

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, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1952

Experts See Bright Spot

A bright spot in the otherwise gloomy foot-and-mouth disease picture is the recent announcement by the United States Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Charles F. Brannan. He declared that if the present favorable conditions continued in Mexico, with no more outbreaks of the disease in that country by September 1, 1952, the United States will acknowledge that Mexico is free of foot-and-mouth disease for the first time in almost five years. This will mean the lifting of the U. S. embargo against Mexican cattle.

Canadian agriculture authorities, notes an exchange, take some comfort from this announcement. They hope that it means that when Canada succeeds in eradicating its hitherto small outbreak of the disease the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture will act promptly in declaring Canada free of the disease. And here too the declaration will mean the automatic removal of the embargo now imposed against Canadian cattle and most meat products.

With their fingers crossed, the animal diseases experts in Ottawa predict that (providing there are no new outbreaks) the disinfection programme should be completed by this summer in Saskatchewan. A 60-day period will elapse before the United States Agriculture Secretary can pronounce Canada free of the disease. But if he was willing to act so promptly in the case of Mexico and lift the embargo, then surely he will not hesitate to act when Canada has eradicated its outbreak.

Big Things For Nova Scotia

Will there be a general election in 1952 after all? asks the Montreal Gazette. Transport Minister Chevrier dropped in at Halifax this week to officially open the National Harbor Board's new \$3,200,000 Pier 3. In his opening remarks Mr. Chevrier disclosed that more public works projects were on the way—a whole bundle of them. Work on the Canso Straits causeway would, he promised, begin shortly. Construction of the Yarmouth-Bar car ferry which the area had been demanding these many years would proceed "as soon as circumstances permitted." Further several airport sites in the Halifax area were being studied. To Haligonians, the future hadn't looked as bright in years.

Commonwealth Agriculture

The thirty-fifth annual report on Commonwealth agriculture, issued by the Commonwealth Economic Committee, London, England, surveys the background to the current problems of what is described as "the largest industry of the Commonwealth." Examining in turn the changing pattern of agriculture for individual Commonwealth countries, the report includes also a general review of the trends of production and prices as well as a summary of the way in which Commonwealth trade in agricultural products has developed. It assembles evidence to show that notwithstanding many structural changes, for the Commonwealth as a whole agricultural production has increased since before the war while the volume of Commonwealth agricultural exports has in general risen above the pre-war figure.

The impact of the war on the agricultural economy varied in different parts of the Commonwealth; as regards physical destruction its effects were relatively slight, while in some ways it stimulated agricultural development. In some countries, as for instance the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesia, the expansion advanced further after the war or, as in Canada, was fairly well maintained. In Australia a reduction during the war was subsequently made good; in both New Zealand and South Africa the expansion appears to have shown a more or less continuous upward trend, and only in India was the general trend downward.

The evidence in fact shows that for the Commonwealth as a whole, notwithstanding the pace of industrialisation, agriculture has maintained its place in relation to other sectors of the national economy. Further, while there are marked variations between individual Commonwealth countries, agricultural production in many of them appears to have increased relatively to most other parts of the world. It is noted, however, that the massive expansion (40 per cent) for agricultural output in the

United States since before the war was greater than that in most countries of the Commonwealth.

The increase in total Commonwealth output, spread over a number of major products, has been especially marked for grains, sugar, tea and rubber; on the other hand cotton, tobacco and butter are examples of commodities where output has declined and in many cases wartime peaks have not again been attained. Nevertheless the substantial share of the Commonwealth in world output of the major farm products has in few cases fallen and has frequently risen higher.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The last week of Lent.

Monday before Easter.

The revision of the 1911 Gaelic translation of the Bible, undertaken by the National Bible Society of Scotland, is progressing, and all editorial work is expected to be completed by the end of the summer.

Agriculture Minister Baker on return from Ottawa is quite satisfied that such visits are worth while and bring good results. The Premier is of similar opinion. Success of course depends on two things, the quality of the delegation, and the practicability of the objective gone after.

In the pioneer West the horse thief was treated as the most dangerous of criminals because of the helplessness of a man deprived of his steed. Today car thieves are equally a menace because they threaten loss and injury to people who can expect no recompense.

Japan is forging ahead again, and is attaining high altitude as an exporting country. She has regained her position as the world's largest exporter of cotton goods, displacing India which has dropped to fourth place, Britain moved up to second and the United States is third.

Britain's Arts Council have decided to subsidise future activities of the College of Piping, which has its headquarters in Glasgow. Recitals and lectures are to be given at Oban, Stirling, Inveraray and Rothesay. Also a series of lecture recitals on piping are to be given in Edinburgh during the 1952 Festival season.

Mr. J. Angus MacLean, M.P., does not speak often in the House, but when he does, he speaks as with one having practical knowledge and experience of the subject in hand. This was evident in his speech in the debate on defence, when he emphasised that the science of defence must be furthered and developed, pointing out that in some respects the Soviets were ahead of us in their preparedness for another war should it come.

Sir Francis Legatt Chantrey, English sculptor, was born this date 1781. Orphan son of a carpenter, he was apprenticed to a wood-carver and gilder in Sheffield. His models and sketches attracted the attention of a mezzotint engraver who gave him lessons in portrait painting, an art which he continued to study at the Royal Academy. Chantrey executed numerous busts and statues. Some of which are to be found at Greenwich Hospital, the Guildhall, Westminster Abbey and the Royal Academy. His statue of Washington stands in Boston.

Hon. Dougald MacKinnon surprised the members of the Legislature with the grasp he has already obtained of the plan and details of his new portfolio. In his speech he showed he was thoroughly familiar with its intricacies, understood the difficulties, and was prepared to avoid the pitfalls. He was somewhat contradictory, however, when he declared that it was not feasible to keep the highways open at all times, and then later asserted that no one could expect to keep young men at home when farms became isolated on secondary roads even when there was only a slight fall of snow.

Saint John-Albert has a live-wire Islander in Mr. Daniel A. Riley as its M.P. In a message from Ottawa he announces that \$1,000,000 has been placed in the capital expenditures estimates for Saint John to proceed with the construction of a new ocean terminal at Saint John Harbor. It is estimated that the total cost of this project including sheds and other facilities will be in the vicinity of three million dollars. In an address in the House of Commons, Mr. Riley reported that due to harbor congestion in Saint John during the winter, the port was faced with difficult days if something was not done immediately to augment present berthing facilities. The need was specially stressed for additional harbor loading space for New Brunswick products such as pitprops and pulpwood.

Busy Easter Bunny



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.

FERRY EMPLOYEES' STRIKE

Sir,—It was not my intention to enter into a pointless controversy with the Honorable Premier, which would in no way improve the condition of the labourer in this town and Province, but simply to disclaim the statement that the strike of the Ferry employees was illegal. Must I state again that such a statement is incorrect, and I base my claim, not on any document, Section "O", but on the Labor Statutes of Canada, which were, and still are in force. Regardless of my intentions, the Premier's privilege of reiterating his erroneous statement to the Legislative Assembly, I feel must needs be answered. Evidently the Honorable Premier is confused in distinguishing the difference between a legal strike, and meeting. I do not question the fact that a ship's officer may take drastic action with a crew of mutineers and place them in "irons" if necessary, but the seizing of a free citizen, and taking from him his rights as established by law, and forcing him aboard ship, as the "Press Gang" did some two centuries ago in England, is to me a remarkable recommendation coming from one who has the distinction of being the first Minister of the land. When the Ferry employees peacefully withdrew from the service, they were no more under the authority of the ship's Captain than was the Premier himself. The Premier stated to the Legislature that there was a "Certain document, Section 'O'", which provided the Government Vessels Discipline Act would take precedence over wage agreements then for his information there was no agreement in effect at the time of the strike. The agreement was suspended at the expiration of 30 days from the date the notice was given to railway management; check article 27 of the 1941 agreement then in effect. There was agreement in effect after July 16th, 1949. Had the Captain been ordered to take his boat out, what would he have used as a crew? I am sure no qualified seamen would agree to illegally break a strike: I question if even the Honorable Premier could find enough seamen to operate the boat, to say nothing of dock hands, and the problem of getting them to and from the ferry and docks. There is a point in the Premier's answer which I am happy to note, and that is that he is a friend of labor. No doubt in future contractors coming here from other Provinces, and especially those with contracts from the Dominion Government, will be required to pay wages comparable to those which they pay in the other nine Provinces, and local labor will get something better than 65c per hour. No doubt, too, we shall see a Minister of Labor appointed who will see that employees will get adequate pay to meet the current cost of feeding, clothing, and housing their families. However, until such time as the Premier proves his sincerity of words with some long overdue action, I, for one, will continue to believe what I see. It also appears that the Premier is against the right of freedom of speech applying to any one employed by the Government either directly or indirectly. We are told that such is the situation in Russia and her satellites, but let us all be thankful that some of us at least may dare to speak the truth without any fear of reprisals either to ourselves or our families. I have no doubt that the Honorable Premier is most concerned over the question of illegality; it is the one which would normally be least understood by the people of this Province, and quite

The Poet's Corner

FAME AND FRIENDSHIP

Fame is a food that dead men eat. I have no stomach for such meat in little light and narrow room. They eat it in the silent tomb. With no kind voice of comrade near. To bid the feaster be of cheer. But Friendship is a nobler thing.—Of Friendship it is good to sing. For truly, when a man shall end, He lives in memory of his friend. Who does his better part recall And of his fault make funeral. —Henry Austin Dobson.

possibly, the only one they would believe. I must express my thanks to the editor of this paper for permitting me to exercise my right in the matter of freedom of speech. The Premier's statement that we employees should not be allowed to make "political statements like that" is rather out of line with the ideas of Mr. Donald Gordon, President of the C.I.F. on the same subject. Not only does Mr. Gordon permit, but he encourages us to take an active part in the social and political activities of this country. With due respect for Mr. Gordon, and appreciation of his attitude, I will continue to speak in support of what I am sure is right, and for the same token I will speak in condemnation of that which I know is wrong. I am, Sir, etc., ALEXANDER MacLEAN, President. Division No. 20, C. B. of R. E.

THE HUMAN AND THE DIVINE

Sir,—We shall never understand the interaction of these two forces, the human and the divine. It is in the interaction of two wills, both free and both potent; and in every action both operative. Some farmers will soon be sowing their seeds; and the more the farmer puts into the preparation of his soil the more God will put into his crop. The farmer must be thrilled at the thought of working together with God in producing a crop. This is what farming means. Or, it is a building. Materials are prepared and the more are laid. The architect has drawn his picture; and then, in three months' time, behold, a dwelling fit for the habitation of a King. Who will deny but that God had a hand in that building? It is not so evident as in the growing of a crop, but the more the carpenter recognizes God in his work the better the job he will do. A carpenter builds for God. Did not Jesus take God, his Heavenly Father, into partnership with him, at the bench, just as he did when he went out to preach the Gospel? Paul felt this when he said: "We are labourers together with God." Or is it the making of a poem. "The Cotter's Saturday Night," let us say. There God and man are at work. The whole poem exhales the breath of the spirit of God. Whether Burns was conscious or not, through the making of that poem Burns was praying for inspiration from God. His divine inspiration came in flashes. There were times when Burns looked in the dark. When poets spoke of the muse they mean the divine inspiration. Recently there met in Buffalo the North American Lay Conference on the Christian and his daily work. 300 men of all professions, teachers, labour leaders, men from all walks of life, from all over America came together to consider one of the greatest questions ever discussed in conference, viz. "How can we serve God more effectively in our daily work?" They came to this conclusion: "No job can bear its best fruit whether on the farm, in the office, in the factory, or wherever we work, unless our work is done with the feeling that God

The Age-Old Story

There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear: because fear hath torment. He that feareth is not made perfect in love.

stands at our work with us." When man regards himself as a co-worker with God in the continuing process of creation, his labour is touched, not only with dignity, but with quiet happiness and enduring faith. When this conviction guides his toil he does not lack incentive. This is the most wholesome and invigorating thought that a man can carry into his day's work. The man who cultivates it cannot fail. It would make labour disputes impossible. It would greatly increase production. It would bring into being a new type of Christianity and put the church on a new level. I am, Sir, etc., W. I. GREEN. Stanley Bridge.

TEACHERS' REQUIREMENTS

Sir,—In a recent speech Hon. Mr. Darby, the Attorney General, was reported as having said that the pupils nowadays do not correctly use the English language. As a parent, I would ask Mr. Darby how he arrived at these conclusions? By a survey of many schools over a period of years, or is he just making deductions from every-day connections around the town of Summerside? If the latter, then as a parent of this town I challenge him to produce concrete evidence to uphold his statement. He suggested that if the Department of Education would revert to the system of obtaining teachers' licences in vogue many years ago, then our problems would be solved. Is this good reasoning? To expect to get better results by doing away with our full year professional training and allowing still younger teachers to enter the profession? It just does not make good common sense to me and to many more parents who are expecting to have their children educated during the next few years. The records show that fifty per cent or more of the present teacher training class at P. W. College have their Grade XI. What will happen if they revert to the old system? The schools are now being where Grade XI is now being taught will lose their pupils to P. W. College, because what pupils want to spend an extra year in school, if he or she can get out and earn a few dollars? To me this is the thin edge of the wedge and such statements coming from a man in a responsible position constitute a challenge to many districts in this Province, which over the years have tried to raise the system of education. As parents do we realize that the present requirements for a teacher's licence are less than junior matriculation with an extra year of professional training. To me this is the minimum. Yet Mr. Darby's statements would lead one to believe that even such requirements are too high. I am, Sir, etc., ANOTHER PARENT, Summerside.

PIONEER PRIEST

Joseph Denis, born at Three Rivers, Que. in 1857, was the first native-born Canadian to enter the priestly order of the Recollets.

COMPLETE VISUAL REFRACTION AND ANALYSIS

G. F. HUTCHESON & SON

Optometrists 53 Grafton St.

Notes By The Way

Strange what the human body will withstand on occasion. The German immigrant, who lost control of his car on a road in the Rocky Mountains plunged 1,800 feet down a cliff, sustained a fractured skull, multiple fractures of limbs, bruises throughout his entire body. Yet he has a chance for survival. Another man can slip on a sidewalk, strike his head on the ground and succumb to the injury.—(Fort William Times-Journal.)

The most regular "sport" in the reign of the first Elizabeth was bear-baiting. Thousands of excitable, blood-thirsty and shouting Elizabethans (commoners as well as nobles) thronged bear-baiting pits. Today's wrestling matches give similar crowds the luscious, gasty, bloody and violent shows that bear-baiting did in the sixteenth century; but in the reign of Elizabeth the Second the bears are human.—(Peterborough Examiner.)

We suffered today from a surfeit of undigested psychiatry. Let it be understood at once that we have a high regard for psychiatry, as practised by thoroughly trained and reputable practitioners. But there is a vast amount of pseudo-psychiatric slop peddled in books, magazines and newspapers, which is easy to understand and suits the intelligence of people who like to appear intellectual without doing any intellectual work. It is this sort of nonsense which asserts that people become criminals because they have been unhappy, or neglected, or frustrated in childhood. It must be plain to anybody with horse sense that if unhappiness, neglect and frustration in childhood or at any other time

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

LAST PUBLIC EXECUTION

On April 6, 1869, eighty-three years ago yesterday, George Stewart Dowie was hanged from the walls of the old Jail on Pownall Square. It was the last public hanging on the Island and was terribly hurried. First time the trap was sprung the rope broke and Dowie fell sixteen feet to the ground and was stunned. On the second attempt an hour later the rope unrolled and the unfortunate man came down until his feet rested on the ground. Then according to press reports a number of people out of sympathy hauled him up a distance of eight feet, where he was left suspended for forty minutes. When Dowie had been in jail he wrote an account of his life and while on the scaffold, "seated in an armchair, placed on the drop for the purpose," he spent twenty-five minutes reading it aloud "with wonderful fortitude and distinctness."

From 1,000 to 1,500 people saw the execution. So much sympathy had been expressed previously for the condemned man that the authorities feared trouble, and had a military guard of sixty men present under Capt. McIntyre to prevent disturbance. Then the rope broke and the crowd began to surge forward, but the military guard was turned about and faced the crowd with fixed bayonets. A native of Montreal, Dowie was steward on the bark "Clara Novello" and had been found guilty of the murder of another seaman in a lane near Pownall Square on Nov. 28, 1868. Many maintained that the charge should have been manslaughter. He was buried in the southwest corner of the old Protestant cemetery on Elm Avenue. The newspapers denounced the hanging as "a most distressing and terribly bungled affair from start to finish," and The Islander, in a leading editorial, pleaded effectively: "In the name of our common humanity, which has been so terribly outraged, let our people resolve that a public execution shall never again take place in this Colony."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Advertisements for professional services including: M. Alban Farmer (Money to Loan), Allison M. Gillis (Barrister, Solicitor), Dr. John E. Sears (Veterinary Surgeon), Byron J. Grant O.D. (Optometrist), Dr. A. L. MacIsaac (Dentist), Dr. W. R. Carson (Chiropractor), H. R. Doane and Company (Chartered Accountants), and G. F. Hutcheson & Son (Optometrists).