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

CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 1948

The Berlin Airlift

It is anticipated at Ottawa that the breakdown of the Western-Russian negotiations may involve the sending of Canadian transport planes or airmen—or both—to take part in the international aerial effort to meet the Soviet land blockade.

Russia's land blockade of Berlin has now lasted three months. It is a safe assumption that Moscow thought it would have starved Berlin into submission long before this and compelled the western powers to accept a German settlement dictated by Russia and based upon the blackmail of human suffering.

When the blockade began, there was just over a month's supplies in the beleaguered city in possession of the French, British and U.S. military authorities. Today there still are reserve supplies that can last for thirty days or so in an emergency, and daily shipments by air are growing steadily.

The minimum supplies needed by western Berlin amount to 4,000 tons daily. Recently the daily average has been 500 tons above that target.

The most serious problem now, as winter approaches, is that of fuel. It is much easier to drop food from the sky than coal. Yet even this problem, on which the Russians still believe the air lift will disintegrate, shows signs of being mastered.

Rhodes Scholarships

This month nine young Canadians are leaving for Oxford University to take up the Rhodes Scholarships to which they were appointed almost a year ago. With the single exception of Prince Edward Island they are representative of all Provinces of Canada; two are from Quebec, two from Ontario and one each from the other Provinces.

The scholarships are regarded as the best plum in the academic field. They are tenable at Oxford and are for the normal value of £400. However, living costs have necessitated temporary additional grants to bring this sum up to £500.

Best known Prince Edward Island Rhodes Scholar of other years is our present Chief Justice and former Premier, Hon. Thane A. Campbell, LL.D. (1917).

W. E. Cameron (1904), principal of St. Mary's College, Calgary, died 1933; L. Brehaut (1905), educationist, for five years professor of Greek at University of Saskatchewan; A. G. Cameron (1906), lawyer, British Columbia; R. A. D. Gillis (1907) physician, Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. Leitch (1908), educationist; J. Daly (1909), formerly dean of College of Medicine, University of Detroit, and later of Toronto; D. C. Harvey (1910), provincial archivist for Nova Scotia, former history professor at Universities of Manitoba and British Columbia, author of "The French Regime in Prince Edward Island" and other historical works; H. C. Warburton (1911), drowned in November, 1917,

on active service in Nigeria; A. L. Collett (1913), died of wounds on active service, September, 1917; A. T. Seaman (1914) Canadian Civil Service; C. A. Paoli (1915), did not take up scholarship; C. A. Simpson (1916) for five years Rector of St. Alban's Church, Woodside, N.S., later Professor at General Theological Seminary, New York; J. W. Godfrey, barrister and lecturer at Dalhousie University; J. J. R. H. Fleming (1920), former professor at St. Dunstons University and teacher at Royal Military College, Kingston, died in motor accident August 1923; Edgar McInnes (1923), head of Department of History, Toronto University; R. H. Norton (1925), Professor of History at Grinnell College, Iowa. There seems to have been no Prince Edward Island appointment since the latter date.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The end of a brilliant month with four days exception.

Premier Jones in Ottawa, though not for the Conservative Convention, seems to think Mr. John Diefenbaker would be a better choice for Conservative Leader than Premier Drew, though, for his own part, he would prefer a horseman of the type of his neighbor, Mr. Willard Kelly.

Her Excellency Viscountess Alexander of Tunis, wife of the Governor General and Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec will receive honorary degrees of LL.D. from McGill University at the annual Founder's Day Convocation on Oct. 6.

Prime Minister King spoke for Canada at the General Assembly of the United Nations on Tuesday and he carried a message which should increase the respect with which this country is viewed by other nations.

It is the old story—taxes once imposed come to stay. Revenue Minister J. J. McCann stated in Halifax the war-born "pay-as-you-owe" system of income tax collection, instituted during the war, will probably continue. He said the same methods will be used in Newfoundland when the colony is admitted to confederation.

The Progressive-Conservative national convention formally opens today. Picking a leader is of course the convention's most publicized task. Perhaps of even greater importance is its work on resolutions, defining the Party's stand on the many vital questions of the day.

Charlottetown citizens will soon have the opportunity of regularly donating blood for the saving of civilian lives as they did for servicemen in wartime. Also, they will have the assurance that should they need it blood will be immediately available to save their own lives.

The General Council of the United Church has good reason for protesting against a reported proposal of Ottawa to cancel income tax exemptions on clergymen's homes. The manse, rectory or parsonage is another field of the clergyman's labours which he is as much required to use as the doctor's clinic.

The Maritimes are so accustomed to the process of losing by the movement of emigrants that the Minister of Veterans Affairs' call for immigration from Northern Europe and the British Isles is a little startling. The Hon. Milton F. Gregg, V. C. was suggesting a practical way to Maritime prosperity. We certainly have the resources to support a much greater population and we will never develop industry to any extent until we have a local market.

Earl Roberts of Kandahar, V.C., 1st Earl, British soldier, born this date 1852. Distinguished himself in India where in the Indian mutiny he won the V.C. at Khudogari in January 1858. He played a leading part in all succeeding wars down to Great War I. When the Indian soldiers arrived on the Western Front he said: "I must go and see the Indian soldiers; it is the most useful thing I can do at this moment." He arrived in France, Nov. 11, 1914, saw the soldiers next day, but contracted a chill, and died within sound of the guns at 8 P.M. on Saturday, November 14. He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Many will be sorry to learn that Mr. George Black, veteran member of Parliament for the Yukon, plans to retire from the political field. "I'm going to settle down to my law practice in Whitehorse," he said in an interview. "Now that they've enlarged the Yukon constituency to include the Mackenzie riding, it's too big for one man." A Yukon pioneer, Mr. Black, now 75 years old, arrived in Ottawa for the Progressive Conservative convention. He was first elected to the House of Commons as a Conservative member in 1921, and during a lengthy illness was represented in the House by his wife, Margaret Ann Black. She was elected in the 1935 general election, retiring in 1940. In the same year, Mr. Black was re-elected.

Mr. Hamming will be pleased to learn that Nova Scotia is taking his advice with regard to agricultural development. An extensive scheme aimed at making Nova Scotia self-sufficient in dairy production is in the experimental stage at Kentville agricultural college. Under the new program high-protein feed, needed to produce dairy products, hogs, poultry, etc. in quantity and quality, would be grown right on the spot. This would remove the necessity of following the costly procedure of importing feed grains from central and western Canada—a procedure involving high costs for the grain itself and also increased freight rate costs. If the program gets results—and early indications are that it will—the province would find it cheaper to produce its own beef, pork, butter, milk and eggs than import them from other provinces. Mr. Hamming in our columns, has advocated such a policy.



Stafford Cripps' Address At Margate

"We have no more resources of manpower to throw in to increase our production—and yet we must increase it, at all costs, as we must continue increasing our exports to close the gap and we must make more for the home market both to take the place of imports that we do not buy to help balance our accounts and to improve our standard of living."

"We are some way along the road to recovery and we mustn't let up at this stage—we must persist in those policies that have proved so successful over the last 12 months."

"But now a new stage in our efforts has to be developed. We have used all our manpower and even imported quite a lot to help us from Europe. We must remember that we are not paying our way internationally—we are buying a great deal more of our necessities than we are able to pay for out of our own production effort."

"That is why I am glad that the T. U. C. and the P. L. are taking steps to organize parallel and co-ordinated action in all our principal industries to bring home to every unit of production, big and small, the need to match up their performance to the best in the industry."

"I am very conscious of the difficulties that there are because of old-fashioned buildings, out-of-date machinery and, sometimes, shortages of raw materials. These are part of the difficulties through which we have to battle. We plan this year to spend something like £2,000 million on capital investment in this country—we can't squeeze out any more either in materials like steel and timber or in manpower if we are to keep ourselves going with foodstuffs and raw materials by our exports—as we must. It is undoubtedly a great handicap that we can't have the most up-to-date buildings and machinery—as one day we will have for all our industries. It is a grave disadvantage too that we can't have all the pipe lines full of raw materials so there is never any need to hold up production or slow down the flow. We've done our best in these matters, limiting our effort only by the need to feed our people."

"But these limitations must not be allowed to become an excuse for doing nothing. We all know that a great deal can still be done to increase productivity in most industries without any considerable new capital expenditure and with the existing manpower that is available. You only have to compare the best with the worst production units to realize how much increase in production there could be if all were up to the standard of the best, and that is no Utopian or unobtainable standard. It is what is in fact being accomplished day by day in this country already. It is only those most backward units that are holding us back. The only way to increase production is to make other people work harder and longer hours. That is not intelligence, it is laziness of mind."

"So what I want to ask you to do is to turn your minds to this all-important problem in which you, as a body of leaders both to the whole Trade Union movement and in your separate unions, can do so much."

"The time has not yet come when we can say with confidence and with pride—as we shall one day—that we have not only brought out our own full recovery after the years of war devastation."

The Poet's Corner

GAMBLER'S CHART

None can guess the future—nor the strong. Nor yet the crafty nor the careful wise. None can predict tomorrow's sun's sure rise Upon his vision, nor the sight of long Blue shadows marking this day's end. Brief moment may be always... To old age, sitting slushy in the sun. Nodding fantastic dreams of past delight. Into the strange uncertain are we born. No minute ours past what the clock ticks now. We shut our ears against the distance now. And find within ourselves courage—will To map our course across a star-capped hill. —Dorothy Bolcourt in The Lantern.

Sausage in History

(Winnipeg Free Press) In Jericho street, London, the other day, a commemorative plaque was unveiled to Thomas Wall, who was born there in 1846 and who is known to history as the man who made sausages a popular food. Thomas Wall, undoubtedly inherited a certain skill with sausages, his grandfather, Richard Wall, having held the royal appointment of "pork-in-ordinary" to King William IV. Thomas Wall inherited the pork business when sausages were a luxury for the few. At his death and largely because of his efforts sausages had become a common dish in a commonplace way. Mr. Wall made a fortune and gave large sums of money to good causes. Perhaps unjustly, he is remembered more for his gifts than for his sausages.

It is interesting to note, in the discussion of the Wall plaque, that sausages were first recorded in England in 1450. The sausages of that day, says the Manchester Guardian, was made of ground pork and eggs, encased in a capon's neck, the whole, "varnished with batter of eggs and flour to serve in hall or else in bower."

tion but also that we have played a large part in helping the rest of the world to that recovery. We must still exercise the restraints and make the efforts that are essential to our continued progress. But there is now this difference; we know that the methods we have employed are succeeding—we have the concrete evidence of the progress of the last 9 months—we know that if we persist in these same policies we can get through our difficulties. The price may appear to some people to be high, but the price of freedom and independence and a decent standard of living in the not distant future is indeed worth a great price.

"Let us then throw all our energies and brains into this determined attack upon productivity so that we may the more speedily accomplish the honour and dignity of our economic independence and the higher standards which the workers certainly deserve but which as yet we cannot afford."

USE FARM PRODUCTS

The candy industry uses about 80 varieties of farm products.

Notes By The Way

Then there was the goat which became delinquent through eating comic books.—Edmonton Journal.

If there are degrees of success, surely priority must be given that which is won the hard way—by the local boy who remained local.—Winnipeg Tribune.

We are escapists. We are ready to do anything that will keep us from thinking about what may happen to us, or from taking part in the planning to prevent such things from happening. We put those things aside and adopt the attitude of crossing the bridge when we come to it, but we're terribly concerned about the snake and the spiders.—Moose Jaw Times-Herald.

The longer I write a column, the less anything surprises me. For example a young lady called, asked if I could tell her where to find a chimney sweep. I couldn't, but maybe you can. It's important to the young lady. She's marrying an Englishman shortly. In England, she says, it's considered lucky to have a chimney sweep attend a wedding. Naturally she wants to start with all the luck possible.—By Mark Belaire in Detroit Free Press.

A reckless driver who pushed his car up to 70 miles an hour on Sherbrooke Street, was fined \$50 by Chief Recorder Amedee Thouin. The driver said he was in a hurry to keep a date. The Recorder cooled him off with a stiff fine. This is the kind of treatment which, we hope, will be steadily applied to traffic offenders who endanger the lives of their fellow-citizens. Congratulations to Chief Recorder Thouin. May he and his fellow magistrates keep up the good work.—Montreal Star.

The echoes still ring from learned explanations why no vehicle occupied by man could move faster than sound. Yet planes have done that little thing, not once but several times. The fastest plane is a high general and a high admiral agreed with the head of a foremost aircraft factory that, within five to seven years, man will fly at a speed between one and two thousand miles an hour. If you have no pen and paper handy, that is a speed of from 17 to 33 miles a minute. All that delays us, says the admiral, is engine power. Air experts now talk without blushes about using atomic fission to power airplanes, which would provide power beyond the wildest dreams of man prior to 1945. As Hamlet remarked: There are more things in Heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy.—Calgary Albertan.

To the bystander, arguments about the effect on levels on the Great Lakes of additional waters from two rivers are puzzling. It makes a mental note of the fact that the water that flows into the lakes joins the Atlantic through the St. Lawrence river, and wonders why the extra water should not raise the level of the Atlantic ocean rather than the lakes themselves. He can find it easy to understand how a diversion of Lake Superior water might lower the level of Lake Erie but for the life of him he cannot see how extra water in Lake Superior can raise levels of the lower lakes—unless the St. Lawrence were dammed in some way. Then, as if to confirm his unscientific thinking, he reads in the newspaper that Lake Ontario waters have been lower—in the past year or two—in spite of the diversions into Lake Superior.—Fort William Times Journal.

The International Peace Garden was designed as a monument to those who fell in two world wars and as a living reminder of the cause of international peace. The idea was conceived by Henry J. Moore, a leading horticulturist who died a few years ago. He urged the creation of a great garden in the centre of the continent dedicated to peace. The Turtle Mountain site of the Garden, south of Boissevain, is only 40 miles from

fact all along to Town, we see not disappearing the unsightly makeshifts that are always attendant upon the commencement of civilization. The log houses and barns have given way to well built and well painted frame buildings. About a mile from the place where you stop to bait in Tryon, in the midst of the woods, you come across an old dead tree (rampikes we call them) upon which at about 15 or 20 feet from the ground, you see projecting from it, on the one side, a sign board, and on the other, something like the old brass drums that were formerly used in the army; upon nearer inspection, however, the sign bears the name of "Webster", and the brass drum turns out to be the sign of the Golden Cheese; the blue ends being indicative, I presume, of the richness of the article within, which is painted the address of the owner, and the weight, etc. On the side of the cottage near to this old tree, there is a long blackboard, signifying that all sorts of ham, bacon and cheese are to be had within, together with reindeer's tongue; on applying for the ninety per cent of the article mentioned, I was told that they had been left behind, somewhere in Lincolnshire, I believe.

—From a letter by John Lawson Esq., in the Royal Gazette, 1851.

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. L.)

OLD INN SIGN

"At Bedeque and Tryon, and in fact all along to Town, we see not disappearing the unsightly makeshifts that are always attendant upon the commencement of civilization. The log houses and barns have given way to well built and well painted frame buildings. About a mile from the place where you stop to bait in Tryon, in the midst of the woods, you come across an old dead tree (rampikes we call them) upon which at about 15 or 20 feet from the ground, you see projecting from it, on the one side, a sign board, and on the other, something like the old brass drums that were formerly used in the army; upon nearer inspection, however, the sign bears the name of "Webster", and the brass drum turns out to be the sign of the Golden Cheese; the blue ends being indicative, I presume, of the richness of the article within, which is painted the address of the owner, and the weight, etc. On the side of the cottage near to this old tree, there is a long blackboard, signifying that all sorts of ham, bacon and cheese are to be had within, together with reindeer's tongue; on applying for the ninety per cent of the article mentioned, I was told that they had been left behind, somewhere in Lincolnshire, I believe.

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The Age-Old Story

Who forgiveth all thine iniquities, who healeth all thy diseases, who redeemeth thy life from destruction, who satisfieth thy mouth with good things, that thy youth is renewed like the eagle?

YOUR APPEARANCE COUNTS

Because people are inclined to judge by appearance, it is important that you wear clothes in keeping with your business and social stature.

J. P. MACPHERSON & SON

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