriously improving each shining hour before the election by "non-political" contacts with the electorate through such postmasters in political strategy as Ministers Martin, Gardiner and Howe.

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Present difficulties with Russia are apt to make us overlook the fact that Nazis are almost as plentiful in Germany today as during the war. Immigrants point out that it is fear of the Russians that causes the Germans to make much of British and American forces.

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Saskatchewan's C. C. F. government, like our own Liberal administration, is finding that socialism is not a free boon to the people but must be paid for. They are also finding that they already have as much of it as the tax-paver can afford and that there must now be some "tightening up of the purse strings."

* * * *

An Ottawa speaker states that Canadians are too busy building power plants, changing the course of rivers, and discovering iron, titanium and atomic energy to spend time developing our own culture. Such a view is much too narrow. These activities and the improvement of agriculture and transportation are an expression of our culture and certainly not to be despised.

* * * *

John Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus"), American novelist and folklorist, born this date 1848. A man of many occupations; his reputation as an author was established in the old and new world by his book *Uncle Remus* published in 1880, which appealed not only to children but to students of folklore. Among his other works are *Mingo, Daddy Jake,* and *Wally Wonderoon:* "Jay-bird don' rob his own nes' ".

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The recent charge by Citizen's Research of Canada that farmers are unduly favored because being 29 per cent of the population they pay only 1.5 per cent of the income tax collected has brought a not unexpected reaction. Mr. R. A. Stewart, president of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture says that farmers would be very happy if net taxable income were evenly divided among various occupational groups.

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At a meeting of the Maritime Inter-Group Association of Alcoholics Annoymous at Moncton considerable business was discussed to keep step with the rapid growth of Alcoholics Anonymous. At the present time there are groups in Sydney, Stellarton, New Glasgow, Truro, Halifax, Kentville, Bridgetown, Yarmouth and Amherst, Nova Scotia; Saint John, Fredericton, and Moncton in New Brunswick, with plans under way for opening groups in Edmundston and Campbellton. In this province groups are in Summerside, Emerald Junction and Charlottetown. It was decided to hold quarterly meetings.

* * *

Britain is to adopt new methods for building schools. These are outlined in a report issued last week, the recommendations of which have been accepted in principle by the Minister of Education, Mr. Tomlinson. The main object of the recommendations is to secure acceleration in Britain's educational building programme. To complete the work envisaged in the local authorities' plans will require $280 million worth of school construction each year for the next 15 years. The Technical Working Party on School Construction recommends a system of standardisation flexibly applied. Bulk ordering of prefabricated units and their use on a wide scale are suggested.

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"Oh, that mine enemy had written a book," was the pious exclamation of the scriptural seer. Today a political candidate is extremely sorry he did so. Dr. Eugene Forsey, who on behalf of the C. C. F. opposes George Drew in the Carleton by-election, wrote a book containing the illuminating passage: "Until Christians learn to understand and apply the lessons of Marxism, they cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven —nor probably can anyone else." Dr. Forsey admits having expressed this sentiment in his book, but he says that was in 1936, and that since then he has changed his mind. But, says "The Tely", Dr. Forsey was not an irresponsible youth when he decided that acceptance of Marxism was essential to salvation. He was a university graduate, had been tutored at Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar, and had for seven years been lecturer in Economics and Political Science at McGill University. When a man of that background reaches the considered opinion that Marxism must be accepted, it is not enough for him to say that he has changed his mind. What guarantee is there that he will not change his mind again?

The Poet's Corner

ALL IN A MAZE

Now that the world is all in a maze,
Drums and trumpets rending heavens,
Wounds a-bleeding, mortals dying,
Widows and orphans piteously crying;
Armies marching, towns in a blaze,
Kingdoms and states at sixes and sevens—
What should an honest fellow do
Whose courage and fortunes run equally low?
Let him live, say I, till his glass be run,
As easily as he may:
Let the wine and the sand of his glass flow together,
For life's but a winter's day.
Alas! from sun to sun
The time's very short, very dirty the weather.
And we silently creep away.
Let him nothing do he could wish undone,
And keep himself safe from the noise of gun.

—Thomas Flatman (1674.)

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

Some idea of the punishment though adequate to fit the crime in colonial days may be gained from old records of the Supreme Court. A commonplace example is the following:

The Court met on the 21st day of February, 1804, and, upon the following day, the Grand Jury was called "and returned an indictment against Black Jack for felony. The said Jack, being arraigned upon his indictment, pleads not guilty. The Court orders him to be brought up tomorrow at ten o'clock for trial."

Accordingly on the 23rd. February, the Jury was empanelled and sworn, Mr. Attorney General (Hon. Peter McGowan), prosecutes for the Crown, and opens the causes. "The examination of the prisoner, taken before a magistrate, read: The Prisoner calls Mr. Brecken to give him a character, and the Clerk of the Court (Robert Hodgson, Esq.) for the same purpose. Jury receives their charge and retire, and after some time return a verdict of Guilty of stealing to the extent of Ten Pence." The Court ordered the prisoner back to Jail, and to be brought up on the next morning to receive his sentence.

When on the next day the Court met, "Black Jack, who was found guilty upon his trial yesterday, having been brought up for sentence, the Court were pleased to pass the following verdict: That the said Black Jack be placed at the end of a cart or sled, and be whipped from the Jail in Charlottetown to the Stocks; from thence to the Wharf, and from thence to the said Jail; but during the said whipping he is only to receive Sixty lashes or stripes; that the above sentence be put into execution tomorrow between the hours of nine and five o'clock."

Soviet Aims In Berlin

(By W.N. Ewer)

The Manchester Guardian the other day described the Paris discussions on the Berlin situation as "almost academic". And indeed it has been plain for some time that the chances of their leading to a practical and workable solution are well-nigh negligible.

At the beginning, when the Security Council first took the Berlin question into consideration, there was an opportunity. But M. Vyshinsky deliberately destroyed it. First he denied that the Council had any right to consider the question at all; indeed he denied that there was any question to consider. Then he used the Soviet veto to prevent a resolution approved by nine of the eleven members from having any formal validity.

That accomplished, he adopted a new technique. When Dr. Bramuglia, as President of the Council, set out on his quest for a new formula, for a new method, which might perhaps be accepted by all Four Powers, M. Vyshinsky suddenly dropped his truculent pugnacious manner. He played the other role for which he is famous in all the diplomatic theatres of Europe. He became the bland, conciliatory, eminently reasonable statesman. Reports were carefully circulated that M. Vyshinsky was willing to agree to this, that or the other: that there was a very good chance of settlement if only Sir Alexander Cadogan and Dr. Jessup and M. Parodi would be as reasonable as the Soviet delegate. The performance was well staged. And it has two purposes: first, to spin out time, second, to create the impression that failure, when it came, was due to the intransigeance of the Western Powers. M. Vyshinksy's earlier arrogance, M. Vyshinsky's defiant uses of the veto would be forgotten. Even the blockade might be forgotten if all attention could be focussed on the technicalities of the currency reform. The Soviet Government could post before the world, and especially before its own people, as an aggrieved party, patiently seeking a currency agreement, thwarted in its noble effort by the obstinacy of Western warmongers seeking to create a crisis where there was nothing really at issue save a few technical problems about the currency functions of a "bank of emission."

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And at the same time, as in September Marshal Sokolovsky has been charged with the task of making any agreement on currency impossible, by creating in Berlin conditions which would make any agreement unworkable.

While they talk in Paris, the Soviet offensive in Berlin, of which the blockade is only one part, continues. The Soviet Military Governor has already destroyed the machinery of Four-Power control in the city by withdrawing his representatives both from the Allied Control Council and from the Kommandatura. Now he is destroying the machinery of the German Municipal Administration.

The campaign which, in its various forms, has been in progress for nearly a year is one of sabotage. Its objective is entirely plain. It is to compel the Western Allies to withdraw from Berlin and leave the city in complete control of the Soviet Military Government and its German vassals. Its method is equally plain. Unless the Western Allies do withdraw, the economy and the administration of the city will be progressively wrecked.

It is a characteristically ruthless and unscrupulous policy. It may bring about something near to collapse both in the city and in the Soviet Zone. The economy of the Zone had already been shaken by drastic removals of plant (45% of peacetime industrial productivity has gone), by the carrying-off of stocks and by the taking of a large part of such current production as is still possible. Now it is further shaken by complete economic severance from the West.

* * *

It seems a short-sighted policy—this plundering and impoverishment of the Soviet Zone. It seems equally short-sighted to increase distress and dislocation in the hope of ousting the Allies from Berlin.

But the Soviet leaders have "single track minds". And they have a single purpose — the achievement, consolidation and extension of the power of the Soviet State. Did not Lenin say that "the question of power is the fundamental question"? Has not Stalin laid it down that "the essence of the question is who will defeat whom"? They have never had scruples about sacrificing the well-being of their own peoples — or the lives of their own comrades — to the pursuit of power. Why, then, should they worry about a few million Germans?

In the starkest, most literal sense of the words, Russian politics are "power politics". They want power over Berlin. They see in the presence of the Western Allies in Berlin, and in the international agreements on which that presence is based, simply obstacles to that ambition. They wish to remove those obstacles and they have no "bourgeois scruples" as to the means they will employ or the cost of these means in human suffering. Stalin wants Berlin. Then "Berlin is worth a famine".

That is why the discussions in Paris have been "almost academic". They remind one of the famous mathematical problem which began: "ignoring the weight of the elephant". The talks in the Palais de Chaillot have ignored the weightiest factor in the whole problem — the desire for power of M. Stalin and his associates. That craving for power has been the key to his whole career. It is the way to his present policy.

Stalin's Pravda Interview

(by W. N. Ewer)

Premier Stalin's question and answer "interview" in Pravda the other day is like all his rare "interviews", an important document. For these interviews are always given for a definite and specific purpose.

Most people in Britain, most people in the world outside the Soviet Union and its apanages, were shocked by the Soviet Premier's calm distortion of the known and recorded facts of the immediate past. The outstanding feature of the statement was for them not the accusation of "aggressiveness" and of "a policy of unleashing a new war", but its complete and evidently deliberate falsification of the history of Moscow conversations and of the Berlin sessions of the Security Council.

Those falsifications have already been exposed. It is simply untrue that the Western Powers "disavowed their representatives in Moscow" and "declared null and void" an agreement reached there. The records prove the untruth. Nor is it true that, in Paris, Dr. Bramuglia, "had in hand an agreed draft solution of the question of the situation in Berlin" and that "the representatives of the United States and Britain declared their agreement null and void." Had such a draft agreement in fact existed: had the Soviet delegation even believed, because of some misunderstanding, that it existed, M. Vyshinsky would certainly have stressed the point in his final speech. He did not even refer to the possibility of such an "agreed draft solution" or of anything of the kind. Evidently, the Stalin version had not been invented when he spoke.

* * *

But there should be no surprise that the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union should disregard the facts recorded and present an entirely fictitious account of the history of the past two months. Such a surprise is due to a failure to understand the processes of the Communists' thought. For an orthodox Stalinist history, like biology, is an instrument of policy. Its function is not to record facts but to justify a thesis or promote an objective. And if the record fails to meet the requirements — then the record must simply be rewritten. If anybody doubts that let him compare the current orthodox Communist history of the Russian Revolution with contemporary Communist records. The story has been altered out of all recognition. Soviet history has to be changed continuously to meet the needs of Stalinist policy.

M. Stalin, then, is merely applying to current events a technique familiar enough in Bolshevik handling of past history. There is no need to be surprised or shocked. It is not the fact of falsification but its purpose which is interesting. And the purpose is not hard to define.

In the first place the fact that the Western Powers had accepted and the Soviet Union (plus, automatically, the Ukraine) had rejected, a plan for a settlement of the Berlin question put forward by the six "neutrals" could not be entirely concealed from the Soviet people. Realisation of it has clearly aroused doubts and misgivings, perhaps even whispered criticisms which could only be combated by the immediate authority of M. Stalin himself. For the known facts were plainly at variance with the fiction that the Soviet Government is conciliatory, the Western Powers provocative. And since the mass of the Russian peoples is passionately pacific, that is a fiction which the regime must maintain.

So the facts had to be adjusted and a new story told in which the Soviet Union would be shown as earnestly seeking and skilfully achieving a settlement which was promptly "declared null and void" by Britain and the United States.

But there still remained the awkward and known fact that, in the end, the six "neutrals" on the Council did produce a plan which the Western Powers accepted and the Soviet Union rejected. How explain this? Of course, by the old hypothesis of the "ganging up." "Obviously" says M. Stalin "all these gentlemen support a policy of aggression, a policy of unleashing a new war."

* * *

The two theses, that the "six" were really in agreement with the Soviet Union and that they "support a policy of aggression" are plainly inconsistent. But consistency like truth must be sacrificed to policy. The general effect on the Russian reader's mind is that the Soviet Union has been striving for peace and settlement, the outside world for the "unleashing of a new war," and nobody in Russia is going to suggest that the "great Leader and Teacher" may have been guilty of self-contradiction.

But the final question and answer show that a new and worrying thought presented itself. It is all very well to suggest to the Russian people that all the Governments of the world, outside the Soviet sphere of influence, are planning to "unleash a new war." But will that not create alarm and despondency, a fear of war which might arouse dangerous disquiet and unrest? And so at the end there is a calming assurance. Though all these Governments are planning war there will be no war. Instead there will come "the disgraceful downfall of the instigators of a new war." The story will have a happy ending. All will come right in the finish. There is no need to worry —or think.

It is all very naive. But that does not mean that Josef Stalin is naive — simply that he is a skilful narrator of stories for a naive audience.

But it means something else. It means that there is disquiet among the Soviet masses. Not a dangerous or probably even very serious disquiet. But sufficiently serious for their rulers to have felt it urgently necessary to tell them a reassuring fairy story by their favourite author.

- Notes By The Way -

Though the courts-martial system has been drastically overhauled, the old army assumption probably still holds: if you were arrested, you did it. — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

The last word in retail merchandising seems to have been reached by the Dembling brothers, Rahway New Jersey. As each customer enters the store she is handed a rubber stamp with a number on it. As she walks around and picks up a can of corn, a jar of marmalade, a can of shrimps or a bag of flour, she stamps the article which is on a shelf on a level with a system of conveyor belts; one main belt and several "feeders." She places all her purchases upon the adjacent belt, and they are whisked along to the end of the line where they are picked up by the clerks who look for the number on each article, and put them in a basket bearing a corresponding number. The shopper then picks up her basket, carries it and her rubber stamps to the cashier's counter, where she gives up the stamp, receives her goods in a bag and pays her bill. The conveyor belt system is like the assembly line in a factory — it never stops. — St. Thomas Times-Journal.

A study of the life of the average moron by Dr. Rudy Jo Reeves Kennedy, professor of sociology at Connecticut College, shows that they have the same interests and are just as active in organized social affairs as people of average intelligence. They can even earn more than men and women in many callings. A moron is a person of "feeble intellect," with an intelligence quotient to 50 to 75 compared with norms of 90 to 110. Reason why morons often earn more than a man of normal intelligence, is because they learn to work with their hands, whereas the normal person may become a "white collar" worker, doing clerical work which is notoriously underpaid. Dr. Kennedy studied over 250 morons in a large city. They were manual workers who made from $35 to $55 a week, while the clerical workers were paid from $25 to $45. An interesting point is that employers spoke highly of the sub-normal workers, because they were regular in attendance, were seldom late, and had a friendly attitude toward other workers. On the other hand, they showed poor judgment in technical tasks. Dr. Kennedy also found that, while generally speaking they got into more trouble and had a higher percentage of arrests, their crimes were usually petty ones. — St. Thomas Times-Journal.

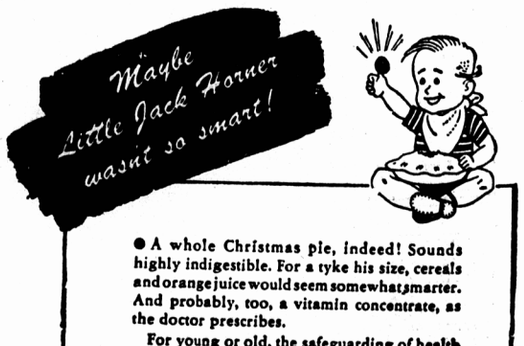
Alan Hargreaves sliced bacon and handed out other groceries in a store at Stratford, Lancashire, England, for many years, earning a modest wage, equivalent to $30 a week. Now 36 years of age, he got tired of the daily, monotonous grind, and four months ago he took £160 of his employers' money to see how others lived and have a good time. Nine days later he was arrested, having £26 left. When brought before the magistrate he was committed to jail "for observation." He said he had enjoyed himself tremendously, and was prepared to take his punishment. But after being in jail two weeks his employers asked that he be released. They said he had been a fine servant, and instead of having him punished, they moved him to another branch and made him assistant manager. They remodeled an apartment over the store, and there he and his wife have their first home since they were married three years ago. He will repay the money by installments, and the firm expressed belief that, having had his fling, he will be a trustworthy employee. The sympathetic treatment of Hargreaves might well be copied by other employers who have a good worker and makes one slip. — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Indignant sounds have been made this fall by those earnest citizens who cultivate and cosset fruit trees here of the small apple and plum variety. They have been up against, they say, the seasonal attentions of that most dogged and difficult hazard to fruit — the small boy. The matter of control of day-to-day pests they take in their knowing stride, from borers to suckers to rot of the spleen, but the two-legged citizen of tomorrow has them, as always, completely stumped. The difficulty, they claim, is that you can't win. Tell the boy that he can go ahead and have some apples and he either informs all his friends of this joyous situation (in which event you are in for a state of siege from then on), or he over-estimates the cubic capacity of his little insides (in which case he becomes ill unto death and you have his father to reckon with). On the other hand, sternly refuse to negotiate whatever, warn the boys of fearful retribution should he even so much as lay a finger on your apples—and you're licked from the start. In the ensuing nocturnal approach-march, counter-march and ambush, it's the Indian and white man all over again. You end up twig-scratched, sweaty, raving, out of puff and appleless. The battle is over and you didn't win it. The only sure solution is to do without apples. We can't do without small boys. — Indian Head News.

Some weeks ago a London cable made brief mention of alleged irregularities among certain British officials. Had such a story broken in the U. S. we can imagine what would have happened. The Drew Pearsons and the Walter Winchells would have been on the radio blaring out rumors and innuendoes and names; the tabloids would have been in full cry; and the inevitable Congressional Committee, with its news-reels and photographers (and perhaps even television), would be on its way. Not in Britain. The newspapers, up against libel laws stricter than anything on this continent, were silent—no newspaper trials. There would, however, be no suppression. Instead, as announced by Prime Minister Attlee in the Commons, a tribunal was set up, and before that tribunal appeared Sir Hartley Shawcross, Attorney General, to bring out all the facts; to state details of the charges and names. Sir Hartley Shawcross' statements were "privileged." They permitted British newspapers to print all the facts he adduced in the proper way and at the proper time. Instead of rumor and insinuation, the public got facts—and the public interest is being protected. With their long tradition of government and justice, the British know how to do things—know how to get at facts and safeguard public rights without wrong to the blameless. — Ottawa Journal.

The Age-Old Story

I will give you the rain of your land in his due season, the first rain and the latter rain, that thou mayest gather in thy corn and thy wine and thine oil. And I will send grass in thy fields for thy cattle, that they mayest eat and be full.



● A whole Christmas pie, indeed! Sounds highly indigestible. For a tyke his size, cereals and orange juice would seem somewhat smarter. And probably, too, a vitamin concentrate, as the doctor prescribes.

For young or old, the safeguarding of health should be a No. 1 project. At the first suggestion of illness consult your physician. And, need we add, bring his prescriptions here for careful compounding. Class dismissed for today.

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