

THE GUARDIAN

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1948

Canada's Recruiting Target

In view of the grave situation in Western
Europe it is not surprising to learn that Canada's
defense plans are being stepped up, and that an
urgent call has gone out from Defense
Minister Claxton for more recruits for the armed
services.

Now expected, in light of the unsettled
situation in Europe, is that present ceiling will
be virtually if not entirely removed, says the Post
writer. This is certainly true of the present
target figure of reserve strength. It will probably
be true also of the active forces, if, as and when
the actual recruitment starts to mount up to
anything like the present target or ceiling
figures.

Under the revised Militia Act of 1945,
there is presently a statutory limit of 30,000 on
the size of the Canadian Army. Before there
could be a "sky's the limit" policy for the army,
there would have to be a parliamentary or
statutory amendment to the Act. But since the
present actual strength of the Canadian army
is only 16,678, the problem should not arise
acutely for the time being.

The basic thinking of Canada's postwar
planning for the armed services is that there
should first be established in Canada a trained
nucleus around which forces could be enlarged
and which in itself would be available for
expansion in time of emergency.

It was argued that until this nucleus of
trained personnel, officers, equipment, etc., was
ready, it would not be wise to recruit a large
force or attempt to bring the services up to
their authorized strength. At present, the active
forces are close to 90% of that "target." There
has been a net increase of only 577 persons into
the three services since May 31 when figures as
to actual strength were given in the House by
Defense Minister Claxton.

In the reserve force, the army is presently
closest to its "target" with 34,000 out of the
47,000. Official announcement last week of
the removal entirely of any target on this or
other reserves, is taken to indicate there will
be a definite drive to step up very considerably
the total reserve strength. Authorized target
for naval reserve had been 4,400 until it was
stepped up to 7,500 for 1948-49. The air force
auxiliary is presently little better than a third
of its presently authorized target of 2,600.

No major change in Canadian defense
policy is contemplated as a result of these
presentations, despite the marked increase in
international tension in recent months. But one
result has apparently been to press forward
earlier plans for increasing service and reserve
personnel, now that facilities and establish-
ment are ready and available.

Butter Imports

As reported in Saturday's issue, the Dominion
Government has completed arrangements for
the purchase from Denmark of an additional
six million pounds of butter, bringing the
total amount to be imported to approximately
fifteen million pounds. This amount is
expected to take care of the minimum
requirements during the seasonal shortage in
this country. The first shipment will arrive in
October and the total quantity is to be delivered
in Canada by the end of January.

Since it became apparent some months ago
that butter would be in short supply in
Canada later in the year, there has been considerable
consternation among consumers and the
trade. The amount of the probable shortage
was known and it was not an ungrounded
fear. Normal distribution channels were disrupted
and often by-passed and there was keen
competition for all available supplies. As the
purchasing, storage and distribution of excess
summer make of butter for winter needs is a
complicated process even in normal times,
there was grave danger the whole system
would break down and that many sections
of Canada would be totally without
butter during the late winter months.

The situation was further complicated by
the contradictory statements issued to the
public. Minister of Agriculture Gardiner was
quoted as intimating that there was no cause
for alarm, while at the same time the National
Dairy Council was pressing the Government
in the strongest terms to obtain butter imports.
Evidently Mr. Gardiner's optimism was found
to be based on misinformation, for the action
taken through Mr. Howe, Minister of Trade
and Commerce, in arranging for the imports
plainly indicates that the Government has
accepted the Dairy Council's advice.

It is reassuring to note that under the
system set up for the distribution of butter
imports there is no chance for undue profits
being made, nor is it likely that such limited
imports will cause distress to producers. The
imported butter is to be sold to the trade at
wholesale ceiling prices by a Government agency
and only the normal mark-ups provided for
all butter sold will be allowed from then on.
This action protects the consumer from any
undue price increases.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The U. S.-Soviet crisis has made the
Conservative leader election take second place
in public interest.

The Dominion Civil Servants Federation's
efforts to gain a cost-of-living bonus for its
members are beginning to resemble an old time
political campaign, complete with public
speakers and even a red, white and blue
campaign button.

There will be no surprise that it was a
sergeant who turned out to be the most useful
member of the survivors of Manitoba's recent
aircraft crash. From time immemorial it has
been sergeants who have actually turned the
plans of their superiors into effective action,
or as often as not, carrying out their own
schemes.

Ottawa's decision to put a floor price
under Nova Scotia apples will be welcomed by
farmers of that Province. Like other
producers their present difficulties arise, not
from any defect in their own industry, but
from the financial policies pursued by this
country, so it is mere justice that they should
not be required to take the loss alone.

It was probably the only thing for the
Western powers to do, putting the problem
of the Berlin blockade up to the United
Nations when direct negotiation failed.
Surrender to Russian pressure would have
been disastrous. It will take both skill and
luck, however, to prevent that particular
issue from destroying U. N. itself.

Francis Turner Palgrave, English critic and
poet, son of Sir Francis Palgrave, English
historian, born this date 1824; was professor
of poetry at Oxford, 1886-95; author of
Idylls and Songs, Lyrical Poems, Visions of
England; also compiled the Golden Treasury
of English Lyrics: "Time's corrosive dew-drop
eats The giant warrior to a crust Of earth
in earth and rust in rust."

It has hitherto been an unheard of
experience for a politician's speech to silence a
chime of bells, but it happened at Niagara
Falls the other evening, and Premier the Hon.
Col. George Drew was the one to do it. He
was speaking to the delegates to the
Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association
when the town's carillon began its nightly
recital. This was more than the
newspaper men could stand, so the
carillon was hastily induced to postpone its
programme till the Premier had finished.

Nine years ago, on September 28, 1939,
the late Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, then
Minister of National Defence, announced that
the 1st Canadian Division was shortly to
proceed overseas and that the 2nd Canadian
Division was to stand by. Non-Permanent
Active Militia units all over Canada were
mobilizing daily and the coastal defences
were manned. Later, on December 17, 1939,
7,500 men of the 1st Canadian Division
landed in Scotland, the vanguard of
more than 335,000 Canadian soldiers
who the war was to bring thither during
the next five years.

Sir Stafford Cripps was backed up in
the British House of Commons when Mr.
Douglas Jay, Economic Secretary to the
Treasury stated that Britain spent more
than half her first instalment of European
Recovery Program money in Canada.
The first allotment was \$219,000,000,
of which Canada got \$144,000,000,
including \$95,000,000 for wheat and flour,
\$28,000,000 for bacon, and \$21,000,000 for
non-ferrous metals, Mr. Jay said. Only
\$22,000,000 was spent in United States,
of which \$16,000,000 went for tobacco
and \$6,000,000 for non-ferrous metals.

An embargo has been placed on the
shipment of livestock from Manitoba to
U. S. The reasons for the embargo,
livestock men said, were the arrival at
major United States stockyards, of
129,000 head of cattle for sale, falling
prices in U. S. markets and indifference
of U. S. buyers to purchase stock selling
at prevailing high prices. Dealers said
it was impossible to predict which way
prices would go. A total of 27,000
head of cattle, including 4,000 calves,
have been shipped from Manitoba to
the United States since the lifting of the
cattle embargo Aug. 16. Union Stock
Yard officials said. Latest figure for the
number shipped from the Dominion is
60,000. Approximately 400 carloads
have been leaving Winnipeg weekly since
the embargo was lifted, with one of the
largest shipments leaving last Saturday
when more than 2,500 head in 91 cars
crossed the border. Officials said
animals exported are tested for
tuberculosis and Bang's disease.

The rearming scheme in Britain is
causing a further curtailment of their
consuming goods. Britons will pay
in further restrictions on domestic
supplies for the nation's rearmament
efforts. A slow-down in all
construction, including the housing
program and in production of major
home appliances such as stoves,
boilers and water heaters, as well
as a cut in the number of automobiles
destined for home use, has already
been planned. According to executives
of the Ministry of Supply, the British
Board of Trade and of the Treasury,
the government is confident it can
superimpose an increased rate of
armament output on the export
production drive, but to do so it will
have to call for additional sacrifices
from the British people. So far only
steel supplies seem to have been
singled out for curtailment, but as
munitions production expands,
home supplies of textiles of all kinds,
radio and electrical appliances and
household utensils will be cut back.



PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the
discussion by correspondents
of questions of interest. The
Guardian does not necessarily
endorse the opinion of
correspondents.

RUSTICO HISTORIC SITE

Sir - It might be interesting
to your readers to learn that
Rustico has a historic site located
at Winter River which was
occupied during the French
regime by a French resident
whose name was pronounced
Rustico, after whom the
Rustico's and harbor surround-
ing their shores were named,
according to Warburton's History
of Prince Edward Island. This
place was afterwards known as
the Stevenson mill property. The
mill has disappeared but
followers of Isaac Walton like
myself with rod and line still
fish there from the bank of
the old mill dam.

This place had grown
shabbily during the war years
but last autumn the house
looked in real distress, about
two feet in the air with no
foundation. The scene is
changed; the house on a
new concrete foundation with
basement windows, and a new
sun-porch, along with the
other buildings altered-white
with roofs newly topped with
red asphalt shingles - green
lawn and roadway approaches
clipped - new made circular
driveway on open ground
and location of the place, and
ornamental trees planted to
replace the old ones. All these
improvements have changed
the drabness of this place and
made it beautiful. With the
pond raised there could be
an abundance of trout to
interest tourists visiting the
National Park area. Viewed
from the air or its various
roadway approaches, it is the
beauty spot of Rustico.

Another old site in the
district that has been revived
is the old Cymbric race track
which ceased to operate
over fifty years ago. It has
now blossomed forth as the
new Parkway race track where
a very successful comeback
was made on Sept. 8th. Credit
is due to the enterprising
merchant, Mr. A.P. Gallant
of Rustico as race fans from
far and near gathered to
view the performance of
some of the best race horses
in the province.

I am, Sir, etc.,
OBSERVER

The Age-Old Story

What man is he that
desireth life, and loveth many
days, that he may see good?
Keep thy tongue from evil,
and thy lips from speaking
guile; depart from evil and
do good, seek peace and
pursue it. - Thou shalt come
in like a shower of corn
cometh in his season.

LOTS OF GAME BIRDS

REGINA - (CP) - Hunters
invading the Saskatchewan
marshlands will find a plentiful
supply of birds this year, it
was announced recently. The
province's game branch said
there will be no scarcity
of ducks or geese.

Distribution Of Aid For European Recovery

(United Kingdom Information)

Provisional agreement on the
division of direct American dollar
aid for the first year ending June
30th, 1949, was made by the
Council of the Organization for
European Economic Co-operation
in Paris, last Saturday night.

Britain will receive the largest
share of direct aid with a total of
\$1,235,000,000 out of a total of \$4,
875,000,000. At the same time
Britain is the biggest contributor
under the intra-European pay-
ments scheme.

Division of the \$4,875,000,000 aid
among the participating countries
for the year July 1st, 1948 to June
30th, 1949, agreed by the Council
is as follows: Austria, \$217,000,000;
Belgium and Luxembourg, \$250,000,
000; Denmark, \$130,000,000; France,
\$582,000,000; Greece, \$146,000,000;
Ireland, \$79,000,000; Iceland, \$11,
000,000; Italy, \$601,000,000; The
Netherlands, \$496,000,000; Norway,
\$84,000,000; the United Kingdom,
\$1,235,000,000; Sweden, \$47,000,000;
Switzerland, \$18,000,000; Turkey, \$50,
000,000; Bizone, \$414,000,000; French
Zone, \$100,000,000.

Under the terms of the Econ-
omic Co-operation Act, the final
decision of the division of aid
among participating countries
rests with the Economic Co-operation
Administration, so that no
allocation can be regarded as de-
finite until approved by Mr. Paul
Hoffman, the Administrator. As
the Administration has been in
close touch with the participating
countries in their negotiations,
there is every reason to believe
that American sanction of the
agreement will be forthcoming.

Intra-European Payments Scheme

The countries' own assessments
in their own programmes of their
essential needs of dollar supplies
under E. R. P. came out at \$1,200,
000,000 worth more than the aid
available. The inevitable reductions
have now been accepted after
most difficult negotiations by all
with certain reservations. Acceptance
was helped by the creation of
the intra-European Payments
Scheme by which participating
European countries help each
other.

Provisional agreement on the
intra-European Payments Scheme
has been reached. The following
list of contributions and drawing
rights has been released by the
Council: (a) Net contributions of
net creditor countries - Belgium,
\$207,500,000; Italy, \$20,300,000;
Sweden, \$25,000,000; Turkey, \$19,700,000;
the United Kingdom, \$282,000,000;
Bizone, \$10,200,000, total \$674,700,
000. (b) Net drawing rights of net
debtor countries - Austria, \$63,
500,000; Denmark, \$6,800,000; France,
\$323,300,000; Greece, \$86,800,000;
the Netherlands, \$71,700,000; Norway,
\$31,800,000; French Zone, \$800,000;
total \$894,700,000. Contributions by
the creditor countries are not being
made in dollars but in the
currency of the country concerned.

United Kingdom's Large Contribution

The United Kingdom is by far
the largest contributor to the
payments scheme. She is contrib-
uting \$2,000,000,000 worth of aid
in the form of drawing rights
available to European countries.
This represents a very large-scale
effort. It is accompanied by risks
which, however, Britain accepts
for the sake of the prospect of re-
viving the whole Western European
Economy. Britain's contribution
is made up of the following net grants:
France \$200,000,000, Italy and
Austria \$25,000,000 each, Bizone
\$46,500,000, French Zone \$5,500,000
and Greece \$10,000,000. Britain is
thus making a total contribution
to the payments

Notes By The Way

A truck driver who failed to
give a signal before making a left-
hand turn in Toronto now finds
that his omission will cost about
\$8,000. There are far too many
motorists who do not understand
the necessity of signalling their
intentions, and we feel that an oc-
casional police check would refresh
their memories. - Peterborough
Examiner.

Guests should be considerate,
and if they are, they will do
what they can to help the hostess
out with the rationing. Packing a
box to give to one's hostess on ar-
rival is an act that will be appre-
ciated. A tin of jam, some custard
powder, a tin or two of soup, fish
paste, a tin of mixed vegetables, a
tin of milk, one or two sponge
pudding mixtures, will go a long
way to helping her out. Saccharine
should be brought and one's own
soap. Emergency rations will pro-
vide for the rest of the meals dur-
ing one's stay. Electric light and
gas cost more now and the guest
should see that lights are not left
burning unnecessarily. - Edinburgh
Scotsman.

It has been 159 years since the
mutineers of HMS Bounty set sail
on little Pitcairn Island in the far
Pacific. They mated with native
women made some sort of a living
and were not discovered by outsiders
until 1808. The only mutineer still
alive, old John Adams, was
teaching the children to read out
of the ship's Bible and to write
with quill pens that had belonged
to Captain Bligh himself. There-
fore, education on Pitcairn Island
was not much better than in the
past. Teachers were natives
trained by missionaries and paid
\$20 to \$40 a year. That system
went lastly along until recent years
when the Pitcairners found them-
selves rich. Money was rolling in
from the sale of island postage
stamps to collectors all over the
world. Perhaps an easier way to
make money never existed for
people who have never had much
desire to work hard anyway. -
Calgary Albertan.

Hamilton is taking action to
wipe out the pigeons in two of its
parks with the offer of 10 cents
per pigeon eliminated. Under the
plan it is estimated that over
\$1,000 will be paid in bounties on
the birds which have become great
pests. In Owen Sound the nu-
merous pigeons are rolling in.
Therefore shooting is out of the
question. Rather it is desirable
that their breeding places be
cleaned out as much as possible,
that nests and eggs be destroyed
at every opportunity and that
birds be trapped and disposed of
where possible. The pigeons are
dirty and vermin carrying. Side-
walks, buildings, awnings, etc.,
all grow 648 bushels, averaging 44
bushels to the acre on his father's
farm near here.

When hordes of grasshoppers in-
vaded downtown Montreal recent-
ly they just had to be Saskatche-
wan grasshoppers. The Montreal-
ers were told that even the grass-
hoppers were migrating from this
province and that things were at
a pretty low ebb out in Douglas-
land when the hoppers were op-
ping it or wing away from Sas-
katchewan. This may make good
reading down in Montreal, particu-
larly along St. James street, but
the invading hoppers did not come
from Saskatchewan. In the first
place, our native hoppers are far
too cunning to ever desert the suc-
cumbent grain fields and roadsides
way to helping her out. Saccharine
of Saskatchewan for the hard ce-
ment on Montreal streets. If we
were told that Saskatchewan hop-
pers had been found in the luxur-
iant pasture lands and woodlots
of the Eastern Ontario counties,
we'd be more inclined to believe
the story. But to tell us that a
socialist-bred Saskatchewan grass-
hopper would get his navigation
signals so mixed that he'd land
down among the money-baron's is
asking us to stretch our credulity
too far. - Moose Jaw Times-Her-
ald.

Last Winter Colonel James Cow-
ard, Air Attache at the U. S. Em-
bassy in Baghdad, took off from
Frankfurt in a C-47 to fly back
to his post. Aboard were three
crew members and two boxer dogs
that Coward had bought. Coward
wanted to refuel in Athens, but
he left them in the plane. Anas-
tolian peasants saw an airplane
come through a narrow opening
in the hills, soar down a long val-
ley until it approached a moun-
tain closing the end, make an
180-degree turn and glide back up
the valley until it landed in a
flat field. When the peasants
reached the plane, they found only
two dogs inside. The word was
spread through the hills of Ana-
stolia. Turks stride with new con-
fidence along the banks of the
swift Kizil Irmak. They know now
that the Russians cannot win.
Have not the incredible Americans
trained dogs to fly airplanes? -
Time Magazine.

STUDENT FARMER

DRUMHELLER, Alta. - (CP) -
Francis Cripps, a high school
student and member of the Drum-
heller Junior Wheat Club, has
suffer from their presence. Lice
from them have been known to

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