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

CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1948

Sir Stafford At Ottawa

Britain's economic position and future prospects were outlined yesterday at Ottawa in masterly fashion by Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The seriousness of the situation was not minimized, but it was on a firm note of confidence that Sir Stafford concluded. He pointed to the fact that in the first half of the present year, the total deficit of the United Kingdom with the rest of the world has been reduced by over five hundred million dollars, representing on an annual basis a reduction of about 55 per cent. This and other improvements have been achieved despite a big increase in the cost of imports. Britain is still running a huge deficit with the Western hemisphere and it is this drain on British gold and dollar resources that constitutes her chief financial problem.

Among other evidences of industrial planning, Sir Stafford cited the progress in British agriculture, the output of which is expected to be improved by over 20 per cent by the end of 1951. This increase will be to a large extent in livestock and poultry products. Canadian farmers, he emphasized, need have no anxiety upon this score. Even when it is all accomplished Britain will still have to buy nearly half her total food supplies overseas and will look to Canada as one of her prime suppliers in the future as she has done in the past.

While recognizing the need for closer co-operation in the economy of Western Europe as the nerve centre of world democracy, Britain is equally convinced of the necessity of maintaining close and intimate contacts with the other members of the Commonwealth of Nations who have developed a common outlook on moral and cultural values. It is to strengthen these links with Canada by stabilizing her economies on a sound pattern of trade that his present visit is chiefly directed. This objective is of vital concern to Canada as well as to the British people, especially to this part of the Dominion which lies on the Atlantic seaboard and which by trade and tradition is still so closely connected with the Mother Land.

World Peace Prospects

It should not be necessary to underline the grave announcement of Hon. L. B. Pearson, newly appointed Minister of External Affairs, that the risk of an outbreak of war is greater today than at any other time since the Second World War ended. This does not mean that another war is inevitable; it means simply that the situation is extremely delicate. Much therefore depends upon the statesmanship of our leaders, and particularly upon the results of the conference now under way at Paris between the British, United States and French foreign ministers.

What about Canada? There is no question but that in the event of another world war we would be immediately involved. That is why so much emphasis is being placed at the present time on Canada's recruiting programme for the armed services, both active and reserve. This programme links up with the plans for a North Atlantic Security system comprised of the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and the free countries of Western Europe. There is good reason to believe that such a system could create and maintain the necessary preponderance of defensive force over any possible adversary or combination of aggressive adversaries.

This is the objective which the Dominion Government is pledged to support, and which will appeal to all loyal citizens as one of prime importance. In the words of Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent, Acting Prime Minister, uttered in a recent speech on international affairs at the Canadian National Exhibition:

"Under present conditions this seems to be our best formula for peace: the concentration of an overwhelming superiority of moral, economic and physical force on the side of those who do not wish to use force, but are resolved to do so together, if the necessity is forced on them. If we can bring this about, it may then come to pass that the forces of aggression, respecting our power for war and convinced of our will for peace, will abandon their mad designs, dismiss their unjustified suspicions, and begin to co-operate with others without requiring that they become mere satellites. Any political association on other than a universal basis in this shrinking world cannot be an end in itself, but only a means to an end. The end is that set out in the Charter we have all signed, the erection of a structure of international co-operation and understanding, in which all men, of every creed and race and colour, may exist together in peace and prosperity."

Allergic To Dipping

Some American correspondents attending the Olympic Games reported a certain coolness, shown by a drop in the volume of applause toward the American athletes in the parade with which the Games opened; and they ascribed this to the fact that the Americans did not, like other delegations, dip their national flag as they passed the King.

"It is perhaps worth making clear, to anyone who noticed and resented the incident," says the *Manchester Guardian*, "that their action in keeping the flag upright implied no lack of respect. It is in fact an inflexible usage, amounting almost to superstition, with the Americans that the Stars and Stripes must never be dipped under any circumstances; to do so would be considered an insult to the flag, as improper as for a man to keep his hat on in church. Perhaps for lack of a royal family, 'Old Glory' plays a far larger part in the national traditions of the United States than flags usually do."

- EDITORIAL NOTES -

The equinocial gales due, have anticipated their date, and are now safely past.

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Evidently the Federal Government are planning an early election before the Opposition gets properly re-organized.

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It would appear as if Premier Jones has still "a chip on his shoulder" so far as the creameries are concerned.

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Few recent developments will have such a steadying influence in world affairs as Britain's announcement that 100 warships will be refitted by April.

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Queen's County Liberals are planning to hold their nominating convention on October 26, with Messrs. Cecil Miller and John Mustard reportedly in the running as colleagues of the sitting Liberal member, Mr. Douglas.

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It is to be hoped that the Progressive-Conservative convention will not be induced to back the adoption of the transferable vote as advocated by a Winnipeg group. The scheme has a certain logical appeal but in practice it is found to result in mediocre candidates being elected.

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An interesting suggestion following the numerous fatal aircraft crashes is that 'planes should be equipped with rocket boosters directed foreward, the idea being that immediately before crash landing the pilot could use them as brakes.

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The new market opening up in Newfoundland for our produce is both encouraging and appreciated. Soon we may be ferrying by air any quantity of foodstuffs and live-stock for the sustenance and development of "the 10th Province-to-be."

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The nursery rhymes about Monday being washday and so forth will have to be revised for city dwellers. Country folk, if they are so minded, can all do the same thing at the same time but, as Ontario is now finding out, if everyone starts ironing or taking baths at the same time the power and water supply just won't go around.

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Prime Minister Costello wants to stop the migration of Irish people to Canada, the United States and so forth. There are some 40,000,000 descendants of Irish emigrants, and Mr. Costello feels they could well have directed their efforts to building up their own homeland. It may be so, but there can be no doubt that Ireland is the greater for her forty million sons who have spread her fame far and wide.

* * * *

The move on the part of the Mother Country to stall the raising of a fifteen million dollar loan for Trinidad, B.W.I., may well be the prelude to an active movement to have these Islands incorporated into our Dominion. There is much Canadian capital invested there, and so far as foodstuffs are concerned, the West Indies are the natural tropical complement to Canada. We need the West Indies, and now that the Mother Country is in financial straits, they need us more than ever.

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Saskatchewan Government adopted "free" hospital services some time ago, at a charge of $5 per head per annum. The rate is now raised to $10 per head per annum, although the maximum per family remains at $30. No one seems to have noticed that to increase the amount of money available for hospital services—which were already fully occupied—would be bound to increase the cost of hospital services. Baby Bonus had exactly the same effect. It raised the cost of keeping a child by at least as much as the amount of the Bonus.

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Viscount Morley of Blackburn, (John Morley) English statesman and author, died this date 1823. Was editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, and *MacMillan's Magazine*. Entered Parliament as a Liberal, and rose high in cabinet rank under Gladstone who had implicit confidence in his judgment and integrity. His *Life of Gladstone* was a masterpiece of biography; other works of his include able studies of Burke, Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Cobden, Walpole, Cromwell; and a brilliant essay *On Compromise*. He donated the famous Acton Library, which Carnegie presented to him, to Cambridge University: "Those who would treat politics and morality apart will never understand the one or the other."

* * * *

A high-ranking Quebec Conservative queried about the position of Premier Drew whose candidature has just been announced, pointed to the Ontario leader's previous record. "His past achievements are such that we are convinced that he would not refuse any call to public service," he stated. The possibility of Quebec favoring John Diefenbaker was the basis of another question which brought forth information that Quebec Progressive Conservative leaders were not impressed with the support which might be shown him on information to date. "I have talked to delegates and party workers from all parts of the province during the past 10 days and I believe that Mr. Diefenbaker has not substantial support in Quebec because he is not the familiar figure that Drew has made himself in his fight for provincial rights," the provincial P. C. said. "This fight for provincial rights which Premier Drew undertook has stamped him in the minds of the people of this province as a man who is concerned with the some political ideals as the people of Quebec," he concluded.

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.

REPLIES TO PREMIER JONES

Sir,—As a processor of milk. I feel very displeased with Premier Jones' remarks regarding the alleged unfairness of the processor in the City of Charlottetown. I think he did not explain clearly enough the situation with regard to the purchasing of milk for the City trade.

I quote his figures, in his interview, as 930 lbs. per day, for which he received standard price for half, and "surplus" or cheese price for the other half. He knows that his standard with the Pure Milk Company, is 400 lbs. per day. He also knows, when he sends it in, that the other 530 lbs. is surplus, because there is no processor who can govern his trade by the amount of milk any producer wishes to send; and, this being a bumper season for grass and other green feeds, therefore it gives the producer a lot of surplus milk. The processor cannot govern his trade by the producer's herd of cattle, any more than the producer can govern his supply of milk by the processor's output. Therefore the Pure Milk Company bought over the required amount for which they bargained at standard price. If the Premier had 3, 4 or 5 high-producing cows, such as Abegwelt Milady, freshen during the grass season that is no fault of the Pure Milk Co. or any other processor.

The writer has one or more producers, with a standard of 300 lbs. per day, bringing milk to his plant, and during June and July, they brought in as much as 625 lbs. per day. I would ask the Premier, or anyone else, how a processor could handle this extra volume of milk, when it is considered that some processors have anywhere from 10 to 15 producers on their list. Each producer knows what his standard is, and he can take his surplus milk and do with it as he wishes.

I do not think it fair to the processor for anyone to average his milk prices, standard and surplus, when he knows what his standard is to the plant which he is supplying. Mr. Guy Rodd stated at the Milk Producers' and Vendors' meeting on Monday evening, Sept. 20, that he was getting only 86c instead of 95c per lb. fat. The writer asked him the question, Was he paid for his standard milk, as bargained for?, and he said that he was. How, in the name of common sense, could anyone expect any factory to pay him for more than that for which he had bargained?

Starting Feb. 1st, 1948, the processor, by a ruling of the Milk Board, was no longer allowed to buy surplus milk, and since that time the writer has not bought a pound of milk that did not cost him 95c per lb. fat. I hereby challenge the Premier, the Milk Board, or anyone else, to examine my books to show that I did not put any surplus milk on the street, as the Premier stated in his interview, because I do not get any surplus milk to put on the street. The Pure Milk Company is the only factory in Charlottetown that makes cheese. Therefore that is the reason why all the surplus milk goes there; and according to the figures quoted Monday night at the milk meeting, it is paying the required amount for cheese milk.

The Premier must know,—because the chairman of the Milk Board is his Dairy Superintendent, and all the information regarding the rules and regulations of buying milk is in the Dairy Superintendent's office—that every month we have to report our sales and also our purchases to Ottawa, and every year to the Provincial Government. As the writer sees it, it would be very hard to put surplus milk on the street and not get caught doing it.

When people state in the Press that they are not prepared to say what becomes of things, it leaves a lot of doubt in the minds of the public, and I am trying, in my humble way, to make it clear that we are not a bunch of shysters, but are trying to make an honest living. As the Milk Board sets the price for the purchase of milk, and also the price the consumer pays, you can see that our hands are tied and we just have to work on the margin allowed us, whether we go broke or carry on.

I am, Sir, etc.
PERCY G. GAY,
Owner and Manager,
unshine Island Dairy.

Sir,—In yesterday's edition of your paper, you report an interview with Premier J. Walter Jones, in which Mr. Jones states that the producers supplying milk in the Charlottetown area are badly used by the milk vendors and processors.

It is not our intention to enter into any newspaper controversy, but as Mr. Jones' milk is delivered to our plant, a statement of fact seems to be in order.

We have thirty farmers supplying milk for our fluid milk trade. Each has a standard amount which they are supposed to supply every day throughout the year. This standard amount is ample to take care of our peak requirements and is paid for at the standard price of 95c per pound fat. These standards were set when milk prices were lower and consumption higher than at present and we have no way of controlling consumption so that our fluid milk standard for many months far exceeded fluid milk sales.

For Mr. Jones' information, we quote from our records the following figures, showing standard fluid milk which was manufactured into cheese:

January, 1948	18,487 lbs.
February, 1948	14,804 lbs.
March, 1948	14,303 lbs.
April, 1948	8,135 lbs.
May, 1948	13,935 lbs.
	69,662 lbs.

This milk was all paid for at the standard price of 95c per pound fat in addition to 956,541 lbs. which was used to supply the fluid milk trade for the same five months.

On Feb. 15, 1948, we issued a circular letter to our producers advising them that, unless consumption increased, it would be necessary either to reduce standards or lay off some producers, as we could not continue putting 95c per pound fat milk into cheese. However, we continued until June when we made an 8½% standard cut for that month and still put 5,547 lbs. into cheese. In July, there was no standard cut. All was paid for at 95c. In August, there was a 7% cut on standards.

Mr. Jones has a standard of 500 lbs. a day and has always received standard price for that amount every month except the two months above referred to. If he wishes to produce one thousand pounds a day he understands that all over his standard is at surplus price.

According to your report of the interview with Mr. Jones, he expresses doubt as to what becomes of the surplus milk and intimates that it may be sold to the consumer at 15c a quart, which is an uncalled-for reflection.

If Mr. Jones would consult his own Milk Control Board they should be able to enlighten him in that regard, as we issue a monthly statement to the secretary of the Board showing all milk purchased and how disposed of.

Fortunately, the majority of our producers are satisfied with present prices and the treatment they receive and, unless something unforeseen occurs, we anticipate no difficulty in procuring ample milk to supply our requirements.

In all oganization, there are usually a few agitators who are never satisfied and in their own mind, are badly used, and the milk producers are no exception.

Surplus milk seems to be their main grievance. If they wish to bring consumption and production closer together and so eliminate surplus, raising the price, in our opinion, is not the remedy.

Our records show that each increase in price reduces consumption and, if a further increase goes into effect as is contemplated, more surplus and less standard will likely result and those producers who can make more money with less work by sending cream to a creamery for butter as stated at the Monday night meeting, would be wise to do so and thus relieve the over-production in the fluid milk market.

We are, Sir,
THE PURE MILK CO. LTD.
C. M. COX, President & Mgr.

The Age-Old Story

Behold, My servants shall eat, but ye shall be hungry: Behold My servants shall drink, but ye shall be thirsty

- Notes By The Way -

Four million Negroes, nearly four times as many as voted in 1944, will take part in the presidential elections in the United States this fall. At that, the situation leaves plenty of room for sardonic reference to the alleged "land of the free." Despite pious proclamations, mn are a long way from being either born equal or treated as such. —Brantford Expositor.

We are happy to learn that a Hollywood movie director who visited the city has given up the idea of doing a picture on the life of Red Ryan — the one-time "Dillinger" of this country who was finally shot down by police. Surely the fortunes of the 12,000,000 people engaged in wresting a living from the great resources of this half-continent can produce a better dramatic tale than the petty adventures of a small-time crook. —Victoria Times.

You may have noticed the extreme youth of most of the principals in recent lake union disturbances. Many of them would look more natural being led out behind the woodshed for a strapping than being led to the jail cells to face such charges as boarding vessels and beating up other sailors. Maybe that's the trouble —a bunch of crazy kids as much in need of spanking as anything else. Unfortunately they are the tools and not the craftsmen in this trouble-making. — Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

Psychiatrists would probably make quite a to-do over the two small Chicago children who took a five-month-old baby out of his crib and daubed him all up with green paint. Are they embryo artists? Are they imitating papa, who paints the walls come housecleaning time? Does green have a deep, dark, hidden significance for them? We'll hazard a guess that the kids just wondered how a green baby would look. We're kind of curious, ourselves. — Windsor Star.

Some cities try to evolve some semblance of order in downtown streets, which were laid out in horse-and-buggy days, by regulating the motorists. In other centers, like Victoria and Regina, the pedestrian is controled and jay-walkers are fined regularly. Winnipeg appears to rely on the mere width of its streets, whereas in reality the width can be labeled a hazard. Even that almost extinct species, the timid motorist, soon succumbs to the temptation to dart in and out of traffic, accelerating, braking, weaving and — eventually skidding. Likewise, even the few methodical pedestrians who wait until there's no traffic in sight for two blocks each way often find themselves trapped before they've got halfway across.—Winnipeg Citizen.

In the opinion of a neckwear manufacturer, "the necktie is man's only apparel basis for conservation." It is a rather pitiful confession. The average and conventional man wears clothes of conservative cut and modest color. His shoes are neat and tidy, but ordinary. His hat is like a million other hats. Only his necktie can be distinctive, dashing and something to talk about. A symposium of fashion experts, sponsored by the Men's Tie Foundation, Inc., tells what ties will be worn by the well-dressed man and others, in the coming season. The word "bold" turns up in most of the quoted opinions. Whatever else a tie may be it had better be "bold." It may be even more. A necktie may be "especially planned" or "individually engineered to give distinctiveness." It should "give a man a real chance to express his feeling in color and design." — Philadelphia Bulletin.

Top news in the field of medicine this month is the official announcement by Columbia University's college of physicians and surgeons that a new sulfa-type chemical has successfully halted the polio virus in mice. Exaggerated rumors spurred by the hopes of polio victims and their relatives, preceded the announcement. The sad truth is however that the potentialities of the drug in treating humans remain entirely unproved. While a preliminary study in humans has been initiated, Dr. Murray Sanders, professor of bacteriology at Columbia, emphasizes that the "real job lies ahead of us" and that meanwhile "premature claims for a polio cure are not only unjustified but, under present circumstances, cruel." — Regina Leader-Post.

A heated controversy has been stirred among English stylists over the defence of the split infinitive made recently by Prof. H. S. Davies of Cambridge University in an address. Among Prof. Davies' supporters is the writer of a letter to The Christian Century. To firmly buttress his argument, he cites Southey, Coleridge, Lamb, Wordsworth, Macaulay, De Quincey, Milton, Matthew Arnold, Ruskin as splitters all. The soundest view seems to be that to split an infinitive it is necessary to correctly split it. That is, the splitting must result in a harmonious sound, and must add to the easy flow of language. Usually, it is more natural to use an infinitive without splitting it. On such occasions the rule should be: Don't split. On the other hand, the context of a sentence is often such as to naturally lead one to split. In that case, the rule should be: Split. That seems to be the rule that is presently being worked out in England, through the dispute now in progress. The viewpoint that split infinitives are at all times abhorrent is being abandoned, and the English language, so flexible, is being accorded the right to embrace all infinitives, both split and unsplit. — Ottawa Citizen.

Old Charlottetown
(And P. E. I.)

FINE TURNIP CROPS

Turnips are universally raised here as winter food for cattle and sheep, though not to such an extent as might be expected; the seed is sown from the twentieth of July to the tenth of August, and by the latter end of October they are a fine crop though never hoed; this circumstance alone will show how little the agriculture of the Isand is calculated to do justice to the soil. As the manure made in the winter (under our present defective system of management) is expended in the spring the practice is to cow-pen and fold sheep upon the lands intended for turnips. The effects of even a slight dressing of this kind are very great; tolerably done it communicates a fertility that is very evident for several years, under what in England would justly be thought the most abominable management, as three crops of grain, each with a single ploughing, are often taken without rest.

The turnips are taken up in November, and are housed or laid in heaps in the field, and covered over with such a quantity of earth, as to exclude the frosts of winter, and afterwards removed into the house as they are wanted, taking a mild day for that purpose. The Swedish turnips are found to answer very well, even when sowed as late as the common turnip, and in situations where they are covered all winter with snow, stand out that season with very little loss and, under a more perfect system of management, I have no doubt will be found to afford a most valuable supply of food for sheep in the spring, when it is of most consequence.

—From "An account of Prince Edward Island" etc., 1803, by John Stewart, Esq.

The Poet's Corner

GRIM CRADLE SONG

Rockabye, my twentieth century baby,
Rockabye on the luminous mushroom's top.
When the wind blows, my radioactive baby,
The heart of nations and your heart will stop.
When the atom breaks, my sweet sun-blasted baby,
The mushroom and the cradle of love will fall,
And down will come my blinded star-crossed baby,
Cities and seas, the millioned ear and all.

—Frances Frost in The American Mercury.

TYPE OF FAIRY

The mythical little people called "brownies" are really a type of fairy.

FOOD CRAVINGS

There is a common superstition that a person should eat whatever he has a craving for since it shows the system needs it. Craving for acids supposedly means the body needs acids; craving for sweets means the body needs sugar. Dire results are said to follow if the craving is not satisfied, especially in a pregnant woman. Nutrition experts point out that these beliefs are fallacies and that cravings are no guide to body needs. They can more safely be ignored than indulged.

YOUR APPEARANCE COUNTS

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