

THE GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1951

Important Church Meeting

Much interest attaches to the annual meeting of the Baptist Federation of Canada Council which opens today in the Charlottetown Baptist Church, with some twenty-eight representatives from nearly all the Provinces participating.

In 1914 the three Baptist groups across Canada—the Maritime Convention, that of Ontario and Quebec, and the Union of Western Canada—joined in a federation. This took place after many years of discussion, the organization meeting being held in Saint John, N. B., with Dr. G. C. Warren, a former Islander, as first President. The secretary, who has held this office from the first, was Dr. W. C. Macchum, the General Secretary of the Maritime Convention. The Baptist Federation of Canada now serves in a real way to implement co-operative efforts in various fields of mutual interest, and also as spokesman for all Canadian Baptists when a single voice is required.

The Federation's policy calls for an Assembly of all interested Canadian Baptists every three years, and for an annual Council of the leaders representing the youth, women's missionary and the regular conventions.

This is the first time our Island Baptists have entertained the Federation Council. Though they are the smallest Association in the Convention and represent the Dominion's smallest Province, they have been active in the movement and naturally feel honoured in being chosen to play the part of hosts. Our citizens generally will share in this feeling, and in hoping that the visiting Council members will have a pleasant as well as profitable stay in our midst.

Suits Against The Crown

When Ottawa enacted legislation recently abolishing the requirement of a fiat in order to sue the Federal Government there was great fanfare. At the same time there were individuals who protested that the reform did not go far enough, that the Crown enjoyed many more legal privileges and immunities unavailable to the subject which would largely negate the newly acquired right to sue.

Now a case in point has arisen. A Hull scrap dealer had what he thought was a verbal lease of a Government site, was paying rent, had sold the scrap and had arranged for its removal. He received twenty-four hours notice to move the scrap but later his cheque for the following month's rent was accepted. Notwithstanding, Government bulldozers pushed the valuable scrap into a ravine, pushing over the owner in the process.

Any private person or firm so acting would have been liable to the owner, but the Exchequer Court was obliged to regrettably rule that the scrap owner had no remedy against the Crown. There was no lease in writing signed by an authorized minister of the Crown, nor was there any negligence by a servant or agent of the Crown—the damage was done deliberately not accidentally—so despite the right to bring suit against the Government the injured businessman was without a remedy.

For Teetotal Tailors

In days gone by, according to tradition, working tailors and shoe repairers enjoyed a reputation for drinking not wisely but too well. This must have influenced a modern business man and hotel-keeper at that, in Edinburgh to put, in a plug for abstinence on the part of tailors in his last will and testament, resulting in a lawsuit. According to The Times, London, difficulties of administering a bequest of £6,000 (\$18,000) left by the founder of a well-known group of hotels for the benefit of teetotal tailors in necessitous circumstances were considered by the First Division of the Court of Session in Edinburgh last week.

The bequest was made by Mr. Robert Cranston, who left the money to Edinburgh Corporation, the income to be divided yearly among "12 poor and deserving tailors or widows of operative tailors who may be through any cause unable to support themselves."

Mr. Cranston laid down the conditions that only applicants who had been abstainers for at least three years immediately be-

fore obtaining benefit and who had for at least a like period been members of a recognized teetotal organization should be considered, the corporation to ensure that every beneficiary was in effect an abstainer. When the bequest was first made known to the corporation the corporation accepted it; but on consideration took the view that insurmountable difficulties would be experienced in operating the provisions of the will. They accordingly rescinded the acceptance. Mr. Cranston's trustees sought the opinion of the court of the future of the fund.

The court unanimously agreed that the corporation should accept the bequest on the footing that if they could not operate it they might apply to the court for some alterations in the terms of the bequest.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A quiet Hallowe'en—thanks to parents, parent organizations and our vigilant city police.

Surgeon-Commander L. E. Prowse, as City Treasurer, is now also acting Mayor vice Lieut. Col. J. D. Stewart, absent in Boston.

This is the official opening day of the Maritime Winter Fair at Amherst, but like many such exhibitions the official opening sees activity already well under way.

Our local M.P.'s were in action this week, and made impressive appeals to their fellow members, and let us hope, effective appeals to the Government.

Medicine Hat has just restored curfew. Any child under 16 found on streets after ten p.m. without parent or guardian will be taken home by police. Parents of such children can be fined from \$5 to \$15.

If some other local does not recruit them first it would be an admirable gesture for Island locomotive engineers to supply union cards to their Royal Highnesses.

Tourism last year brought \$175,000,000 to the Province of Quebec, Georges Leveille, director of the provincial tourist department, told Province of Quebec Safety League recently.

The annual Good Roads convention opens in Toronto today. Island representatives will have an opportunity of seeing stretches of highway in better condition than when photographs of them were used in our last Provincial election.

The Caledonian Canal, two-thirds finished, was opened for navigation this date 1822. The partly natural, partly artificial waterway through the picturesque Glenmore connects the Atlantic with the Moray Firth branch of the North Sea. It was completed in 1847.

The Paris meeting of the U. N. General Assembly on Nov. 6 is expected to deal chiefly with problems of raising the standard of living of economically undeveloped countries. Canada's share in the many sided project is chiefly the provision of technical experts and capital equipment.

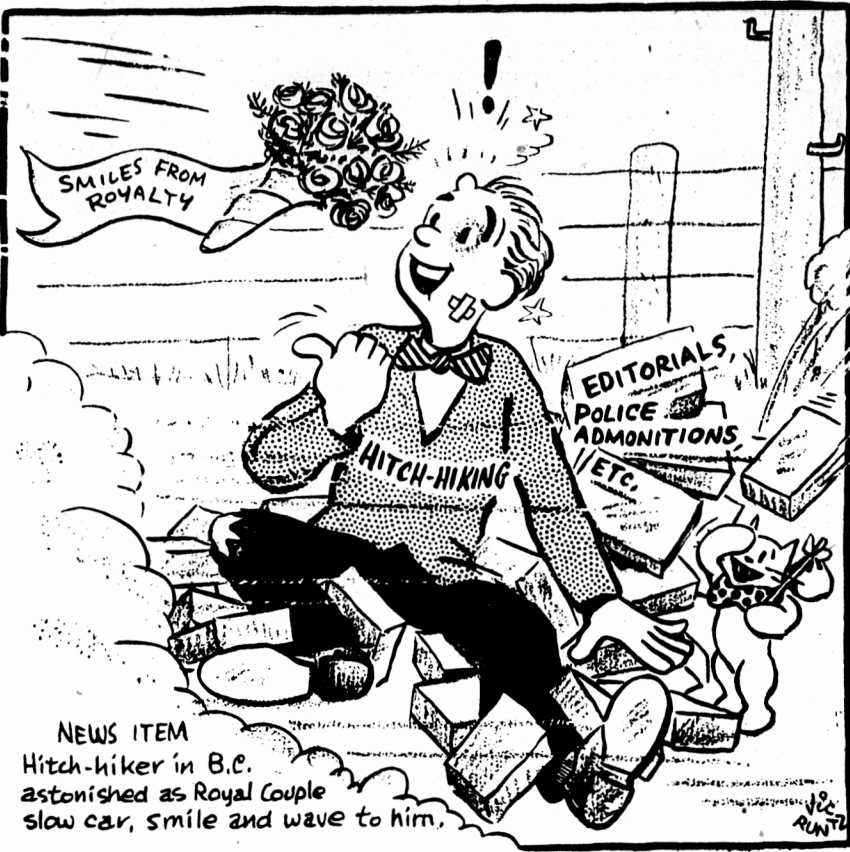
It is now made plain that the City Council should have called for an election of Mayor immediately after the election of Mr. B. Earle MacDonald to the Legislature. What happens to any deeds or decisions signed by Mr. MacDonald in his erroneous capacity in the interval remains to be discovered.

The census shows seven major Canadian cities have all had population gains ranging from five to 69 per cent. This country is rapidly becoming urbanized, but for that very reason, the task of the individual rural dweller becomes the more important.

Time's changes is illustrated in the fact that the son of radical Prime Minister Lloyd George, Gwylim Lloyd George, M.P., has been appointed Minister of Fuel and Power in the Churchill government. Lady Bonham-Carter, daughter of Prime Minister Asquith, who had Churchill's backing, lost out as a Liberal in Colne Valley, but succeeded in reducing the Labour majority by 7,000 votes. Both, apparently saw differently when their political eyes opened.

Some of those "fellow-travellers" of the Communist propagandists are finding their spiritual home in Soviet countries. Eric Adams, who figured in the 1946 espionage probe, is now living and working in Prague, behind the Iron Curtain. The only action that may be taken, ultimately, is the revocation of his Canadian citizenship. This isn't the first trip that the one-time Bank of Canada economist has made to Communist Europe. In 1934, he spent about two months in Russia, prior to becoming involved in the espionage probe.

Bouquet Among The Brickbats



NEWS ITEM Hitch-hiker in B.C. astonished as Royal Couple slow car, smile and wave to him.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

SCHOOLS REORGANIZED

West Kent, Rochford and Spring Park Schools have been reorganized. All the school rooms being in the same neighborhood, the School Board—with good judgment—have placed them all under one headmaster—Mr. A. A. McKenzie. There are five different grades of schools and six teachers. Miss May Welsh and Miss Annie Lawson teach the first grade; Mr. Edgar Helm, the second; Miss Fennessy, the third; Mr. Ewen Amos, the fourth; and the Principal, Mr. McKenzie, the fifth.

—The Examiner, Nov. 9, 1877.

The Poet's Corner

FIRE IN THE FALL

Across the western sky black clouds fly low and cooling the leaves to gray; And deep in fields I feel the rain's cold bow. And see the home lights burning far away. The hearth alive with glow. Swept in the spring It lay through summer silent, filled with gloom. Where none but lonely crickets stopped to sing. But now it snaps and flaunts new yellow plumes; And reaches out to windows white with steam. Against the storm. The firelogs like two knights Attend the nimble blades. They leap and gleam. Up through the birches, chanting their ancient rites, Invoking magic for an interlude. And then the winter's massive solitude.

—Robert S. Clark, in Christian Science Monitor.

The Age-Old Story

Know ye not, that so many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into him by baptism into death, that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life.

Tourist Season Extension

(Moncton Transcript)

Summer-like weather with the woods and uplands arrayed in gorgeous colors mixed and delicately applied by nature's magic wand, combine to make October one of the most delightful months of the year in this part of the country. Poets have written lines galore in attempts to describe autumn's show, and artists have tried in vain to transfer nature's magic colors to canvas. But true appreciation of autumn's wonders can be gained only by the exhilarating experience of travelling through the country at this time of year.

With this beautiful array of nature now at its wonderful best, it is one of the mysteries associated with human conduct, why the season for travel should be considered at an official close early in September. Labor Day has always been regarded as the end of the tourist season—the day when summer resorts close their doors and school children prepare for their classrooms which open generally the following day. Custom seems to have decreed that Labor Day and the end of the tourist season should be synonymous.

There are symptoms, however, that this custom may be changed.

Notes By The Way

Perth, home of the greatest cheese ever made, will look down its patrician nose at Cheshire, Mass. where they are celebrating the anniversary of a "mammoth cheese," made in 1801, which in fact was a puny thing four feet, seven inches in diameter. The Perth cheese, big as a water tank, made in 1893 for the Chicago World's Fair, weighed 22,000 pounds and impressed even Queen Victoria. —(Ottawa Journal).

If it is true that we are losing our capacity for the dispassionate appraisal of ideas, we also must be losing the spirit of inquiry—without which no real progress toward any worthwhile goal can be made. Conformity through fear is perhaps the greatest of all social dangers. The further it progresses, the more we weaken all the institutions on which our freedom exists. —(Toronto Globe and Mail).

Even people who know nothing about the art of philately and regard postage stamps as their utilitarian purposes have recognized that Newfoundland's reputation for the quality of its stamp designs has always been high. We no longer issue our own stamps, more's the pity. Instead we are compelled to use stamps that have nothing to recommend them except their simplest usage as a convenient method of prepaying postage. If Canada's stamps are a demonstration of the nation's artistic standards, they are a poor advertisement. —(St. John's News).

At the War Memorial—Children's Hospital in London there is being installed a Cobalt bomb, a radioactive therapy unit, for the treatment of cancer. The official opening will take place November 11 by Hon. Leslie Frost, who is deeply interested in the fight against cancer. This bomb which costs \$50,000 is being installed by the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, which chose London as the location of this experimental new method of treatment for cancer. It will be the first unit in operation in the world and scientists and medical men are deeply interested. —(London Free Press).

Excess of exercise is as harmful to the human body as racing an engine is to an automobile. Even breathing too develop the body, doctors are apt to say. "For what?" Barrel chests and bulging biceps are no use to men who stand behind counters or perch on office stools all day. It is doubtful if even fat men and women benefit from exercise. Doctors are fast coming to the conclusion that overweight, where not attributable

Some attention is being given to the matter of extending the tourist season in the Maritimes to the middle or last of October. In favour of such a suggestion are several operators of tourists' hotels and overnight camps. It is a matter of record that the tourist trade is composed, to a large extent, of middle-aged and elderly travellers. And, during the past few seasons, there has been a much greater influx of visitors from Quebec and Ontario, with a slight falling off, proportionately, of visitors from the United States.

There are reasons why a fall vacation is more desirable than in the two popular summer months, other than the autumn colors. Highways are not so congested in September and October, and the weather is cooler for pleasant travel. And accommodation is more readily available.

It would seem that tourist literature issued by the Federal and Provincial Governments and other organizations might stress the advantages of autumn vacation travel. And, of course, the tourist hostilities would need to remain open to accommodate the fall vacationists. Co-operative action of all those interested in the full development of the tourist trade would probably obtain pleasing results.

to glandular trouble, is generally caused by overeating, not by lack of exercise. So, if you feel an urge to indulge in anything more exhausting than swim or a hike—sleep it off! —(Galt Reporter).

The Alberta Government's announcement that it will issue "permanent" license plates next year probably will be welcomed by motorists in that province. Instead of getting a new license each year, they will merely need a metal tab for their plates. This will afford them the convenience of keeping the same familiar number year after year. Moreover, they will probably find that the fixing of the tabs is a shorter and simpler procedure than that of putting on new license plates. The practice of using permanent plates has already been adopted by some American and Canadian defence programs and accelerated, permanent plates probably will be used more widely in both countries. For they represent not only a saving in public funds but of steel that is urgently needed for defence production. —(Ottawa Citizen).

Already induced to extend his term of office for a full year beyond the customary five, Lord Alexander has been persuaded, it is reported, to continue in office a further period of several months. Even if courtesy requires that one "speed the parting guest," there is no lack of warm feeling in the repeated constraint put on his departure. The news that he will be with us a little longer will be generally welcomed. Presumably his consent to remain involves some substantial inconvenience if not sacrifice. This summer he revealed, in discussing his plans for the future, that he had established connections in Britain and was looking forward to taking up private pursuits after next April. That he was willing to set aside again, his personal inclinations and interest is another mark of devotion to duty which will not be forgotten. In the exercise of the duties of his office, Lord Alexander has won a warm place in Canadian regard. That place makes pleasant knowledge that farewells will not be said for some time yet. —(Montreal Daily Star).

The other day Sir Wilfred Laurier was quoted on this page as saying: "I belong to the school of Hampden and Pym, of Russell and Somers and of Burke." The names on this roll of honor, with one exception, are familiar to everyone; but several readers have asked for more light on Somers. John Somers became a force to be reckoned with in the closing years of James II's reign when the contest between public right and the royal prerogative became most desperate. His reasoned eloquence made him a leader of the Whigs. With a mind almost equal in logical power to that of Halifax, his capacity for sustained action was far greater than Halifax's, who had an ironic scholar's prejudice against being on the side of the majority.

In Parliament Somers became a leader overnight. Ten days after his maiden speech he was chosen chairman of the committee which drafted the Declaration of Right, one of the major charters of freedom for a British citizen. There has been no comparable achievement for a young member in the annals of parliament. Launched thus auspiciously, he added many titles of renown to his record until he and his friends, years later, were swept from power. Sir Wilfred chose his heroes well. —(Winnipeg Free Press).

We were leaving the next morning for central Sweden and a short visit to Orebro; it was goodbye to Stockholm. The cooperative society in Orebro is one of the largest and most successful in rural Sweden. I knew the secretary, having met him during our studies together at the college in England during the winter months. This was an opportunity to renew old acquaintances and to see from inside the workings of one large business concern, owned, controlled by, and working solely in the interests of, the people.

In the evenings we visited some of the smaller farmers of the district and during the days saw through some more of the slaughter houses, cheese plants, factories, self-service shops, laundries, and various other services within the orbit of this society. A stop was made at Karstad, near the Norwegian border where there was a similar cooperative operating. While out for a drive with the manager we visited one of the most modern dairy farms in the north. The cow-stable was a low bungalow type building lined with asbestos to absorb the moisture

Lessons From Europe In Community Progress

By Leo P. McIsaac Part One (continued) (All Rights Reserved)

BACK IN SWEDEN

Although Finland is free, in a political sense, and her press blasts Communism, perhaps more directly than any other press in Europe, there are restrictions as far as her military training program is concerned. She is not allowed to have any expanding navy or air force or effective military training program. This concession, along with ceding the Porkkala Peninsula and the eastern provinces, on top of accepting the huge war reparations, she gave in exchange for freedom, at least temporary freedom.

It was a lovely evening as we pulled out of Torku harbor, across the Gulf winging in and out among the islands and watching the sea gulls pick up and examine the tidbits that were dropped from the ship. The night passed quickly, but I shall never forget sailing into Stockholm harbor the next morning, with the sun glinting over those small islands of solid rock and dozens of boats, large and small, racing in and out of the narrow but deep channels between them.

Back in Stockholm, I was just in time to meet my friend from the Farmers' Union office, and go out to Upsala. This is a famous university town, about two hours' ride from Stockholm. It is also the center of a large and prosperous agricultural area. Here we had a long chat with the secretary of the country branch of the Farmers' Union about the details of their membership arrangement, their educational program, and got to know much of the detail which helps one to understand clearly how they have made such great progress along these lines.

On my last evening in Stockholm, I was invited, in fact urged, to visit "Skansen" and "see Sweden." I did and saw Sweden, too, from a different angle. Skansen is a park high up on one of the hills of Stockholm, where the most unusual out-door museum is located. To this place, they have brought in typical old wooden buildings—houses, barns, churches, community halls and log cabins—from every county of Sweden, from the south, to the north of Lapland. There they have erected and arranged them as homesteads in typical old villages. They have displayed many other things that are important things that went, and still go, to make up the "way of life" in the various sections of the country. Here, too, a collection of all the birds and animals native to Sweden is on display. There are seals and bears from the north-land, storks and swans from the south, and in between some of the every day rural scenes of Sweden.

Before sunset, the boys and the girls from the city started trooping up in their native costumes. Like the clans in Scotland who have their own tartan, the Swedes and people in Scandinavia have their particular pattern or type of dress peculiar to their own province. Here they were recalling and reviving the old dances and days of their forefathers. They were the fiddler and the other musicians, and all about, in the open air were hundreds of young people tripping the light fantastic the most beautiful and most harmonious folk dances one could imagine.

Everyone took part. There were more girls than boys, but the girls danced together. In fact, it was difficult to remain a spectator. The harmony and rhythm displayed by these people and their appreciation of their career and happy outlook. They work to accomplish things, but take time out to play, and they put as much study and energy into their play as into their work. It is art and culture as well as relaxation in the finest form.

It is here, they tell you, that one can analyze the true values of a young man or girl. It is here, too, that many matches are made among the better class young people from the city, who come here, they said. There are a few "jitterbug dens" or "wrestling halls" opening up in Stockholm but such things, they say, lack beauty and harmony, do not attract the average young person in Sweden.

Not far from the Viking ship, it preserved the Polar expedition ship, Fram. This was built in 1892. Nansen's Polar expedition in 1893 and then used by Sverdrup when he explored and charted the great regions north of America. It was also used later. South Pole expedition in 1910 and 1912. The ship is built over the original ship in the style of the original Norway boat sheds.

Also near "Fram" we saw the Kon-Tiki raft, which was used in 1947 by a group of Norwegian school children when they set out to prove their theory that Polynesia was originally settled by people from Asia. The raft is built of logs from the Ecuador jungle and in the early center of the raft used in the early centuries. As expected, the group drifted with the wind and current 4200 miles across the Pacific from Peru to Polynesia. It took 101 days, but the experiment was in every respect successful.

(To be continued)

and arranged so that one man without being overworked could care for sixty dairy cows and calves. The milking machine was equipped with automatic scales. There was a movable feeding trough, drawn by electricity out to the feeding bars, where the silage, dairy ration and hay were measured out according to the production of the individual cow. You press a button, and by an automatic flusher, the milking machine and other utensils were washed.

This man had time to keep accurate records, and specialize in feeding and production, as well as test, cool and market the milk in the most economical way. There was sufficient volume to warrant a specially equipped truck for hauling, and sufficient value at stake for him to keep abreast of all the scientific knowledge available.

Then, we took a drive north through the forest area of Varnland and saw some of the huge timber floats of the Klar River. Some of those inland towns possess unique old souvenirs; for instance, in the small and curious old museum here, there was a hand-made grandfather's clock with the weights and chains complete from the fifteenth century, still keeping good time. There were many samples of the old home tools and the clay dishes, kinds which are still used in some parts of Lapland.

It was nearly the summer season and when, at three o'clock the next morning I got up to catch the train for Norway, it was quite bright. In that early morning brightness the train pulled across the Norwegian border and into Oslo about 8:30. It was still "Scandinavia" and after travelling through those countries one realizes that this term is used a little too generally. They are each distinctly different nations.

Oslo is a fascinating city, all the more so, perhaps, because we have heard so little about it. The city, with its 180 square miles, of course three quarters of them forest, is the fourth largest in area of the world cities. Although Norway suffered great damage and destruction during the war, she is making a remarkable recovery. Oslo, too, which was a key center of the Nazi armies in the north, has made a fast comeback. The capital and largest cultural center in Norway, she claims to have one of the most modern educational and social systems in the world. But Oslo is first and foremost a seaport. Around the docks about seventy miles up the fjord from the sea, is one of the most beautiful and busiest harbors in Europe. It is the home port of the largest single merchant marine fleet plowing the seas.

It would take you weeks to see and study all the monuments and museums and all the really interesting things in Oslo. And they are different, things in Oslo, different from anywhere else, so different and striking that you really want to see them all. In the heart of the city, the first monument that strikes you impressively is the city hall, the most modern and architect kind in the world. They started to plan it and to raise finances for it in 1823. The corner stone was laid in 1931 and the city council had just moved in before the German invasion in 1939. The big facade clock, high on top of the eastern tower, is flood-lighted at night, can be seen far out at sea. The minute hand is over sixteen feet long.

Of course, Norway is the home of the Vikings and in Oslo there is the special museum, built to house the world famous Viking ships. There are three of those old ships which were found only a few years ago, after being buried for hundreds of years in the sand of the Oslo fjord. Some of the tools and equipment found on the ship give a vivid impression of the daily life of the time of the Vikings, and the high level of culture in that country, about 800 A.D. It is remarkable how few of the old ships were constructed with the hand beat planks of the wooden pegs and the carvings of different characters on the bow, stern and mast.

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