

THE GUARDIAN

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President and Associate Editor, Ian A. Burnett, Associate Editor, Frank Walker.

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, MONDAY, OCT. 29, 1951

Fisheries Submissions

It is a sound principle that the advice of practical men be sought when preparing plans, whether they be for building a house or conducting a campaign. The Fisheries Development Committee, headed by Chief Justice Campbell, is following that course. The committee has studied the submissions of specialists and called upon various individuals to express their opinions on the various problems confronting the fisheries industry and should now be in a position to understand the problems met with by those actively engaged in it.

The practical men, however, cannot expect to be called upon individually to come forward with their experiences. Their interest in the prosperity of their fellows must be relied upon to induce them to tell what they have learned the hard way. Only if they respond to the challenge will the committee, and through it the Departments concerned, be able to serve the industry to best advantage.

Jet Engines

Much is being said in Parliament about budgeting and taxation but far more important at the moment is the state of military production, particularly that of modern aircraft. It is well known, of course, that the output of such supplies follows a long term pattern, none at first, then a trickle and finally a flood.

With the best will in the world it is not possible to commence large-scale production on short notice and for that very reason any delay in getting started is a serious matter. It is not reassuring that only now are plans being made for the manufacture of jet aircraft engines. Time is on the side of those who make use of it.

Revenues Of The Suez

The Ottawa Journal notes that the Suez Canal Co., in which the British Government is a large shareholder, holds its concession from Egypt until 1968. The company is international in character, with large French holdings and other shares in the possession of individuals in other European countries, while Egyptians have been guaranteed a share of the profits and seven of the 32 places on the board of directors.

Apart from the interest of governments in keeping open and secure this vital international waterway, substantial amounts of money are involved and their safeguarding is of interest to the shareholders, be they governments or individuals, British, French or Egyptian.

Revenue from the canal has been steady and large. The £4,000,000 invested by the British in 1875 has been repaid at least eight times in dividends and interest. In a peacetime year the earnings available for distribution to shareholders have run at more than \$10,000,000 annually and have been paid out on this basis: Egypt 15 per cent; founders' shareholders 10 per cent; directors two per cent; employees two per cent, and other shareholders 71.

The Egyptians feel they lose face by the demonstration that other countries with an interest in the Canal (and what country is not interested?) believe they are not competent to guard it. Yet Cairo has rejected out of hand a proposal for an international command of the Canal forces on which Egypt would be represented.

Should there be continued trouble in the Canal area, or should Egypt take over, countries with vital cargoes may be forced to consider the safety of longer routes more important than the convenience and economy of the Suez. And if Egypt in complete control began to interfere with the free movement of shipping which paid the proper tolls, then she would be in the process of killing the goose that laid the golden eggs.

The most dangerous aspect of the Egyptian situation, suggests the Globe and Mail, is the strangely aloof attitude of the United States. In view of its great degree of responsibility for the present Arab state of mind, climaxed by the establishment of the State of Israel, the United States ought not to be taking refuge in silence. Britain should not be left to carry the burden alone.

Much the same disinterested attitude was shown by the United States toward the Iranian oil crisis. That episode should have taught that such matters do not remain tight and tidy controversies, but have

a habit of spreading to light fires of resurgent nationalism elsewhere. Similarly, the Egyptian effort to destroy a treaty obligation with Great Britain is simply a pretext and instrument with which to inflame Arab and Moslem opinion throughout the Middle East. The Suez and the Sudan are symbols of a much larger and more significant purpose.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The run-of-luck in hockey seems against the Islanders these days, but hope springs eternal in their backers' breasts.

It is drawing near the time when decorating and flag-flying will be the order-of-the-day. Let us see that our stock on hand is sufficient for the great occasion.

The 2-2-2 formula for taxation financing social security is a little unfortunate. Taxpayers are apt to take it as being too, too, too.

Everyone will rejoice that the Governor-General's term of office has been extended for another year. He has been an all-round success as representative of His Majesty in our midst.

The increase in honey production is sweet news to all, but the farmer has additional reason to be pleased because every pound of honey gathered meant that crops were bigger and better.

The "Shadow Cabinet" on which Prime Minister Churchill may draw for his new Government includes: Anthony Eden, 54; Richard A. Butler, 54; Oliver Lyttleton, 58; Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, 51; Lord Woolton, 68; Brig. Anthony Head, 45, and Sir Walter Monckton, 60. All of them held office under Churchill in his previous regime.

Sir James Chadwick of Cambridge University has been selected to receive the highest award of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, in recognition of his work in identifying the neutron as part of the nucleus of the atom—a discovery which gave rise to the whole field of atomic research.

Viscount Alexander in his latest report expresses wonder at Hitler having tied down some 55 German divisions in Northern Italy. Being a modest man the Governor-General does not reflect that his own presence there was enough to convince Hitler that there was the main invasion theatre.

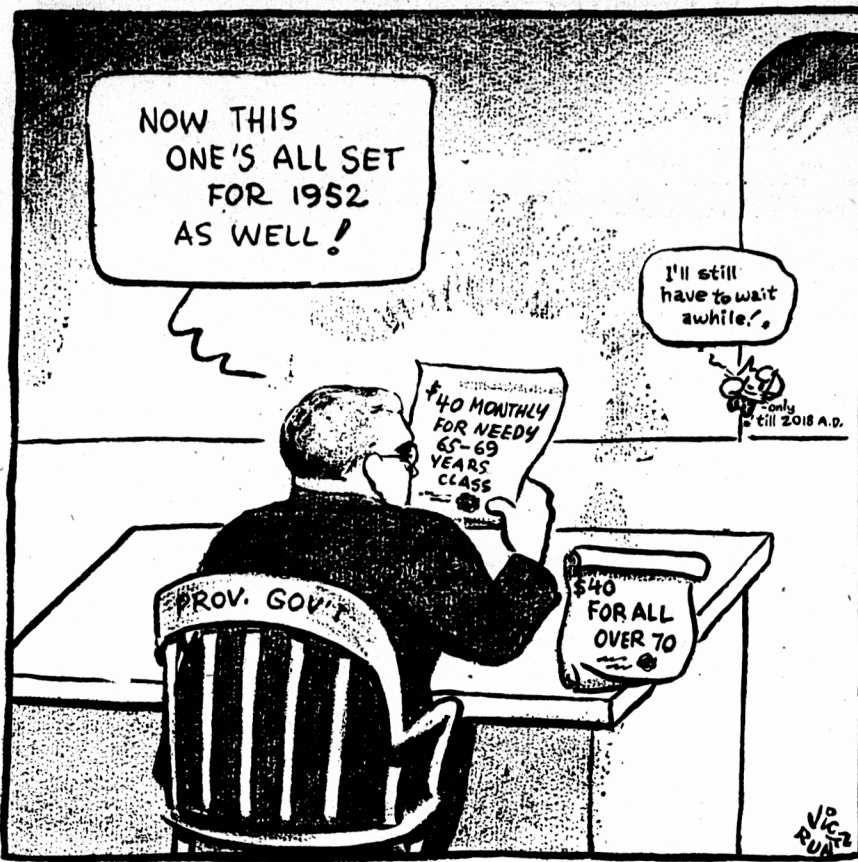
Sir Walter Raleigh, English soldier, explorer and poet, was beheaded this date 1618 on an old charge of treason. He had sent expeditions which explored the seaboard from Florida to Newfoundland and christened Virginia where he attempted to plant a colony. He sailed under Lord Howard of Effingham, the last individual to hold the office of Lord High Admiral, afterwards in commission.

It has been suggested in the House of Commons that a retired Island sailor might have had to have a tattooed leg amputated and sent to Ottawa as proof of age for the Old Age Pension. The proper procedure, of course, had the tattooing been required as proof, would be to send here the leg still attached, as was ruled in the case of records in family bibles.

The Maritimes have got a new Parliamentary freight rate champion in Senator Ray Petten of Newfoundland. In the Senate the other day he declared with emphasis: "I believe I can today inform this House and the people of Canada as a whole that, before Newfoundland accepts a proposal that would raise freight rates from 50 to 100 per cent above the present levels, they will fight with a ferocity and an unconventionality not often seen in this Canadian nation. My words are extreme, but so is the danger to my province and to the other provinces of the Atlantic."

For some reason (says the Financial Post) the combines authorities under the Department of Justice view with grave suspicion a uniform price for such things as bread, glass, matches and many other manufactured and processed products. But when it comes to tobacco, wheat, potatoes, apples, cheese, turkeys and a lot of other things consumers must buy there is a different story. Right next door to the Department of Justice, the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Department of Agriculture go right on with their uniform price fixing. In every province provincial governments set up boards to fix the price of milk and anyone who tries to monkey with these levels, either up or down, soon finds himself in trouble. One of the biggest price fixers is the government-created Wheat Board. Not only does this Board set a rigid price for wheat and feed grains, both in buying and selling, but it has a complete monopoly of marketing as well.

Signed, Sealed And To Be Delivered



Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

REFORM AT BRACKLEY POINT

"In answer to a requisition from the farmers of the Brackley Point Road, requesting the Charlottetown Reform Club to send a deputation to organize a Reform Club among them, several members of that Club were delegated for the purpose on Thursday night last. On arriving at the hall, they found a good assemblage of the people from far and near, and after several short speeches were made by the Charlottetown deputation, over forty present signed their names to the pledge, and took the 'Badge of Heaven's Blue'."

"They then proceeded to elect their officers, and a better selection it would be impossible to make: President, Mr. Duncan Kennedy; 1st Vice-President, Mr. S. Smith; 2nd do, Mr. Joseph B. Stewart; 3rd do, Mr. Donald McMillan; Treasurer, Mr. Joseph Prowse; Secretary, Mr. John Francis Martin. The proceedings were enlivened by several solos and choruses from the Charlottetown deputation and young ladies of the district. The independent 'deputation of Brackley Point Road, at all events, are determined to sink no more 'Fool's pence' in the Charlottetown taverns."

"After a very agreeable and profitable evening the members of the Charlottetown party were very heartily welcomed and hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Martin to whom they accorded a very hearty vote of thanks before leaving. If the Charlottetown Clubs receive many more calls from the country districts and are as well treated as they were by their Brackley Point brethren, they will grow fat before their work is half completed." —The Examiner, Nov. 17, 1951.

Egypt's Misunderstanding

By W. N. Ewer

The Egyptian rejection of the proposal that Egypt should join with Britain, France, the U.S.A. and Turkey in a five-power Middle East defence organization seems to me to be partly due to misunderstanding and misapprehension of the purpose of the proposal. The Egyptian Government appears to have regarded it as simply another British plan to persuade Egypt to consent to the retention of British troops in the Canal Zone. This they thought to be the main purpose; the rest to be only a sort of camouflage in which somehow the U.K. Government had persuaded the American, French and Turkish Governments to take part.

Now, that is in fact not only untrue, but it is the exact converse of the truth. The U.K. Government has not the least desire to keep its troops in the Canal Zone, either just for the sake of keeping them there or for any hidden and sinister "imperialist" motives. To maintain them there is expensive. They could be very usefully employed elsewhere.

And there is no "imperialist" purpose which their presence there could possibly serve. Moreover, nobody who knows Washington, Paris, or Ankara, could believe for a moment that the American, French and Turkish Governments would dream of undertaking serious international responsibilities in order to provide the U.K. Government with a decent pretext for keeping its troops where they are not wanted or needed.

So, far from the plan for a Middle East security system being in any way a pretext for the retention of British troops in the Canal Zone, their retention there is required precisely because they, and their well equipped bases, are for the time being essential for the effective construction of such a system. The need for a Middle East system of collective security hardly needs stressing. Apart from the fact that it is geographically an obvious danger zone, Mr. Molotov

Notes By The Way

The Royal Visitors saw an N.H. game at Toronto. Or rather that's what Conny Smythe told them it was. But you know Conny; he's a kiddie. All the gory assault-and-battery stuff was cut out, and the normally bloodthirsty fans, to their credit be it said, never let on but what it was the real thing. —(Ottawa Citizen).

Ravens have been doing much damage at the Tower of London, chipping putty from the windows, pulling up flowers and ripping upholstery in the cars of tourists. The Beefeaters of old should soon be able to abate that nuisance—were they free to make a black-bird pie. —(Hamilton Spectator).

Why should it not be required of anyone issued with a hunting licence that he should be familiar with the handling of firearms and knows the necessary precautions to avoid accidents? Like the smart-alec who does 60 miles an hour to pass another car at the top of a hill or on a dangerous curve, the careless hunter causes accidents. —(Le Canada, Montreal).

It is rather a strange thing that the highly cultured country which is now the acknowledged leader of nations spends more money for chewing gum than books, and about three times as much for whisky, as religion. Figures like these should make Americans pause and think seriously because, obviously, they are out of proportion or, to use Americanese, "cockeyed." —(Kitchener-Waterloo Record).

The pipe-smoking driver is said to be a hazard on the roads. This could easily be, if he is the type who mostly smokes matches. The cigarette-smoking driver can be a nuisance, too, when he sticks his hand out of the car window to flick the ashes off his cigarette. It can easily be mistaken for a traffic signal by other motorists. —(Kitchener-Waterloo Record).

With darkness falling suddenly these autumn evenings, most Canadian housewives are free of what was once a daily chore. Because of the spread of hydro-electric, even through rural areas, they do not have to trim the wicks of oil lamps. To get a clear glow from the oil lamps, it was essential the chimney be kept clean. This could be done with a soft cloth or a piece of newspaper. But this, in itself, didn't suffice. It also was necessary to trim the wicks. If these became lop-sided, one side of the flame would be longer than the other, and soon smoke up that

is on record. He asked Ribbentrop, in 1940, to recognize that "the centre of territorial aspirations of the Soviet Union is South of Baku and Batum in the general direction of the Persian Gulf" and that Russia should have "a base for land and sea forces within range of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles."

In addition to which, Soviet propaganda has laid claim to the Turkish Provinces of Kars and Ardahan and to a large area along the Black Sea coast. A region in which a great power has avowed but still unfulfilled territorial aspirations is necessarily a danger zone. From that, it follows logically that the defences of such a zone need to be internationally organized, not only by a system of mutual guarantees but by a system of military preparedness, in which powers, able in case of need to provide major forces and in the preparatory stage to provide "military aid" must take part.

That is the genesis of the proposal for an Allied Middle East command. It is a plan for establishing "stability in depth" as the basis for the defence, in the first place, of Greece, Turkey and Iran. And some such plan would have been none the less produced if there had not been a single British soldier in the Canal Zone.

Lessons From Europe In Community Progress

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

FINNISH REHABILITATION

Finland has a remarkable record for shedding the burden of unjust debts placed upon her after the war. In the first indemnity year, 1946, no less than 80 per cent of all Finnish exports went to Russia as credit against her war debts, but today, more than half of Finland's exports, especially of timber products, is going to the west. Through this temporary industrial flurry, she has mastered the reparations problem, and less than one-tenth of her total indemnity now remains to be paid. At the same time the Finns have recovered most of their export markets in world trade.

By far the most difficult problem was to resettle the half million people who moved from Karelia, that great agricultural county in the West, which Russia took over and from Porkka, the peninsula in the south of Finland which is now a Russian base. Finland lost over 715,000 acres of good farm land in this deal, and all those farmers left their homes and moved inland rather than submit themselves to Soviet rule. Land and new farms had to be found and this was no small problem. There was a job to be done, and so, with careful planning, typical determination and without delay, they set about to do it. The State arranged to loan money through the rural cooperative credit banks to the people who had to be resettled. Land owners, not dependent on agriculture for their living, lost their farms altogether. Badly managed farms likewise were taken over for the benefit of the newcomers. Other farmers had to relinquish land under plough, meadow-land and forest, and even buildings, in proportion to the size of their family and the holding.

All this meant a revolutionary change in land tenure, with the splitting up of farms into smaller units. In 1939, there were well over 1,000 estates in Finland with more than 250 acres of arable land; now there are only a few dozen. Nearly 35 per cent of the farms now cover no more than 25 acres of tillable land, and most of this in a stony country which is far from ideal for cultivation.

This briefly, was the story of conditions in Finland, my friend explained as we drove along. He himself has lost his farm when helping to administer the resettlement scheme but was quite satisfied to make some sacrifices and the job was well done.

His English was getting better all the time as we talked of these things, and he asked me questions about Canada. We spent most of the day in this southern and western tip of the country; I could see that it was a much later spring here than in Denmark, or southern Sweden, for it was almost the end of May and little sowing or planting had been done. There were not many tractors to be seen, but everyone was busy. It was a solid old agricultural country with small scale farms and hard working people.

Then we stopped at a village, which is typical of rural Finland. There was the small river, the railroad station, the cooperative stores, the combined seed, electric grass-drying and grain-crushing mill, as well as a small flour mill attached. The cooperative credit bank was across the road from the garage and machine shop, where gas and oil was also distributed by the farmers' cooperative.

The dairy was down the road about a quarter of a mile, and a little farther, the electric light plant, connected with four dams along the river, each one of which was the source of electric power for two days at a time. They were using the same water four times to generate electricity. There, too, was the farmers' mutual insurance company; all this serving about five to six hundred farmers, within a radius of six to seven miles. The dairy had its own trucks and collected the milk of some 2200 cows. It was only a small plant, but had modern machinery and cold storage facilities and seemed to be very efficiently operated.

We went in to talk with those people and it was evident that the dairy manager's wife knew as much about the machinery and was as interested in the whole plant as he. It was the same too, with the wife of the store manager and the family of the bank manager. All of them invited us into their homes to sign the visitors' book and of course, we must have a cup of coffee. In every home in Finland, they keep their visitors' register and you must have a sandwich and a cup of coffee, or they are highly insulted.

While driving down to my friend's old home we called to see some herds of high class Yorkshire cattle. When you consider that this country was settled and farmed even during pre-historic days, it is marvellous to see the high state of fertility of the soil. Scores of articles dating as far back as 2000 B.C. have been recovered from the ground.

This soil, if well cared for, can be improved, and will produce for centuries. The Dutch and the Scandinavian people who consider good soil as precious as gold dust almost weep at the mention of the soil in the western plains of America being mined out and blowing away.

My friend picked up his wife and we started for Helsinki. There are not many improved highways; the country has been too poor to pave them and cannot afford the tremendous cost of maintaining paved roads in such a

The Age-Old Story

My voice shall thou hear in the morning, O Lord; in the morning will I direct my prayer unto thee, and will look up.

USEFUL CLUB

LINDSAY, Ont.—(CP)—The newly organized Revolver and Rifle Club here was told by Chief Constable Arthur Webster, elected president, that besides being a good source of recreation the club would provide the nucleus of a civil defence organization if the need arises.

CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE

SAINT JOHN, N. B.—(CP)—Plans for a Maritime pilgrimage to the International Eucharistic Congress at Barcelona next summer were announced by Most Rev. P.A. Brav, Roman Catholic Bishop of Saint John. Maritime pilgrims will join those from other parts of Canada sailing from Montreal May 9.

COMPLETE VISUAL REFRACTION and ANALYSIS

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The Poet's Corner

LONGING

Some men have intense longing for the sea, And do not seem to know the reason why, For they've not been upon the mighty deep, Nor watched a full rigged ship go sailing by. Somewhere perhaps far in the long ago, Our daring forebears sailed from land to land, And now ancestral memories provide, Strong urges which we cannot understand. —H.R. Stewart in Montreal Gazette.