

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. President and Associate Editor, Ian A. Burnett, Associate Editor, Frank Walker. CIRCULATION "Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew" "The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink". CHARLOTTETOWN, FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1953

Blueprint For Progress

The gospel of hard work and initiative has a strong advocate in Premier Jones, whose New Year's message, published in our Wednesday's issue, again emphasizes these cardinal economic virtues. The Premier has also taken the opportunity of repeating his assertion that truck transportation could restore all and more of the trade we formerly enjoyed by schooners if the Federal Government, whose responsibility it is, would provide adequate ferries across the Strait. Also, he suggests, they might subsidize freight steamer traffic in Newfoundland and the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, under the terms of our Confederation agreement. Our insular position, now regarded as a drawback, could then be turned to full advantage. The Gulf areas are the natural markets for this agricultural Province, and our prosperity years ago was predicated on the assumption that developments in water transport would be of immeasurable advantage to us in this connection.

As far back as 1827 an English newspaper, the London Courier, outlined proposals for establishing the headquarters of extensive Gulf steam trawler fisheries in Prince Edward Island. It foresaw also a great expansion in the agricultural trade of this Island from the employment of steamboats in the carrying trade to and from Halifax, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, the Gut of Canso, along the Nova Scotia shore, Miramichi, Gaspé and up to Quebec. This forecast of a century and a quarter ago was on the way to fulfillment before we entered Confederation. The dominating influence since that time has been the big Central Provinces, and the advantages we enjoyed as an Island have been turned against us by undue concentration on rail transportation to and from those Provinces. The trade was supposed to be reciprocal, to compensate us for what we were sacrificing; but we all know that it hasn't worked out that way, particularly in recent years under the imposition of increasingly exorbitant freight rate charges. Those charges fall with undue severity upon us by reason of our lack of competitive transport facilities. Thus we are penalized both ways for the failure of the Dominion Government to implement its Confederation obligations.

A worthwhile objective for all our parliamentarians during 1953 would be to emphasize this fact, as Premier Jones has been doing at every opportunity. It is fraught with tremendous possibilities, but it is only by united action, and constant endeavor to obtain a remedy, that we can hope to achieve results.

Less Austerity In Britain

It is pleasing to note, from an exchange, that more cheerful prospects in the living conditions of the British people than those experienced in the past twelve years are foreshadowed. Gradually the war restrictions are being removed. The drastic system of food rationing is under review with the object of deciding what commodities may be restored to the free list. The first product to be de-rationed will be eggs. One of the chief reasons for this is the difficulty of applying a system which ensures equitable application. People living in the country have practically a free supply while city dwellers, restricted in the quantity that they may purchase, have resorted to such an extent to the black market in eggs as to make the system almost unworkable.

Meat is the food product, largely because of the shortage in supply, which has had to be doled out in such small portions as to make it impossible for a family, however large, ever to see a joint appear on the table. It has been rationed in amounts of a few ounces per head. Under a new agreement with the Argentine Republic, a shipment of a quarter of a million tons is to be imported in the New Year and additional supplies are expected from other sources.

The improvement in the sterling balances, provided this continues, may enable the existing restrictions on imports to be lightened. The gold and dollar reserves rose in September by £5,000,000, by £30,000,000 in October and in November by £46,000,000. The upward trend is due to the measures taken by the Government to effect improvements in the economic situation instead of depending as formerly upon

outside aid. The surplus already accumulated is more than sufficient to meet the annual debt payment to the United States at the end of the month, and it is hoped that before long some of the controls on dollar imports may be lifted.

By the removal of eggs alone from the rationing system, a very substantial savings will be effected. The discontinuance of the subsidy to stabilize prices and the dispensing with a department engaged in applying the rationing system will result in a saving in expenditure of several million pounds.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It will be gratifying to farmers plagued by lack of help that experiments at the Falconwood Farm with standard upright silos, the trench variety and enclosures running around the sides of the barn, the last named, which also do away with much of the work of feeding, proved the most satisfactory.

Buildings close to the highway provide a headache for the Department of Public Works. They cause snow to collect where it is least wanted and present a problem when widening of the road is proposed. Besides being a nuisance it is, of course, against the law to build close to the highway.

The Department of Public Works and Highways has disclaimed responsibility for determining when the ice is safe for traffic. The greater danger involved with cars as compared with sleighs and the more open winters now being experienced are reasons given for the Department's washing its hands of the highways over salt water.

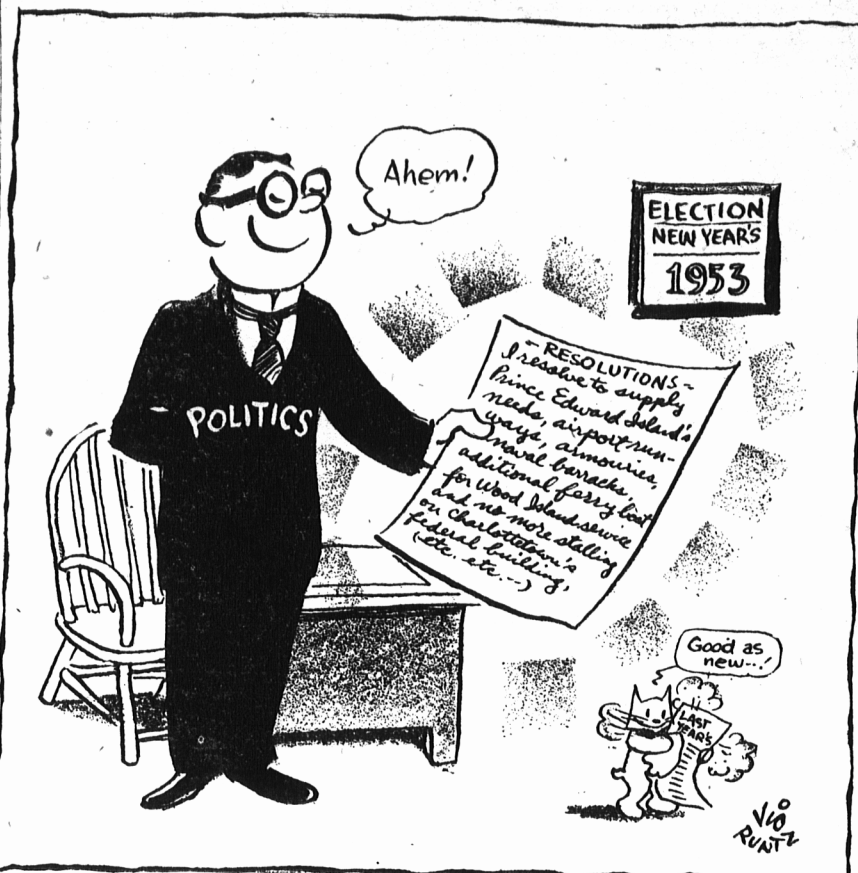
Our neighbouring Provinces may well be amazed that we are engaged in a search for, of all things, rock. The finding of suitable rock for fill for the Hillsborough causeway, it is claimed by the experts, would greatly reduce the cost of building and maintaining that link as compared with the cost of building a suitable bridge. The precise location of the bridge or causeway will largely determine the route of some 44 miles of the Trans-Canada Highway.

General James Wolfe, English soldier, was born this date 1727. He fought at Dettingen and helped Cumberland to put down the Stuart uprising in '45. In the Seven Years' War he had charge of operations in America under Amherst. He captured Louisbourg in July 1758 and was given command of the expedition against Quebec. After a twelve weeks' siege and on the second assault, a surprise move in which he placed an army on the Plains of Abraham undetected, the French defenders were defeated. Both Wolfe and Montcalm were killed in the battle.

The Shaw Savill liner, Gothic, will be chartered for use by the Queen during the Commonwealth tour a year from now. The Gothic (15,902 tons and built in 1943) was to have carried the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh on their tour of Australia and New Zealand which was interrupted by the death of King George VI. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will leave England in December, 1953. They will spend most of January, 1954, in New Zealand before visiting Australia where they will remain until early in April. They will visit Ceylon on the journey home.

Mr. Thomas Johnston in "Memories", describes for the first time an event which occurred before the entry of the United States into World War II. A dinner in Glasgow at the conclusion of the visit by Mr. Harry Hopkins was attended by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Johnston. No indication had been given during the visit of the intentions of the United States. Mr. Johnston, who had formed a bond of understanding with Mr. Hopkins on discovering that his grandmother had been born in the Scottish town of Auchterarder, assured President Roosevelt's confidential representative that the gathering was informal and confidential, and invited him to address the company. Mr. Johnston recalls that Mr. Hopkins said something like this: "Mr. Chairman, I am not making speeches over here. I am reporting what I see to Mr. Roosevelt. But now that I am here and on my feet perhaps I might say in the language of the old book to which my grandmother from Auchterarder, and no doubt your grandmother too, Mr. Chairman, paid so much attention, that (and here Hopkins paused and looked straight down the table at Churchill) 'Whosoever thou goest we go, and where thou lodgest we lodge, thy people shall be our people, thy God, our God, even unto the end.'" Mr. Hopkins sat down in silence. Mr. Johnston writes: "Churchill's eyes welled up in tears. Here was the first news that the United States was throwing its weight upon the Allied side."

Some 'Resolutions' We Expect To Be Kept



Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

WINTER SPORT

"The Tandem Club—who have been cutting their fantastic through the streets of Charlottetown every day for several months past—were sorely amazed at the appearance of an opposition on Tuesday last. A number of young mechanics—gay, rollicking devil-may-care sort of fellows—had ten or a dozen sleighs, with a pair of horses in each—tastefully bedecked with pink ribbons, and paraded the streets with a fine accompaniment of music. The horses were not all, perhaps, of the highest breed, but some of them were, and carried showy bits of blood, and cantered away in such admirable spirit, as if they were determined to show that the Huntley Club shouldn't have all the sport their own way." —The Palladium, Feb. 22, 1845

The Poet's Corner

A SUPERScription

Look in my face, my name is Might-hav' been; I am also called No-more, Too-late, Farewell; Unto thine ear I hold the dead-sea shell; Cast up thy Life's foam-fretted feet between; Unto thine eyes the glass where that is seen; Which had Life's form and Love's, but by my spell Is now a shaken shadow intolerable; Of ultimate things unuttered the frail screen; Mark me, how still I am! But should there dart One moment through thy soul the soft surprise Of that winged Peace which lulls the breath of sighs— Then shalt thou see me smile, and turn apart. —Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

What If Stalin Means It?

(Ottawa Journal) Nothing is easier than to pick holes in the statements which Stalin sent to the New York Times James Reston. But when the last hole has been picked, and after Stalin has been told (as President-elect Eisenhower has told him through John Foster Dulles) that if he wants to talk peace he should use "diplomatic or United Nations channels communications", does not something remain? Does there not remain the possibility that Stalin in this time could be in earnest, that there does exist at last some hope or chance for betterment which no standing or protocol nor habit of scepticism should be permitted to destroy? One of the tragedies of our world, it would seem, is that the heads of its divided states seem unable to talk directly to one another, as will Churchill and Truman and Eisenhower next month. Thus instead of direct communication between Stalin and Eisenhower, or between Churchill and Stalin, we have endless speeches by spokesmen or other representatives of various governments, plus propaganda blasts from all sides. In such processes, faith and hope give way increasingly to cynicism and scepticism; we come to the impossible belief that the enemy is all black and we are all white, that all the devils are on one side and all the angels on the other, and that consequently there is no hope of trust, or compromise or agreement of any sort; that the 'last word is with despair; that if our world is to survive, if we are not to drift helplessly into the abyss of destruction, should we be letting despair have the last word—be betraying ourselves into the monstrous conviction that the Soviets are beyond regeneration, that Stalin is incapable of wanting peace and only peace.

Notes By The Ways

It is true that even before atomic fission and airplanes and petroleum, there were wars, although at the moment we can't imagine why. — Winnipeg Tribune.

Kingston Whig says it doesn't consider a Hollywood divorce during the honeymoon. We don't consider them news at any time, but occasionally one slips in as a 3-line filler, at the bottom of a column back about page 17. —T. D. F. in Ottawa Journal.

A new type of X-ray microscope which magnifies with X-rays instead of light and is claimed to have great potentialities in medical research has had its first trials at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge. It was built by Dr. V. Cosslett, physics lecturer in charge of the electro-microscopic section at the laboratory, in connection with Ottawa physicist, Dr. W. S. Nixon who has been furthering his studies in England. — U. K. Information.

In internationally-controlled Tangier, a United States consular court has sentenced an American to a penitentiary term for complicity in the ramming and boarding of a Dutch motorship. The piracy that used to harass trade along the Barbary Coast is not unknown today, it seems. But its special object, as this case indicates is the hijacking of American cargoes. According to tales from this region, not a few adventurers find it highly profitable to buy a shipload of cigarettes at Tangier and sell them to smugglers off the coast of a country like Italy. —Ottawa Citizen.

A despatch from Tokyo reports that John L. Lewis has sent a cheque for \$10,000 in support of the sixty-day-old nation-wide strike of Japan's Federation of Coal Miners Union. The chairman of the Japanese miners' union announced receipt of the cheque just as the Japanese government had called for a fifty-day suspension of the strike. Just why John L. Lewis should interfere in such a situation does not seem very clear. The money he is sending over there has come out of the American consumers who have had to pay more for coal because of the unwarranted increases in wages granted American coal peace, that every word on his lips must be a lie? Sometimes, somewhere at some point the world is going to talk peace; with somebody breaking the chains of distrust and cynicism and starting with bold faith the thing that will lead to understanding, or to greater hope for it. If we believe this then what could be wrong or lost by Eisenhower or Churchill or somebody else of comparable authority now addressing Stalin directly with words such as these: "We would welcome a meeting with you to discuss in good faith an ending of the war in Korea and the bringing about of good will, peace and understanding between your country and ours?" Mr. John Foster Dulles, who will be Eisenhower's Secretary of State, says that if Stalin "has concrete proposals to make to the new administration after it takes office, they will be seriously and sympathetically received."

What would be terribly wrong with a few "concrete proposals" from our side. Concrete proposals addressed directly to Stalin from Eisenhower himself? This business of wrapping about ourselves the garments of righteousness, telling the Russians that it is they who must come to us for peace, in sackcloth and ashes before we can be discussed, must seem to many a lowering pride inviting fall and disaster. We must not let our guard down or relax our sense of realism, but we can as well do our utmost to persuade the other fellow that we mean peace and only peace.

miners. So well he might, for in 1951 he levied a special assessment upon his own coal miners that brought in the Lewis treasury \$9,500,000 in one lump. — Boston Post.

Taxed as they are the English people have lost all taste for saving. As a matter of fact, what is the point in putting money aside if the State grabs the whole of it, or almost? Unfortunately in Canada a number of politicians want us, in our turn, to take the left hand turning, that toward socialism. If they were going to experience more complete and definite successes in their projects than they have so far — for they have got nothing but checks — we also would not be long in spending more and saving less, much less, because we would be more heavily taxed than we are now and would lose all incentive to save. —Montreal Matin.

Two truck drivers, chatting through open windows as they drove their trucks side by side along Queen Elizabeth Highway while a long line of traffic piled up behind, have made the news. While a glaring case, their actions are by no means so very unusual. There are a number of truck drivers who regularly disregard the rights of others just as these two. Fortunately they are not numerous. Most truck drivers, we believe, are courteous and careful. The audacity of the few, however, leads many to think such procedure is the rule with all such rather than the exception. —Owen Sound Sun-Times.

A grandson of Anthony Tunney pointed out to us that the new Dominion Bureau of Statistics Building stands on Tunney's Pasture and not, as was stated on the cover of the November News, on Tunney's Pasture. Anthony Cody of the Department of Labor remembers when the pasture held animals owned by his horse-fancier and very Irish grandfather, Tunney. Sections of it were rented to other people in different parts of Ottawa for their cows and it was a great spot for picnics, bonfires and such. James Tunney, a son of the original owner, still lives across the street from the Pasture and there never has been any doubt about the "e" in the name. Sorry. —Civil Service News.

The Passing Scene

By Observer FEAR

A well known statesman says that the peoples of the world are in a state of fear as they enter 1953. It is a sad commentary on mid-20th century civilization but no one will doubt its accuracy. We all know what the man had in mind and, certainly, fear of war and its inevitable dire consequences to all parties involved is ever present with us. No competent observer of the international scene expects that any of the major powers will deliberately provoke world conflict this year. But many are of the opinion that some chance incident might possibly set the world ablaze which, of course, would amount to the same thing. While the moral atmosphere of the world does not change very noticeably from one generation to another, it must be said that wars are not as easily started now as they used to be. The former readiness to fight "at the drop of a hat", as the old saying goes, seem to be well on the way to extinction. This may indicate good sense rather than moral righteousness but, whatever it is, I think it must be placed to the credit of an era which in most things is not particularly creditable.

Not a year passes but numbers of books dealing with fear come from the publishing houses. Almost always they turn out to be best-sellers for the simple reason that practically everybody is interested in a remedy for fear. While many of these books appear to deal with symptoms rather than causes some of them really go down to the root of the trouble and are therefore of some value. Thousands of people read them but whether they are any less fearful afterwards than before is a question.

War fear is, of course, an especially tormenting thing but it is not by any means the only kind of fear that plagues us. We might say, without overdrawn the dismal picture that from the time they come into conscious life to the time they go out of it, human beings are troubled, and in some cases captivated, by the spectre of fear.

The little child is afraid to be alone. As he gets a bit older this may wear off. Then, other fears, more terrible than new first, take its place. Most children of school age are afraid, for example, that they are not so bright or so athletic or, in some instances, so popular, as their class mates and companions. In other words, they are afraid of inadequacy, real or imagined. Teen-agers often fear any measure of responsibility, and no wonder, since their elders are generally inclined to fear it still more. Having reached physical maturity most of us fear the demands that responsibility for making a living places upon us. We are never quite at ease in the present and the future is full of uncertainty, or so we believe.

We fear to look beyond the mountains and to step into the unknown, but while we remain in the low, unadventurous places, loneliness and a sense of the unimaginative make us afraid. We are never quite content in the routine, humdrum things of life and often our souls cry out for new opportunities, new experiences, and new objectives. For all that, we afraid to explore new paths that might or might not bring us into more pleasant and more satisfying situations. The shallow waters are unproductive but fear and dread keep us from launching out into the deep. Distrust, the blood brother of fear, often keeps us from experiences that would delight and refresh us.

However strong our religious faith may be there is in us all some measure of fear concerning the inevitable end to all worldly desires and hopes. But, too, we are afraid of life. Probably no one person in ten thousand is capable of getting the most out of life or, for that matter, of putting the most into it. Often when we ought to be shouting the praises of living we find ourselves singing the sad dirges of melancholy.

In our normal political and business relationships fear is never altogether absent. People distrust governments and governments fear how the people will react to any public opinion (not to be confused with respect for public opinion) has frequently been to blame for a stagnant, uninspiring political leadership. In industry fear is everywhere. Employers fear the trade unions, and the trade unions, notwithstanding their present strong position, still distrust and fear the influence of so-called capitalists. There must be very few people of normal intelligence today who do not in their better moments fear the impact of gross materialism on our way of life. Almost everybody will agree that unless we can get away from the notion that a man's life does in fact consist of the things he happens to possess there can be no permanent stability or even meaning to such civilization as we have achieved. I am thinking here not of the distinctively religious affairs of life but of everything we do with our time and energy. In theory we have come to realize that "the life is more than meat and the body more than raiment" but when it comes to particular cases involving ourselves as individuals we seem afraid to put our faith in values higher than the material ones to the test. Somehow the material appears more tangible, more easily handled than the spiritual. The things that are seem much safer than the things that might be. And so it goes all down the line.

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