

THE GUARDIAN

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The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink.

CHARLOTTETOWN, MONDAY, FEB. 21, 1949

Farmers' Week

Of even more than usual importance are the annual meetings of our farm organizations which take place in Charlottetown this week.

The meetings of the Federation of Agriculture on Thursday will cover a wide field of activities, concluding with a public meeting in the evening at which the guest speaker will be Mr. Colin Groff, secretary of the Canadian Federation, who will discuss food prices and their relation to both consumer and producer.

All the farm organizations are represented in the Federation of Agriculture, and for this reason the question of reorganizing the Federation is of special interest. It is proposed that this reorganization be on the basis of two regional groups per County, or, alternatively, along the lines of the Nova Scotia Federation, which calls for a system of regional groups made up of five or six school districts, with County organizations appointing their representatives to the Provincial board of the Federation.

Our citizens will join wholeheartedly in the welcome which will be extended to the out-of-town delegates, and will follow the reports of the proceedings with keen interest.

Establishing A Basic Herd

The Taxation Division of the Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, has recently revised its directive with respect to income tax payable by farmers who are producing saleable livestock or livestock products.

The principle of a basic herd, says the Department, presupposes a permanent herd and continuity of operation. Provided the producer was producing livestock in 1947 or 1948 and makes application for the establishment of a basic herd before April 30, 1949, such a herd may be established for taxation purposes.

The basic herd will be determined on the number of mature animals (cattle—three years old, horses—4 years old, sheep and swine—one year old) which the owner is able to establish as having been acquired by various specified means.

Newfoundland Currency

The Ottawa staff correspondent of The Globe and Mail gives some timely information about the silver coinage and bank notes in circulation in Newfoundland.

According to the latest figures, Newfoundland's total coinage circulation amounts to \$2,857,986. Recently made coins with a face value of \$9,300 were struck for the island at the Royal Canadian mint at Ottawa, yielding a profit to the Newfoundland Government of \$5,000.

The silver content of all Newfoundland coins being higher than in Canadian coins, it follows that, as the Newfoundland silver currency is withdrawn and melted down, there will be a margin of silver which will be credited to the Dominion treasury.

Twelve Years To Learn

There is much common sense in the following excerpts from a speech by Mr. J. H. Blackmore, (Social Credit—Lethbridge) in the House of Commons last week.

"Mr. Speaker, there has appeared recently during the debate a noticeable tendency to quote the speeches of Colonel George Drew made in 1937, when he was without experience, against the speeches of the leader of the opposition (Mr. Drew) of 1949, after twelve years of experience, much of it gained as premier of Ontario in the administration of the affairs of that province.

"A man of ordinary intelligence and the honesty to face facts can learn a lot in twelve

years. I judge from the way the leader of the opposition deports himself in this house that he is a man of ordinary intelligence, and that he has the honesty to face facts.

"Let us not be surprised then if the language which he uses today concerning Dominion-Provincial relations is quite different from the language which he used when he was without experience twelve years ago.

"Let the members of the present party in power take over the administration of one of the Provinces of this Dominion, and face realities as they are in Canada and as they have been during the last ten years. They will be different men entirely from the men they are now.

"They will have made a good many important discoveries that everyone in Canada ought to make concerning the responsibilities which rest upon the provinces, and the financial difficulties which the provinces experience in endeavoring to discharge them."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Farmers' Week.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Legislature opens tomorrow.

This week marketing will be the keynote, although many farmers will feel maintenance of fertility is an equally pressing problem.

Boy Scout - Girl Guide Week opened yesterday. The Scouts, Guides, Cubs and Brownies carry on all the year round but this week the movement is "on parade."

"No retreat in the margarine battle", declares the Director of Quebec's Experimental Station at St. Anne de la Pocatiere. Dairy farmers here please note and stand firm and unitedly.

With the opening of the Legislature tomorrow the Government must give an accounting of its stewardship to the House and ask for supply for another year. Legislation is important but the careful review of the administration's record is even more so.

A glance through the public accounts reveals that many Provincial Government officials subsist on incomes that were modest many years ago and are now pitifully inadequate. If Government services are to be maintained at a high standard the matter of the adequacy of the salaries of our public servants must receive attention.

At a moment when antagonism to Russia is being carried to extremes it may come as a shock to read the testimony of Albert E. Kahn, an American writer, at Victor Krachenko's libel suit in Paris that, "I Chose Freedom" was not "ghost" written by American secret services, but by the Nazi underground in the United States.

"For all the world like a Bermuda set miles out of place in the north." This charming description of Prince Edward Island is contained in a new travel book, "You Must See Canada," written by Mr. Cecil Cairnes, a former American war correspondent. This should make an excellent slogan for our Island Travel Bureau.

Commercial chemical fertilizers are meeting with competition in the United States from mass produced compost or organic fertilizer made from industrial, municipal or farm waste. Due to the low cost of raw material it is expected to eventually undersell the chemical product.

British scientists are working on plans to provide a modern type of windmill as a source of electricity for industry. When sufficient data is available a large scale wind turbine will be constructed capable of generating 2,000 kilowatts. If successful, this might prove a solution to our own lack of fuel and power.

John Henry, Cardinal Newman, born this date 1801. After travelling in Europe as an Anglican divine, he felt he had a mission to revive the Catholic spirit in the Anglican Church, and started Tracts for the Times with the assistance of others. Ultimately he resigned the vicarage of St. Mary's, Oxford, and two years later was received into the R. C. Church. He excelled as a preacher, and as a Christian poet ranked high. Was created cardinal in 1879.

"Thou never art so near to crime As when thou hast achieved some deed of fame."

Continued expansion is taking place in Canadian manufacturing facilities, according to the record of industrial development during 1948 made by Industrial Canada, the official publication of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. New plants, expansion of existing factories and new manufacturing companies continue to spring up in all provinces, making new products available to the Canadian public and giving added wealth and additional employment to all sections of the country. It has been estimated by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, that private investment in the expansion and modernization of Canada's manufacturing industries reached a figure of nearly \$600 million in 1948, or \$46 for every man, woman and child in this country. Outstanding developments took place in almost every major group of the Canadian manufacturing industries, embracing a variety of products from pet foods to diesel electric locomotives. According to Industrial Canada's record, a total of 333 existing companies expanded their plants last year and 102 new companies were established. Ontario was the Province in which more than one-half of the expansions took place and new companies were established. Quebec was in second place, but there was a substantial number in the other Provinces as well.



The Poet's Corner

THE OLD MILL ON THE DUNK

The floods of fifty years have swept The last sad remnants far away; The broken dam alone has kept Its crumbling line of green and grey.

You justly willow sweeps its trunk Where stood the old mill on the Dunk. You ancient bush! whose roots are oiled By Dunk's impatient April flood; Around whose gnarled trunk are twined The peavine wild and rose in bud; Was youngest, greenest in the glade, When here the miller's children played.

Beside the stream the alders spring And water-grasses, bending low,— And swallows skim, with careless wing, Down where the gentle cow-slips grow; While lingering Dunk winds on between Dark, shady woods and pastures green.

I came one day, when days were long, To dream an idle hour away: And lo! the rhythmic river's song Was of that distant, earlier day. When, captive to the master's will, The harnessed waters turned the mill.

It sang to me of bygone days; Of men, long dead, who came to mill; Of homespun coats and homely ways; Of simple cheer and right good will; Of labours sad and blithesome moods. When battling with the ancient woods.

It told of days of weary toil, And nights with small surcease of care. Where grew the delvers of the soil— The farmer's children strong and fair; Of every household's frugal board Replenished from the miller's board.

It sang of two who walked upon Its banks, when Love's young pulse beat fast. But many a spring has come and gone, And many a summer's bloom has passed. Since, side by side, in earth's cold breast Their wintry heads, were laid to rest.

All, all are gone, and, like the mill, Are drifted down the stream of Time. But here the river murmurs still Its ever changing, changeless rhyme In music-mingled mirth and tears— The story of our Pioneers.

—Webster Rogers, in the Prince Edward Island Magazine, December, 1900.

The Age-Old Story

I know the thoughts that I think toward you, with the Lord; thoughts of peace, and not of evil, to give you an expected end.

CRANIAL PARTS

The human skull has 22 bones.

TOOK ISLAND'S NAME Sardines were named after the island of Sardinia.

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.

MARCO POLO SOUVENIRS

Sir,—The story in the Marco Polo as published in the Guardian of the 18th was quite interesting. Uncle Joe traces the bell to its final resting place. Around New London homes there are other souvenirs from the ship. Timbers salvaged from the wreck made very substantial gate posts for some of the farmers. A family in Campbellton, New London, had red upholstered chairs which came from the ship. They are still in possession of the descendants of the family.

The figurehead, a man in a recumbent position resting on his elbow, some sixty years ago was over one of the barn doors at the John Johnstone farm home in Long River. This was afterwards procured from Mr. Johnstone and now occupies a prominent position in the St. John, N.B. museum.

So "Marco Polo" is home again where the ship was built. I am, Sir, etc., A.J. MATHESON.

MOB VIOLENCE

Sir,—At this particular time when millions of people all over the world are horrified at the treatment given Cardinal Mindszenty in Hungary, is it not a shocking and revolting thought, that right here in our own Maritime Provinces an incident such as took place at Edmondston, N.B., should be allowed, despite the fact that the police were warned by the victims of this intended outrage the day before it took place, and were evidently standing by while the ruffians did their work?

I know little about the Sect known as "Jehovah's Witnesses", but from anything I have heard or read about them, they seem to be a civil class of people, who have not been known to resent arrest, nor force people to accept their beliefs.

Why then this charge by an army of 500 howling terrorists? A "light Brigade", prepared to fight to the last man to rid the town of four defenseless people, one man, his wife and two other women. What a victory! If we are to retain our high standard of law and order, then mob lawlessness must not only be suppressed, but those responsible for such demonstration be thoroughly punished.

I am, Sir, etc., CONCERNED. Albany, P. E. I.

WHAT PRICE, VICTORY?

Sir,—What a political hornet's nest your esteemed correspondent "J.F.W." has provoked in our Province, and what a vast amount of Forum space, and really good English composition has been used in letters dealing with angry reprisals on "J.F.W.'s" head; all on account of a simple mistake he made in his letter, in guessing the identity of the P. C. candidate for Prince County in the coming Federal election! There is as I have already suggested, nothing wrong with the literary style of those letters; it is in fact excellent. But just look at the volume of them! And the whole sum and substance of them could have been expressed in a dozen well-written lines simply pointing out that "J.F.W." had made a mistake in his guess.

of the Liberal Party to contest for an electoral seat in our Province. But here the argument would seem to appear rather weak; for in the case of the three honorable gentlemen above mentioned, there was not a doubt in the mind of a single intelligent voter of our Province as to the identity of the proposed candidate; while in the case of the P. C. candidate for Prince County, there was, previous to the several replies to "J.F.W.'s" letter, certainly a doubt in the minds of voters, and unfortunately in too many cases, complete ignorance in regard to the P. C. candidate's identity. However the P. C. writers confidently predict victory for their candidate, and now the question quite naturally arises in the minds of the electorate, "What Price Victory?"

I am, Sir, etc., SPECTATOR.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Sir,—Ever since I taught school in this Province I have been thinking that in regard to primary education we are one of the most backward places in North America. I have looked at the plan of school buildings, their cramped locations and their lack of proper equipment. I have thought of the poor salaries teachers get and have felt that the teaching profession is not getting its deserved place in our society; that the education of our children is not thought of as any great matter. But recently I am finding out that people in other places also lack appreciation of the value of the education of their children. Listen to this quotation from the book, "Our Children are Cheated" by Dr. Fine, educational editor of the New York Times in which he describes the primary school conditions in the United States: "Our school plant is disgracefully and perilously inadequate. Often there are 58 or 60 children crowded into rooms built for 30 or 35. Also our school plant is in large part antiquated, dilapidated, insanitary. Our teachers have developed a grave degree of discontent. The average teacher is paid about \$40 a week, less than the average truck driver gets each year. Teachers work part time at other jobs. Some are dressmakers, waitresses, saleswomen, filling-station attendants, ditchdiggers, bartenders. Many teachers feel unappreciated. They feel cut off from the companionship and confidence of their fellow citizens. Since 1940 more than 350,000 of them have abandoned teaching. Nearly 6,000 schools have been closed for lack of teachers. Great numbers of unqualified, sub-standard teachers have had to be hired. At present each year, nearly 20 percent of our teachers are new and wholly inexperienced. Millions of our children are threatened with an inferior education."

Who could imagine that this describes the common school system in the richest and what may be supposed to be the most progressive nation in the world today; a nation that is scattering its billions like rain across the parched fields of Europe, and hoping to spread its culture to the ends of the earth! It is some cold comfort to find that other countries also are backward in this matter of primary education.

It is true and something to be thankful for that conditions in this Province have improved. Buildings and surroundings are better; salaries are rising thanks to the Department of Education, the Women's Institutes and the Rural Beautification Society. But we have a long way to go yet before we can take legitimate pride in our schools. For what have we in this country to compare in value to the proper education of our children? The future of Canada depends more upon this than upon anything else we can think of. The chief defect, now, apart from the scarcity of trained teachers, seems to be the general lack of interest among the rate-payers in

On Using Canada's Brains

III. TO CREATE NEW INDUSTRIES

By E. L. R. Williamson, M.B.E.

There is a Chinese proverb which runs, "Even the gods cannot help a man who loses opportunities." The fundamental principle contained herein applies to nations, no less than to individuals. Progress is achieved only by continual effort coupled with alert attention to every opportunity which presents itself.

2. The economic opportunities of a nation usually are to be found in the creation of a large industry or series of industries based upon one or two important natural resources. Thus through the exploitation of large coal resources and a favourable geographical position, Great Britain achieved an overwhelmingly dominant industrial and commercial ascendancy which lasted for more than two centuries.

3. Recently it has been revealed that iron ore resources of tremendous size lie in Northern Quebec almost entirely, and that the reserves in this region amount to not less than 300,000,000 tons of the highest grade ore, and private estimates are to the effect that they may well exceed 1,000,000,000 tons.

4. The first essential for us to bear in mind, in considering our course of action in regard to this great natural resource, is that even the largest scale production in the primary industries, such as mining and forestry, provides employment for only a very limited number of men. If we are content to allow this great iron ore deposit to be developed merely for the acquisition of ore for export, the result will be that jobs will be provided on a permanent basis for only 25,000 to 50,000 Canadians, depending upon the annual tonnage to be exported, at relatively low rates of pay.

5. If, on the other hand, we determine that this iron ore shall be made the basis of a steel industry which can supply the needs of a vast variety of industries which use steel as their raw material, then the possibilities are almost unlimited. Provided that sufficient capital comes forth to develop such secondary industries, and that markets exist for their products, employment for more than 1,000,000 Canadians, including many positions at very high rates of remuneration, may well be within the realm of possibility. It hardly need be pointed out that this is a matter of the highest importance to Canada, because it would so greatly increase the domestic market of every farmer and industrial worker in Canada whatever his product, his trade, or the part of the country in which he lives.

6. The crux of our problem, however, lies in the fact that the steel-making processes now followed by that industry require vast amounts of coal, and that the small supplies of coal which exist in the eastern part of this country are totally inadequate to support a steel industry. If we do not have a Canadian steel industry based upon the great Quebec-Labrador iron ore deposits, we must find a way to make steel without the use of coal in any major quantity.

7. Fortunately, a very substantial amount of experimentation has been carried out with the objective of finding a process in which electricity could be substituted entirely, or almost entirely, for coal and coke. Extensive experiments have been conducted in Sweden and by the Bureau of Mines in the United States. Also, there is another process under development by Mr. Walter E. Dudley at St. John's, Quebec.

8. Whilst none of these processes appear to be practicable on a commercial scale at the present time, the weight of evidence indicates that one or more of these processes could be perfected within a reasonable time. Canada has the technical and the physical resources to do this. What is required is, first, the will to find a way to make steel by the use of electricity, and, secondly, to provide sufficient financial resources to carry the work to completion. Technical surveys indicate that adequate potential power resources exist in Quebec and Labrador awaiting development, and the war-finance record of Canada is sufficient evidence that the money can be found when the people are convinced that there is something worth doing. All that is necessary is to demonstrate the vast benefits which will accrue from the investment.

9. Similar resources and advantages appear to exist on the West Coast. The iron ore and in this case the coal also exist to create a British Columbian steel industry. Such an industry could be the basis of a very extensive development of productive capacity, with much economic and strategic benefit to the entire nation.

10. The great, white pine forests which once covered all of Eastern Canada were disposed of with comparatively little return for the exhaustion of that priceless resource. Providence has given us another opportunity in these iron resources. Let us not repeat our folly.

11. If we have but the vision to see the possibilities, the will to bring them to reality, and the energy to carry on, a great, new era of development and benefit to all of Canada will be our reward. LET US PUT CANADA'S BRAINS TO WORK!

their school. Apart from the trustees few parents take any vital interest in the school. They have done their duty, so they think, when they have paid their assessment, but there is much besides this they can do. For example the teacher needs more encouragement that is being given. Teaching school is a much more difficult and demanding job than parents know. A direct and hearty word of praise would do her more good than a bottle of pink pills. Some parents do not hesitate to criticize their teacher. They are not so ready to speak or write her a word of commendation. I cannot but think that one reason why teachers receive so often is because no ties of appreciation bind them to their schools. I remained four years in the same school because I knew I was appreciated. Some teachers need support from parents more than others. Some who are the making of good teachers are inexperienced, and not at all sure of themselves, and need wise council and encouragement, and usually there is nowhere they can get the help they need but from the district where they teach. When the day comes that we see the education of our children in the light of their own future and the future of our country, then the teacher will be exalted to her rightful place in our society and we will be ready to do more to make the school the institution that it is next to the home, the most precious in the nation. I am, Sir, etc., W.I. GREEN Stanley Bridge.

Book Records

The John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia, \$4.95

Here are a thousand and one modern wonders—man's greatest achievements—illustrated by picture and diagram, and explained in easy-to-understand language.

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Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.) AMERICAN WAR INCIDENT

In the year 1813, when prices were high on account of the American War, four young Malpeque men—McGougan, McKendrick, Mathews, and Woodside—built a vessel for the Newfoundland trade. Loaded with cattle and all set sail with Matthew Stewart as captain. Off Cape Ray they were captured by an American privateer. A Yankee crew was placed on board and the same captain, while the four owners were carried off in the other ship. Soon an English cutter, the British vessel came near, Captain Stewart began to wave his hat and gesticulate, so that the Englishmen at once came on board, and placed two Negroes to take care of the Malpeque vessel back to the land. A violent storm arose, and the privateer with all on board went down. Stewart, never having seen black men before, was in terror, and could neither sleep nor rest, but his vessel was finally driven ashore on the Magdalen peague, however, three of those who were waited long more. From an article by the late Mrs. Ada MacLeod in the Daily house Review, April, 1926.

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