

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1946

Congratulations To Mr. King

It is not necessary to express wholehearted approval of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King's regime and policies in joining with others in congratulating him on today entering his twentieth year as Prime Minister. He has created a record in this respect for this country, and, if he be spared to live out his present ministry, one for the British Empire, including the Mother Country, as well. He was chosen Liberal leader in succession to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Aug. 7, 1919, and, thanks to Prince County providing him with a seat, became Prime Minister two years later in succession to the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. He has held that position ever since, except from June 28th to Sept. 25, when he created a constitutional crisis, and from August 7, 1930 to Oct. 23, 1935, when the reins of government were held by the present Lord Bennett. The almost unique event was celebrated in London Saturday when Mr. King was the guest of honour at a banquet of Empire statesmen at historic No. 10 Downing Street.

Premier Attlee's Advice

Those Premiers who were hesitant about allowing the spotlight of publicity to play on the Dominion-Provincial Conference, and who voiced a preference for holding the proceedings in camera, should ponder the words recently spoken by Prime Minister Attlee of Great Britain. Addressing the first post-war Imperial press conference in London the other day, Mr. Attlee emphasized that "no true interest of ordinary people was ever hampered by letting the truth be known." By placing all the facts before the people, "and not simply those which support one particular case," they could best "secure and preserve the utmost possible understanding." He said much more to this effect, his theme being that no cause of genuine merit was ever hurt by the truth. "In a democratic approach to the problems, which I believe to be the only approach which holds out real hope for the world," Mr. Attlee declared, "there is no freedom more important than this. For it is a freedom which belongs not only to the press, but to the public whose agents in this matter the newspapers are: it is the freedom to be given the facts, national and international, on which sound judgment can be formed. Sometimes the newspapers' appetite for facts may prove embarrassing to the politicians. But so long as you stick to facts we have no complaint. The opinions you express on the basis of these facts are your own affair. We can have no complaint if we do not agree with them; we only have a right to complain and the public has a right to complain when the facts are twisted or invented or when there are omissions which distort the whole picture." If every politician would bear these statements in mind, there would be fewer hole-in-corner transactions and a greater likelihood of the public knowing about, and sympathizing with, the viewpoint of our men in public life. That applies to provincial and civic, as well as Federal, politics.

Empire Wide Publicity

"Where in Canada can you find a replica of the Devon of Old England with its undulating hills, gorgeous meadows and profusion of colour? Visit the Island Province of the Dominion—Prince Edward Island." Such is the introduction to an excellent article on this Province by Claude Laing Fisher appearing in the Empire Digest, a magazine devoted to achieving "a better knowledge and understanding of the British Commonwealth and Empire, its peoples, forms of government, aims and ideals." This is a really first-class publication—writers of such repute as C. E. M. Joad and E. M. Forster are contributors to the current issue—and it circulates widely throughout the English-speaking world. The article on Prince Edward Island is illustrated with pictures supplied by the P. E. I. Travel Bureau, including a double-page one occupying the centre of the magazine, showing a busy shipping scene at Murray Harbour. The other views are of the Lake of Shining Water, the Prince of Wales College, and the lobster fishing industry. The writer was assisted by local individuals but he seems to have gathered some at least of his information at first hand; for he notes that in a cemetery at Souris there is a monument to the memory of a lady, a native of Lochaber, Scotland, who, the inscription says, "was honoured with having the first dance with King George III at the Royal Ball in Edinburgh in 1818." Mr. Fisher begs leave to differ with the epitaph. "It is too bad to disturb such an effort to perpetuate the memory of the lady and the dance with Royalty," he says, "but, sad to relate, in 1818 poor old King George III was well over 80 years of age, uncertain on his feet and had been for some years hopelessly insane. He was never allowed out of the sight of his male attendants and if he danced at all on his unsteady legs it was in the scuffles with his attendants who attempted to restrain him in his

enfeebled outbursts. Moreover, there was not even a Royal Ball in Edinburgh in 1818 where the old King might have been represented by proxy."

All this is by the way. The writer evidently has nothing but admiration for our Island tourist attractions and farming and fishing advantages. Characteristic is his comment on "the famous Malpeque oysters recovered from the ocean beds on the North Coast," which he describes as being "superior to the more popularly known 'blue points' of the New England coast," and as being "quite equal in flavour to the celebrated Whitstable oysters of the east coast of England" and with "a firmer texture." We couldn't ask for any better publicity than this, and we certainly couldn't get it if we did.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"Many happy returns" for His Majesty. General Crerar is to be honoured by Oxford University on 26th inst. by the bestowal of the honorary degree of LL.D.

The returned men at present located at Maple Hills are peremptorily told they must get out by Sept. 15, yet nothing is being done to provide a community scheme under the National Housing Act. This Province is the only one which has failed in this respect.

According to Agricultural Minister Kennedy of Ontario, the price of eggs has advanced only nine cents a dozen since 1938, the price of butter by only 8 or 9 cents a pound, and the retail price of milk is exactly the same today as it was in the year prior to the outbreak of war. But labor costs are just about double what they were in 1938. Machinery and everything else the farmer has to buy has increased in cost.

Apropos Mr. Churchill's warning, the democracies fought Germany for the liberty of Poland, which, together with the liberty of other small states, is being completely destroyed. Premier Drew, arguing appeasement, did not offer the best reason, which is that the apparent weakness on the part of the Western nations tempted Germany into two Great Wars. Russia may be equally fooled into believing that the democracies will not fight in any circumstances. In Poland, it is now well known that Communist oppression of an unwilling majority is being met by widespread resistance. Russia is no more likely to keep Poland happy under Tsar Stalin than was the case under predecessor Tsars.

Mr. Glenn Keith Cowan, B.Sc., graduate of Montreal Presbyterian College, and recently demobilized Lieutenant in C. N. R. V. has been appointed executive secretary of the new, Montreal Branch of the Canadian Red Cross. Mr. Cowan is a son of the Rev. Dr. C. L. Cowan of Hamilton, Ont., and has recently returned from four years' naval service to accept the appointment. He will be in charge of reorganizing the vast wartime organization of the Red Cross in Montreal to suit the task of fulfilling the heavy peacetime commitments which the Red Cross has taken on for the clothing of European children and other necessary work. He is a well-known journalist as well, a contributor to Saturday Night and other publications, on international and social questions.

Peacetime compulsory training as proposed by the Legion, says Montreal Gazette, would commit Canada neither to participate in another war nor to support overseas resistance to the menace of aggression against Canada. Indeed, the prospect is that should there be another war in which Canada was involved, the actual attack this country would have to fend off would be on or very near Canadian soil. Under such circumstances there would be no issue as to the despatch of Canadian forces to overseas theatres of war, voluntarily or otherwise. But there would be a pressing and immediate need for men with basic training of the type that could be given by preparatory instruction and discipline in peacetime.

Luis De Camoens, Portugal's greatest poet, died this date 1580; born in Lisbon of noble descent, fell in love with a lady of the Royal Court whose parents disapproved, and he was banished from the capital; his sweetheart Donna Caterina de Ataide remained constant in her affections, and bade him a tearful farewell when he left for service in India from which he did not return for sixteen years. During this period of foreign service Camoens wrote his masterpiece The Lusitades, on the explorations of Vasco da Gama; like Robert Burns, he experienced a rather hectic existence, but in his love for Caterina he remained true to her till her death; he himself died in poverty of the plague in a public hospital.

Just like love is yonder rose, Heavenly fragrance round it throws, Yet tears its dewy leaves disclose, And in the midst of briars it blows Just like love.

An editorial in London Standard on Prime Minister King cited Canada's war record with her accompanying expansion of industry, saying that Canada is "the most export-minded of nations." "Discovery of the atom bomb has enhanced Canadian influence," because of Canada's uranium deposits, the editorial continued. "The considered opinions of the premier and this puissant country on world security must therefore demand the closest study," the editorial said, quoting Mr. King's statement in the House of Commons last December in which he said that the solution to world difficulties seemed to call for "some surrender of national sovereignty." The Standard editorial concluded with the suggestion that during the remainder of Mr. King's visit to Britain "no opportunity should be lost of inviting him to speak on matters of interest to the Commonwealth."

Notes By The Way

Happiness seems to come first to those who are too busy to look for it. —Sakamoto, Star-Thron.

An astronomer says that the principal cause of the time due to some peculiar marks on the base of the sun. And not enough people mark the base of the sun. —Guelph Mercury.

The Ford Motor Company of Canada intends to suspend vehicle production because of shortage of materials due to strikes in forest industries and the United States coal strike. Strikes can become boomerangs. Those who plan them appear to need some education in the matter of co-relation of industry. —Brantford Expositor.

No strike on record ever approached in size or paralyzing effect the one that occurred in Russia in 1905 when most of the nation united in a mass demonstration against the czar because of his repression of the people since the representative government, Collier's recalls. During the short time the country was at a standstill as even domestic servants ceased work.

The worst habit of all is the habit of keeping borrowed books. Here are a few people who have habits which are inimical to the public library. The people who do not return the books they have borrowed; the private owner of books cannot do what he wishes with his books if borrowers are too ready to forget they have borrowed. —Peterborough Examiner.

One of the oldest houses in the world still in possession of the original owners is the ancestral seat of the Oglanders in the village of Nunwell on the Isle of Wight, a few miles off the south coast of England. The house has been occupied successively by 27 generations of the family since it was built by Rover Oglander soon after he came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror in 1066. Collier's Magazine.

"To keep properly posted about your news, you must have a daily newspaper. It is a complete source of knowledge of news events both here and abroad." It is the words of Judge J. H. McCreary in his opinion in the case of nine aspirants for Canadian citizenship, in his court recently. His advice was given in response to a question by the applicants not even name the Canadian prime minister, the premier of Ontario—Hon. J. A. A. Macdonald, P.C., M.P., M.A., M.B.E., M.C., M.S., M.L.A., M.L.C., M.L.S., M.L.T., M.L.U., M.L.V., M.L.W., M.L.X., M.L.Y., M.L.Z., M.L.A., M.L.B., M.L.C., M.L.D., M.L.E., M.L.F., M.L.G., M.L.H., M.L.I., M.L.J., M.L.K., M.L.L., M.L.M., M.L.N., M.L.O., M.L.P., M.L.Q., M.L.R., M.L.S., M.L.T., M.L.U., M.L.V., M.L.W., M.L.X., M.L.Y., M.L.Z.

There is more freedom of thought in England than in America. Rev. Joseph Fort Newton writes in "River of the World" that he has seen a different thing in England from what it does with us. In England it signifies the right to think and act differently from other people. With us it is the right to develop according to a standardized pattern. If we deviate from that standard or pattern he is scourged into line. This is the kind of lock-step movement.

More and more voices are being heard in Canada for a return to the Criminal Code which will make parents capable for the crimes of their children, left alone in their homes. It is urged that the law should face trial for manslaughter. There undoubtedly should be such a law, but even that is not so far enough. Responsibility should not occur only after a fatality. A child should be held responsible for the death of infants but prevention of conditions which invite it. —Windsor Star.

The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa is celebrating its sixtieth year. Established in 1886, it was the foundation of a system of such farms which has grown to number twenty-eight distributed strategically from coast to coast. Its first director was William Saunders, the father of Sir Charles Saunders, the creator of Marquis wheat. No other single factor has contributed so much to the development of better agricultural methods and improved stock, and grains as the experimental farm. The enterprise of its founders has been more than justified by the millions of dollars it has brought to Canadian agriculture. Toronto Globe and Mail.

When Viscount Alexander, whose family seat is at Oaleton, County Tyrone, settles down in Ottawa, it is possible that he will take an early opportunity of visiting the little Ontario town of Oaleton, and the Trans-Canada Air Line, and so on Ontario, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. But it is one thing to come to Parliament with a bill setting up a single Crown company under a given set of circumstances, and quite another thing to seek "blanket" powers for the Cabinet to set up any number of Crown companies at will, and to whom, when, the first seeks merely to do a certain thing in a way thought to be most efficient, the second involves a policy, a principle.

Canada is a parliamentary country.

The Poet's Corner

WHITSUNTIDE, 1946
The purple mists come down upon the third land, The sun has set, and from the east a chill wind blows; Only comes to the ear, To tell us that the weary day draws to its close. O God, who made this earth so fair long years ago, That man has since soared deep with many a brand of sin, Recall to us that darkened hill, that wooden cross, where Christ Suffered and died that we might gain His peace, Give us that peace, Lord, now that night has fallen, That to this bitter world a fairer dawn may come; For, from the chains of evil we have forged about us, There is no freedom, but to thy strong arm alone. —E. A. Messervy.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

MARCHIONESS OF READING SAYS "THANKS"

Sir,—May I ask the courtesy of The Guardian to express to the people of Prince Edward Island the appreciation I have tried to convey to each Province for their generous gifts sent to Great Britain? I am so truly disappointed not to have been able to visit your Province in person, in order to express my very splendid organizations some measure of the feeling there is in our country for their fine efforts during these last years. The Women's Voluntary Services in Great Britain, have had the distribution of a vast number of these contributions, and we know well how much your gifts have done to help alleviate distress. I feel that the people of Great Britain, and the intangible strength of friendship and encouragement which accompanied all your contributions.

As I leave Canada today, I send my best wishes to all those whom we will meet in the future. It is with the very deepest appreciation for all their efforts and sacrifices on our behalf, in the British Isles.

I am, Sir, etc. STELLA READING, Chairman.

THE GRIM HARVEST

Sir,—In a recent article an abundant harvest for Prince Edward Island for 1946 was expected. There is, unfortunately, a "grim harvest" of accidents that occur on our farms and in the home. It is estimated that in 1945 and 1946 that three farm people will be injured in accidents every minute in that country. This is a very high rate based on the last normal peacetime year of 1941.

The record for Canada is probably in proportion, and we might well follow President Truman's lead in the case of the United States. The rural-urban committee of the Charlottetown Rotary Club wish at this time to stress 3 points for such a campaign: 1. Make every farm realize that the safety of the farm people will be injured in accidents every minute in that country. 2. Ask every farm resident to cooperate in eliminating such hazards as: unsafe buildings; junk-filled yards; boards with rusty nails; and other hazards that are not learned what hazards there are on the farm, in the home, and on the highway. 3. Point out that farming is a hazardous occupation and that even the elimination of all mechanical hazards will not stop accidents. The farm should be a safe living habitat, developing the tendency to do things the right way. 4. 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