

THE GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1857)
Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office
Department, Ottawa.

The Island Guardian Publishing Co.
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Associate Editor, Frank Walker.

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than
the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1950

Aggressive Dairy Policies

Among the many admirable addresses
given at the Dairywomen's Association on
Tuesday, that of Mr. W. R. Shaw, Deputy
Minister of Agriculture, suggesting a num-
ber of important changes for the betterment
of the industry, was of outstanding interest.

The emphasis placed at the meeting on
the need of extensive sales promotion and of
a central co-operative buying agency indi-
cates that our dairy farmers are preparing
for a year of aggressive activity, which is a
matter of prime importance to this agricul-
tural Province.

As indicated by Mr. Shaw, our dairymen's
problems are Canada-wide. At the end of
November the holdings of storage stocks
were higher than that of the previous year
with approximately 67,296,000 lbs. of cream-
ery butter in storage, 48 million pounds of
which were held by the Dairy Products
Board alone. The domestic disappearance
of butter was about 46 million pounds less
than in 1948. The combined domestic dis-
appearance of butter and margarine was
about 389 million pounds or 20 million
pounds more than the disappearance of but-
ter alone in 1948.

Cheese production has accumulated to
the extent of 47,171,000 pounds in storage.
The prospect for an export market for
cheese is bright, and may reach as high as
90 million pounds. The price, however, will
undoubtedly be lower, possibly not higher
than twenty-six cents.

Provincially our dairy farmers have good
reason to be proud of their achievements
of the past year, which were reviewed ex-
tensively in the reports of the retiring pres-
ident, Mr. Earl Ings, and Dairy Superintendent
H. J. MacDonald. An able successor to
Mr. Ings is the new president, Mr. R. A.
Proffitt, under whose leadership the inter-
ests of the industry will unquestionably be
forwarded in every possible way during
1950.

U. S. Bases

The special rights which the United
States enjoys in Newfoundland in respect of
its bases there are certainly a limitation on
Canada's complete sovereignty over what is
now Canadian territory. That being so, it
is understandable that the ultra-nationalists
who have jealously opposed anything that
smacked of imperial domination should now
turn their attention to this fly in the oint-
ment of Canadian nationality. Negotiations
with the object of changing this aspect of
the 99-year leases are now going on within
the Joint Permanent Defence Board of Can-
ada and the United States and quite prop-
erly so. On our side of the discussions,
however, we should always remember that
we are the voluntary successors to the war-
time deal by which Britain got badly need-
ed destroyers and the United States ac-
quired rights to these and other bases. We
are bound by that agreement and should
strive to conscientiously carry it out. Any-
thing less, as for example the playing up of
stories of friction with the civil population,
would be a breach of national integrity
which would make territorial integrity not
worth having.

Bank Notes

It was, perhaps, inevitable with the
steady assumption of powers and duties by
government that the issue of paper currency
should become a state monopoly. On Janu-
ary 1st the Bank of Canada assumed liabil-
ity for the redemption of the outstanding
notes of the Canadian chartered banks, thus
completing a process which began with the
establishment of the central bank in 1935.

ply that could hardly have been obtained
in any other way. In times of expanding
trade the amount of money in circulation
could be vastly increased. When business
was depressed, the notes were presented to
the issuer for redemption and the notes
stayed out of circulation.

The advantage to small pioneer com-
munities was particularly great. To open a
small branch to take care of local banking
needs, all that was essential was a supply
of the bank's own notes which, as long as
they remained in the bank, represented only
so much stationery. Had each branch been
obliged to stock sufficient specie to take
care of its operations, there would have
been many a growing community without
adequate banking service.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Snow is all right at this season, but it
is possible in cities and towns to have a lit-
tle too much of a good thing.

Farmers are being gradually aroused to
the necessity of advertising their products
in competition with others. It is a splen-
did idea of the dairymen to start an organi-
zation to specialize and publicize Island
guaranteed products.

The grand jury's report is cause for con-
siderable satisfaction as to the maintenance
and operation of institutions within the
county. What is not so satisfactory is the
increasing numbers who must be accommo-
dated in each of them.

The Maritime delegation which waited
upon Trade Minister Howe and other mem-
bers of a cabinet committee must have im-
pressed upon him that the condition of the
pit-prop industry is far from what he pic-
tured it to be less than a year ago.

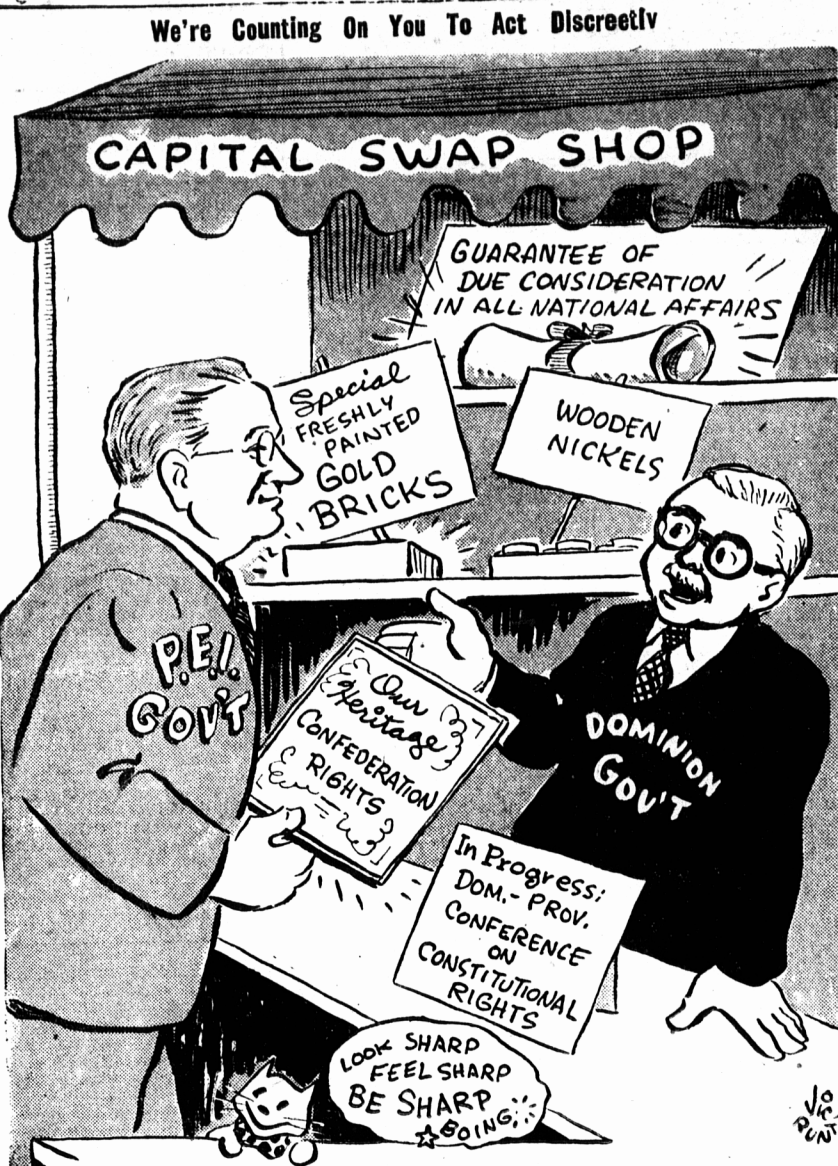
The Attlee Labour Government has defi-
nitely decided to take the plunge on their
record plus their promises. It will be an
intensely interesting and exciting campaign,
not only for the electors themselves but
for all free people everywhere concerned
over the prospects of free enterprise versus
socialism.

The reciprocal agreement between this
country and the U. S. for exchange of un-
employment insurance benefits to migrat-
ing workers is another reminder that the
movement across the border is not one way.
To many an American youth Canada shows
herself to be a land of opportunity, with, of
course, the occasional set-back.

Edmund Burke, British statesman, born
this date 1729; educated at Trinity College,
Dublin, he proceeded to Middle Temple,
London, only to abandon law for literary
work. Entering Parliament for Wendover,
he soon became prominent as the Whig leader
and defender. He was the greatest orator
and thinker of his party, and his speeches
were not merely weapons for the moment,
but permanent treasures of political wisdom.
Burke was a great man, despite some ec-
centricities and aberrations.

Mr. Duplessis shows excellent courage
in his attitude to the question of Govern-
ment attempts to go beyond the proper
function of Government in a free country
(says The Letter-Review). Quebec Hydro
was bought by the Liberal Government, so
called. Mr. Duplessis opposed public own-
ership. Taking office, the Quebec Premier
has actually insisted on an accounting sys-
tem by which Quebec Hydro must pay Pro-
vincial and municipal taxes, and even pay
the Province for water power rights, as
private companies do. This last item
amounts to \$20 million a year.

About 665 thousand acres of land in
Canada have been planted with some 665
million trees over the past 30 years. Nat-
ural regeneration is being relied on almost
entirely to ensure perpetual supplies of
wood, with planting given a comparatively
minor role by forest industries and govern-
ments, according to Norton J. Anderson,
vice-president and general manager of the
Canadian Forestry Association. Announcing
the results of a cross-country reforestation
survey conducted by the association, Mr.
Anderson said that the question of whether
Canada's forests were being successfully re-
stocked apparently hinged on logging meth-
ods. "If the right ones are employed and
other factors are favorable, there will be
prompt and good restocking with desirable
species of trees," he stated. "Sometimes
planting may be needed." Some doubt over
whether these favorable methods are being
methodically practised is reflected in recent
statements and actions on the forestry scene.
Mr. Anderson added. Operators and govern-
ments should be working together on a
plan that will make certain, as far as hu-
man judgment and scientific practice can
make it certain, that the forest will repro-
duce itself. To get results will require a
much greater re-investment in the forest



Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

STEAMER CAPE BRETON

"This steamer made her first
visit to Charlottetown on Satur-
day, having been dispatched from
Pictou that morning with the mail
and passengers, and the tide being
in her favour, she made the
passage with ease in five hours
and a-half. After remaining here
for twenty-four hours, she re-
turned to Pictou, crowded with
passengers. The Cape Breton is
a very fine looking schooner-rigged
vessel, and built of the best
seasoned English oak. Her length,
on deck, is 115 feet, and she is
propelled through the water by
two engines of 35 horse power
each. How she is to be employed
we have not heard, but from the
moment of her arrival in our har-
bour, a wish, we believe, very
generally prevailed, to have her
substituted for the Pocahontas, to
which vessel she is, in every re-
spect, immeasurably superior. A
vessel of the Cape Breton could,
with ease, make one trip to Miramichi
and two to Pictou within the week,
an object which the Legislature
of this Colony, and the public in
general, having long been most an-
xious to accomplish; whereas the
experiences of two Summers has
shown us that reliance cannot be
placed on the Pocahontas, for, even
setting aside her incapacity for
performing the voyage above de-
scribed within the time limited,
her frequent deviations from the
line between this and Pictou, how-
ever it might suit the conveni-
ence of her owners, has complet-
ely shaken all confidence in her
as a public vessel."
—Royal Gazette, Sept. 3, 1833.

The Coventry Cathedral

(J. B. Priestley in The Listener)
There is one decision recently
taken in war-torn Coventry
that I deplore. It is no business of
mine, but that fact never prevent-
ed me yet from doing my share
of deploring and condemning. It is
the decision to restore the cathed-
ral at Coventry. If this ruin were
mine I would leave it untouched.
We saw it about the middle of
the afternoon when the sky was
clear and very pale, a pure ele-
ment, far removed from this
world. Towards this sky the soire,
which by some curious chance was
neither blasted nor burnt, went
soaring. And against this sky and
within its luminous envelope, we
saw the roofless ruin of this noble
perpendicular church, its rust-col-
ored stone very warm in tone, al-
most glowing.
We stepped into light instead of
the familiar ecclesiastical dusk. At
a first rapid glance, this might
almost have been some Egyptian
or Greek temple. But then you
noticed the tall windows, although
they had no glass in them to hide
the pale radiance of the sky; the
broken pillars; the side chapels
and entrances to crypts; and all
the symbols of the Christian faith.
The city outside had vanished, and
was forgotten. There was nothing
but this ruin, rosy but infinitely
solemn, and the vast pearl of the
afternoon. It was very strange,
very beautiful.
In some such roofless glowing
place, under some desert sky but
yet with these familiar symbols
about them, the Early Christians
might have worshipped. We moved
forward, slowly, but not talking,
making as little sound as possible.
And then it was not only strange
and beautiful but also deeply mov-
ing. As I had ceased to credit

The United Nations And Jerusalem

(By W. N. Ewer)

The decision of the General As-
sembly on the future of Jerusa-
lem may bring the United Nations
to the most tangled and dangerous
situation of its existence. For the
Assembly has committed the or-
ganization to a policy which it
may be unable to carry out with-
out the use of armed forces which
it does not possess.
Danger is a very real one. And
Sir Alexander Cadogan's warning
in the discussion which preceded
the final vote in no way over-
estimated it.
The conception of the conver-
sion of Jerusalem and its environs
into a separate territory under
the direct administration of the
United Nations is one which has
immediate sentimental appeal to
immense numbers of Jews and
Christians. The feeling that it
is somehow wrong that the Holy
Places of Christendom should be
under the control of Moslem rulers
is as old as the first Crusade. Nor
would this sentiment be less af-
fected by the transfer of sov-
ereignty over these Holy Places
from a Moslem to a Jewish state.
The setting-up, on Crusader mod-
els, of a Christian Kingdom of
Jerusalem is clearly out of all
question. Therefore the solution
seems simple — the establish-
ment of a regime which would be
impartial vis-a-vis the three great
creeds which venerate Jerusalem —
and impartial too vis-a-vis the
various Christian churches
and it is an idea which has
an attraction for the Christian
churches and also for those who
look upon international control as
something desirable in itself.

But the plan entirely disregards
every practical difficulty and a
question of fundamental principle.
Firstly, the question of principle.
A regime which as is suggested
must be of its very nature undem-
ocratic. The international admin-
istration would be responsible not
to people under its rule but to a
body which, however august it
would be, in the eyes of the in-
habitants, essentially alien. It
would have to legislate by decree
and impose its decrees by force,
and that is inescapable. And it in-
volves, besides the question of
principle, a practical difficul-
ty.

First, the new area will be a
legal and administrative vacuum.
Part of it at present has the Is-
raeli code of law and the Israeli
administrative system; the other
part the laws and administration
of the Kingdom of Jordan. Neither
could be applied to the whole area
under its new regime.
What then would be the basic
laws, what the administrative sys-
tem of the territory of Jerusalem?
They must be devised by some in-
ternational body and presumably
approved by the trusteeship coun-
cil. But on what lines or what
principles? Even among democ-
racies there are vast differences
in legal structures and in methods
of administrative organization.
For a dozen men trained in dif-
ferent schools to agree upon codes
of law and upon a system of

Government for a non-democratic
regime would be difficult en-
ough; to convert their blue prints
into an efficiently functioning ad-
ministration even more difficult.

But the other difficulty, that of
imposing a new regime upon an
unwilling population, is even
greater. And there can be no ques-
tion that there would be unwilling-
ness. The Arab population
might sullenly acquiesce. The Jew
population would quite cer-
tainly show a determined oppo-
sition. There would be widespread
passive resistance.

The United Nations Admin-
istration would in fact be placed in
very much the same position as
the British Mandatory Adminis-
tration in Palestine in its last
years. It would be faced with the
choice of imposing its authority by
use of "force without stint" or
abandoning any attempt to rule
at all.

These ill consequences might
perhaps be averted if the Govern-
ments of Israel and Jordan would
co-operate with the United Nations
Administration. But that there
seems no possibility. These two
states are united in compromising
opposition to the whole plan —
though they are both prepared to
accept some scheme of interna-
tional supervision of the Holy
Places themselves. They may not
actively resist any action of any
United Nations authority. But they
will certainly do nothing to help,
and all they legally can to hinder,
the establishment and working of
the new regime.

103 TOO OLD — (AP)
—Mrs. Sarah A. Watson today ob-
served her 103rd birthday anni-
versary but said she doesn't ad-
vise anyone "to live that long."
Mrs. Watson said she doesn't
like it because in the last year her
eyesight and hearing has failed
somewhat and she has had "to
slow down."

Notes By The Way

Sicily boasts — or is burdened
by — a modern Jesse James who
has defied the Italian govern-
ment for three years. At times
3,000 police have hunted this ban-
dit chief, Salvatore Giuliano. Once
when the minister of interior of-
fered a reward for the outlaw,
Giuliano answered by offering a
reward of twice the size for cap-
ture of the minister. He has also
publicly offered three times a
policeman's pay to men who will
join his band. — Christian Science
Monitor.

Renfrew County has a great deal
of land which could well be used
for reforestation purposes, but
both farmers and municipalities
seem to be reluctant to do any-
thing about it, possibly because
there is no prospect of a quick re-
turn from the investment. What
farmers can do with small acreages
on their own farms many munici-
palities can and should do on a
larger scale. We would like to
see the county council embark on
a reforestation scheme, for we be-
lieve it would ultimately pay for
itself many times over, but it is
something that townships can do
too. — Pembroke Bulletin.

Six descendants of a king who
sent his 100 wives home when he
became a Christian and "started
to go to church in a top hat" have
arrived in Britain from the Sey-
chelles. Old King Prembeh I of
Ashanti could tell tales of the Sey-
chelles. He was exiled there in
1896 by the British, who were de-
termined to put a stop to his cruelties
and misgovernment in the
Gold Coast. He was there for 28
years. And a very pleasant exile
it was too. He had an official al-
lowance and a nice line on the
side with his rickshaws, which he
hired out to the local gentry. They
made him a magistrate. His jus-
tice might not have been all that
could be desired, but it worked.
Wrongdoers were fined in bottles
of rum, which ex-King P.'s court
attendants drank. In 1924 Britain
ever ready to forgive, approved
his return to Ashanti — as a
private person. — London Daily
Mail.

Looking at the photographs of
Prince Charles and his mother it
is surprising how fresh Princess
Elizabeth appears to be after a
year of almost ceaseless public
engagements. She could never
have undertaken so much if it were
not for the staff work of the Com-
ptroller of her Household, General
Sir Frederick Browning, who man-
ages all the details of her public
engagements. He came to the job
straight from the Army, and has
astonished older Courtiers by the
speed with which he has learn-
ed to combine tradition with in-
novation, and dignity with in-
formality on Royal occasions. Un-
doubtedly "B" Browning enjoys
his work and is helped in it by a
strong romantic streak in his na-
ture. And it was his admiration
for a romantic novel by Daphne
du Maurier that led him to sail his
yacht to Fowey to meet her and
offer her, first, his congratula-
tions and, later, his hand in mar-
riage. Years before they had any

thoughts of working in the Prin-
cess's Household, they named their
daughter Flavia — after the lovely
Princess of Ruritania in Anthony
Hope's novels. — London Observer.

It must be encouraging for city
travellers to learn that the Board
of Transportation will receive
\$382,500 this year from automatic
beverage machines which are be-
ing installed on all three subway
lines. This substantial sum is in-
dicative of a profound alteration
which is being made in our mode
of existence. The more abundant
life is moving underground; the
days when one entered the sub-
way merely to get a train are gone
for good. Nowadays we can eat,
drink and be more or less merry
in the subway; there are ma-
chines to serve cold soda in the
Summer time and hot coffee in the
Winter; there are three-dimen-
sional advertising signs to beguile
the impatient traveller; there are
pretty maps which, if they accom-
plish nothing else, at least tell
us where we are. — New York
Herald Tribune.

The Poet's Corner

FROM RABBI BEN EZRA
Not on the vulgar mass
Called 'work', must sentence pass.
Things done, that took the eye
and had their price;
O'er which, from level stand,
The low world laid its hand.
Found straightway to its mind,
could value in a trice;
But all the world's coarse thumb
And finger failed to plumb,
So passed in making up the main
account;
All instincts immature,
All purposes unsure,
That weighed not as his work yet
swelled the man's amount;
Thoughts hardly to be packed
Into a narrow act,
Fancies that broke through lan-
guage and escaped;
All I could never be,
All men ignored in me,
This, I was worth to God, whose
wheel the pitcher shaped.
—Robert Browning.

The Age-Old Story

And I will give them one heart,
And I will put a new spirit with-
in you; and I will take the stony
heart out of their flesh, and will
give them a heart of flesh; that
they may walk in my statutes, and
keep my commandments, and do
them. And they shall be My peo-
ple, and I will be their God.

EASTERN FORESTS

Burma is forested with govern-
ment reserves totalling 31,637
square miles.

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