

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. CIRCULATION Total City Zone 3,763 Retail Trading Zone 8,454 All Others 827 Total Net Paid 13,048

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

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, MONDAY, NOV. 26, 1951

Parliament in High Gear

Despite the confusion resulting from the juggling of hours of business in an attempt to find a routine acceptable to members, Parliament has been going through its legislative programme at a remarkably fast rate. It is due in part, of course, to the legislation representing practically the consensus of opinion of all parties in the House. More important, however, in the successful speeding up of business is the fact that the Government's proposals were made known to members at an early date. All too often a session flounders around in the dark for months before the real meat in the way of Government bills is tossed before it at a time when members are thinking more about returning to their homes and constituencies than about the business of legislating.

The usual result is that the Opposition exhausts itself and the public's patience in discussing secondary matters at length and in trying to draw the Government into revealing what Parliament has really been summoned to act upon. If Governments would make a practice of acting as in the present special session there would be a good deal fewer complaints about time being wasted in Ottawa.

A Pressing World Problem

In a recent report on the world food supply, Mr. Norris E. Dodd, director general of the U. N. Food and Agricultural Organization describes the over-all world food supply situation as "grim" because while production has increased some 9 per cent in recent years, world population has increased 12 per cent.

As might be surmised, the increase in the food supply has taken place in the countries where there is already an abundance, and those countries which already had insufficient food for their populations are left hungrier than before. "If all foods were evenly distributed," says Mr. Dodd, "each of the more than two billion people in the world would have a little less to eat today than in the five pre-war years."

This situation, according to Mr. Dodd, is particularly bad in the Far East where until recently it has been possible to offset the shortage of rice and maintain a precarious balance between supply and demand only by heavy imports of wheat and coarse grains from sources outside Asia. Crop failures this year in India have boosted import requirements in the Far East to in the neighborhood of 8 million tons, an unprecedented total.

The importance that must be attached to this deficiency of food is emphasized by the U. N. food authority report in this way. "If the tide of want continues over-long; there will undoubtedly be a rise also in the tide of unrest, revolution and war."

The free nations are preparing for a genuinely large scale world war against want, by such means as the Point Four programme, and the Colombo Plan. As a measure of the sincerity of nations in this struggle the report shows that during the initial period of the Point Four programme, ending this year, the programme was financed by contributions from 53 countries. The total given was \$20,067,773 of which the United States gave \$12,007,500.

Strange Port

Of late, notes the Ottawa Journal, Canada has become conscious of the Far Eastern Portuguese Colony of Macao, a mysterious place 36 miles from Hong Kong. When the House of Commons debated the case of the Ming Sing ships flying the Canadian flag and operating from Hong Kong to Communist China, the point was made they might be carrying no strategic materials from watchful Hong Kong but what they might pick up in Macao? No one seemed able to answer that and the impression was left that Macao is the sort of place where anything can happen.

A closer inspection of Macao, through writings on the subject, does not end the mystery. The Portuguese allowed no Chinese to live there until 150 years ago and now they make up 98 per cent of the population of 300,000. The harbor is poor and a London Times correspondent pithily remarks "It (the colony) has no observable large-scale industry." There is a fishing fleet and a large trade in firecrackers, yes,

firecrackers.

Planes come in from Bangkok with new money for Macao's free gold market, passengers forbidden since the attempted air robbery when a plane was led to crash. Then there are well-patronized gambling places. Portugal of course is no friend of Communist China, but the signs in Macao are that this outpost maintains a fairly amiable liaison, if unofficial, with the Communist area. Portugal sends out some troops to maintain the garrison but does not pretend they are sufficient to resist a determined attack from the mainland.

In fact, as the Times' man said, Macao colony "is a survival, a museum piece of imperialism. . . To the student of Far Eastern revolution it is a haven of the unpolitical; too small to be a problem, too harmless to be a threat, incapable of aggression."

EDITORIAL NOTES

We are advised the Halifax Chronicle-Herald, though 5c in Halifax and elsewhere, may be obtained for 3c in this favoured Province.

Britain has organized a 200,000 volunteer Home Guard. Not only will the men serve without pay, but agree to submit to military law while training. They will be ready for the defence of the country in the event of another war.

According to the United States census returns that while farmers comprise only 9.4 per cent of male workers, they comprise 20 per cent of those still at work after 65, a higher proportion than in any other class. Similar findings may be expected in the Canadian census.

The season closes today for ducks, other than wood-ducks. Since Oct. 1 hunters have been permitted a total of 100 birds. So wily are the birds reported to have become that except, perhaps, those who did especially well at the opening, it seems unlikely that many could have reached the bag limit.

In connection with the Government's planned expansion of air bases, Britain's Ministry of Civil Aviation announces that the official term for helicopter passenger stations in the future will be "Airstop". In contrast to airports, the airstops will be in the centres of cities and towns, and local authorities in the U. K. have been encouraged to earmark sites for them.

Newfoundland goes to the polls today in the 10th Province's second general election. In striking contrast to Ontario's all-in slugging match there was almost a calm throughout the contest. In fact, short as was the campaign, the politicians called a truce during the Royal visit. The Progressive Conservatives go to the polls leaderless, Mr. H. G. R. Mews having earlier resigned.

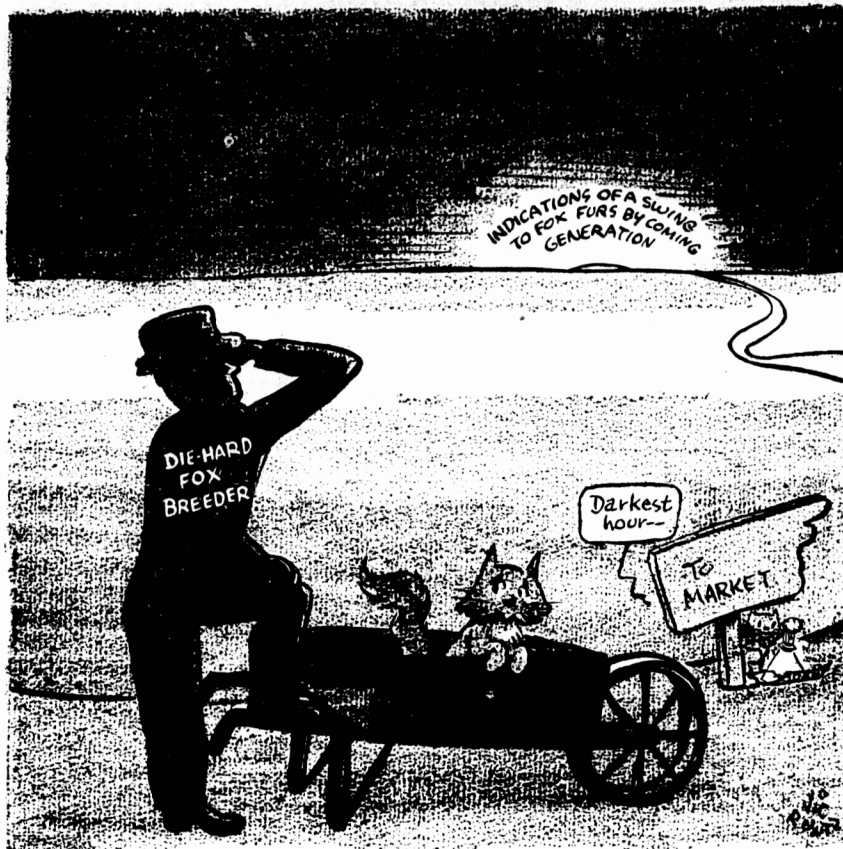
Dr. Jameson, Sir Leander Jameson, Bt., died this date 1917. On the 29th December, 1895 Dr. Jameson, then administrator of Rhodesia for the British South Africa Company, crossed into the South African Republic with a force of the Company police. He surrendered to the Boers four days later, was imprisoned in England and by 1904 had become premier of the Cape of Good Hope.

A timely warning may prevent a shortage of oysters. Mr. Herbert Welham, secretary of the Montreal Fish Merchants Association, told the members that if planting beds in the Maritimes continues to be neglected there is bound to be a scarcity, though not necessarily for a year or two. He said, however, "there is a definite danger for the future supply of marketable oysters."

If and when (says The Gazette) the Government decides to appoint the first native Canadian Governor General, Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey will be favored. This is nothing new. He's been at the top of the list of possibles for months. But W. Ross Macdonald, K.C., Speaker of the Commons, is drawing more and more honorable mention for the post in influential quarters. Authorities agree the mild, urbane Macdonald is one of the most competent (and impartial) Speakers the Commons has had in years.

Canada is a signatory to a new War Graves Treaty extending the privileges accorded to the Imperial War Graves Commission under the treaty signed by Britain and France in 1918. This enabled the Commission to look after 450,000 war graves of the British Empire on French soil and to build war cemeteries and memorials commemorating British war dead of 1914-18. The new treaty grants similar rights and privileges in respect of the 50,000 graves of World War II. Other countries who signed the treaty are, besides the U. K., Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and Pakistan.

Dawn Of A New Day?



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.

CANADA AND THE U. N.

Sir,—Canada be bold! Speak up and stay up this time! Canada scuttled the League of Nations when she disavowed Dr. Riddell's move to stop Italian aggression against Ethiopia by economic sanctions. Action now can save the United Nations!

History is full of regrets. I believe two appeals by Canada to the Security Council and the General Assembly would receive world wide acclaim. Both are provided for in Articles 43 and 96 of the Charter.

Under Article 96, request the considered opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the North Atlantic Pact. Then urge the Security Council to call for volunteers to form an international police force under Article 43. The oath of office taken by the U. N. employees: "I take orders from no government. . . I will regulate my conduct with the interests of the United Nations only in view. . ."

I am, Sir, etc. WILLIAM MITCHELL, Vancouver, B. C.

YOUTH & LIQUOR

Sir,—Down in the corner of a newspaper, recently, I read of six young people who were killed in a head-on collision of cars, somewhere up in Ontario. In those cars were found half-emptied beer bottles. This accident illustrates what is happening to our young men and women, all over Canada, not indeed, so often, violently, but by the slow attrition of ideals and character.

A few years ago many young men and more young women would refuse a drink. Today, not many young people would refuse. In fact, pressure is being brought to bear upon them to adopt the drinking habit. Artful and glamorous advertising is one of the strong pressures flashed before the eyes of young people; but social and economic forces are now being used. I read that up in Ontario business men are known to be organizing drinking parties for their clerks and stenographers and the girl who refuses to attend finds herself in a difficult position. I hesitate to believe that any business manager would do such a cruel and stupid thing as this; but the practice is being published. All kinds of pressures are used in these days to induce young people to drink.

A gentleman who travels a great deal on the train told me last week that the number of young people carrying bottles is truly alarming; and behind all this increase is, of course, the liquor traffic, that cares for profits more than for those young men and women. And who are those people who are thus prosituted in the money-greed of a class of people who don't care two straws what happens to the character of our Canadian people? These young people will soon be the responsible leaders in every walk of Canadian life, the farmers, teachers and doctors; and the girls will be the mothers of our children.

Any man who cares for his country will abstain from drink, as an example to those future citizens of Canada. What does our warped ideas of freedom or our selfish enjoyment amount to compared with the value of our young men and women? We are our brother's keeper; especially of our younger brother; and God will hold us responsible.

I am, Sir, etc. W. I. GREEN, Stanley Bridge.

What Is Happening In Canada's Dairy Industry

(Dairy Farmers of Canada)

Analysis of the current position of the dairy industry in Canada does not encourage optimism, according to officials of Dairy Farmers of Canada. A ten-year comparison, based on figures drawn from official sources, indicates that, if present trends and conditions continue, two very serious results are likely to occur, one of a more immediate nature, the other a longer-term result. Both have serious and far-reaching aspects in the Canadian economy.

The consumer position is the only bright aspect in this analysis, for average wage rates have increased more than consumer costs of the dairy foods. For example, the average wage earner in manufacturing industry for 1939 had to work 15.6 minutes to earn enough to buy one quart of milk. In 1951, he must work only 10.1 minutes to buy the same quart of milk. In 1939, the average wage earner worked 42.8 minutes to buy one pound of butter, while today he works only 33.3 minutes to buy the same pound.

Dairy food prices, also compare most favorably with all other food prices, and especially so with the average of all animal products. Based on the period August, 1929=100, the price index of milk products in October, 1951 was 125.4, while all foods was 121.1, and meat and eggs 130.6. However, in 1951, the index for milk products is 213.4, while all foods stand at 251.5, and all animal products at 334.9. These figures indicate clearly that dairy foods are doing their part to reduce today's high cost of living.

Although the consumer outlook is favorable at the present time, the same is not true of the producer outlook. Farm production costs, chiefly labor and feed costs in dairying, have risen very sharply in the past decade. Farm labor wages have risen 181 per cent, while the cost of dairy grain ration has risen 82 per cent. Prices received for farm milk have not kept pace with increasing costs of production, as the average price for one hundred pounds of milk at the farm has risen only 72 per cent. This lack of balance between production costs and prices received places the milk producer in an unfavorable position. This situation is causing reduction of dairy operation by some farmers, while higher returns from other fields of production are causing many dairy men to switch to other animal and farm crops.

As a result of the unfavorable producer position, there are 2.4 per cent fewer dairy cows in Canada as compared to 10 years ago, while the human population has increased 21.6 per cent in that time. Total Canadian milk production has fallen from 1438 pounds per capita in 1941 to 1174 pound today. Furthermore, per capita consumption of milk in its fluid and bi-product forms has dropped from 1298 pounds in 1941 to 1069 pounds at the present time.

With per capita consumption nearly equalling per capita production, there is an extreme probability of shortages of dairy foods in some areas. Dairying is a long-term enterprise — production cannot be turned on and off at will—and hence it does not lend itself to "in-and-out" methods of operation. If Canada is to have continuity of milk supply, we must have an excess of production over consumption. An exportable quantity of dairy products will also aid in creating a favorable balance of trade.

The adverse position of the dairy farmer is a serious threat to the nutritional welfare of Can-

adian families, because milk, butter and cheese continue to remain the basic sources of high-protein, low-cost staple foods in the Canadian diet.

A decline of dairy farms and dairy cattle numbers constitutes a serious threat to Canadian agriculture. Animal husbandry and soil building are synonymous. Grazing land seeded to permanent pasture prevents erosion of top soil. Animal manure enriches the soil by returning the nutrients fed in crops taken from the soil. Clover and legume crops grown for cattle feed add nitrogen and help maintain soil fertility. Livestock are able to utilize marginal range, pasture and forage land which is unsuitable for grain and crop production. Reduction of our livestock population means that agriculture in Canada will suffer. The welfare of Canada's greatest primary industry affects and will continue to affect the welfare of every Canadian.

The Age-Old Story

Now when he had ended all his sayings in the audience of the people, he entered into Capernaum. . . And it came to pass the day after, that he went into a city called Nain; and many of his disciples went with him, and much people. Now when he came nigh to the gate of the city, behold, there was a dead man carried out, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow; and much people of the city was with her. And when the Lord saw her, he had compassion on her, and said unto her, Weep not. And he came and touched the bier; and they that bare him stood still. And he said, Young man, I say unto thee, Arise. And he that was dead sat up, and began to speak. And he delivered him to his mother. And there came a fear on all; and they glorified God, saying, That a great prophet is risen up among us; and, That God hath visited his people.

Books Received

A LAND DIVIDED, by John F. Hayes (Copp, 288 pp., illustrated, \$2.75).

Fort Lawrence and Fort Beauséjour. French inspired. In d'n trouble and English orders for the removal of the Acadians, an English army captain and his pretty French wife as parents bring the war between France and England very close indeed to young Michael Harvey and his cousin Pierre Duchene.

This yarn by a Winnipegger and a newspaperman, John F. Hayes, is intended for boys but Mr. Hayes can tell a story so that it grips the imagination of the reader of any age. It would be veriest quibbling to take him to task for referring to the standing rigging as running rigging when aboard (tiny vessels in the Bay of Fundy and Northumberland Strait his readers re-live a never-to-be-forgotten chapter in our country's story.

CHILD LIFE STORY BOOK, edited by Anne Samson, (Winston, 134 pp., illustrated, \$3).

For parents who are unable to invent or remember stories at the required moment the publishers of Child Life Magazine have collected thirty of them. They are probably no better or worse than mummy or daddy make up any night of the week and the illustrations are decidedly amusing.

CAPTAIN JEEP, by F. E. Rechner (Winston, 209 pp., illustrated, \$3).

The S.S. Esmeralda was only a battered houseboat but when "Captain" Jeep signed on Homer Craig and his friends as crew he let them in for a decidedly excit-

Lessons From Europe In Community Progress

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

CREDIT UNIONS

Credit unions in this Province were first organized for three general purposes: first, to encourage thrift and savings among the members; second, out of those savings to provide loans, easily available and eventually sufficient to meet the demands of the members; and third, to develop a social and community spirit among the members and to prepare them to advance into other cooperative endeavors.

Let us examine our progress and make some comparison on each count. First, members accounts in the credit unions across the Province are increasing. The average savings in the last fourteen years of operation have increased \$7 per year.

A friendly discussion with the managers of three of our small rural banks revealed that after deducting all the commercial and large accounts in their savings departments, their personal savings accounts average about \$200. During this prosperous period, those accounts, especially those of the older people, are increasing, not rapidly, but gradually. Bank managers admitted that it was difficult to convince our young people of the importance of thrift.

On the second count, are our Credit Unions providing for the credit needs of the members? We must remember that days of saving nickels and dimes and making twenty-five or thirty dollar loans to farmers are gone. Today our Credit Unions plainly have not the money to meet those ordinary demands. They have not sufficient funds to help young people buy farms or machinery or livestock, nor can they finance the purchase of a boat and equipment for their members who are fishermen. Last year, out of a total of 9,928 members, 3,094 (approximately one-third) borrowed from our Credit Unions. The average was \$157 per borrower.

This loan average was increased because of the reasonably good turnover of four or five of our larger Credit Unions. But when compared to the average loan demands of our farmers, fishermen and younger people today this is quite inadequate.

On the third count, developing a community spirit, and interest, the latest report of the Credit Union League indicates that there are a large number of inactive members especially in our smaller credit unions, and that the overall membership decreased last year.

In discussion with local directors and treasurers, the reasons most often given for the lack of support are: that the local Credit Union is too small a unit; that generally Credit Union offices are not open during business hours; and that those offices are not conveniently located. Many of the people feel quite discouraged with the slow progress they are making, after many years of patient endeavor trying to build a local finance institution of their own.

Insurance is another phase of Credit Union work developed in recent years. It is a very important phase of economic life and development today. Through the Share and Loan Insurance of Credit Unions, many members have benefited greatly. However, the Island annual 1950 statements report that only forty Credit Union members have taken out individual policies with CUNA Mutual.

There is a great need for extending life insurance coverage on Prince Edward Island. The present time only about sixty per cent of the people are covered at all by life insurance. Life underwriters estimate that life insurance constituted 85% of the total value of the estates left by Prince Edward Island people during the past two or three years.

Besides revealing the lack of capital savings, this indicates the need for a tremendous expansion of insurance protection, especially of the family bread-winner. Island people are saving annually now, about \$400,000 through life insurance. This is a very low insurance coverage averaging a saving of roughly four dollars per person per year.

It would take a long time, at this rate, to save enough to buy a farm, start a business, or equip a fishing or tourist resort. The main problem, however, is that the people saving the money have little or no control over their insurance dollars.

There are two pertinent questions to ask at this point: first, do we all realize what tremendous help those insurance dollars would be to our Island people and proportionately to the people of the

ing summer. In addition to solving the mystery of a nasty bit of sabotage, Captain Jeep taught the boys a great deal about ships and the sea and he taught them even more about fair play.

L. MYSTERY MINE, by Kenneth L. Sinclair (Winston, 209 pp., illustrated, \$3).

When Steve Allen went with his friend Lon Barker to Arizona for the holidays he was thinking of earning money for his next college term. He earned the money the hard way, teamed up with hard driving logger, Lars Swenson. But Steve and Lon encountered a train that could not be there and spent every spare minute, and some of the boss's time, finding the answer to how and why a mine and train derailed for twenty years were operated without showing any indication.

Women's Institutes

When functioning properly Women's Institutes are noted for their contribution to rural living. But unfortunately they are given no better support on Prince Edward Island than Farm Forum programs or rural libraries. Young women are not taking a sufficiently active part in the Institute programs. With 11,000 rural homes on P. E. I., total membership is only 4,982 and their 23 district conventions which comprise anywhere from four to 28 local Institutes, meet only once a year.

In the Women's Institute classes at the 851 Provincial Exhibition, for instance, there were only 350 exhibitors, 62 of whom were Institute women. Of this 350, only 36 were under the age of 35 years, and in the last ten years only one woman under 35 years of age has been on the Provincial board of directors.

However, the women are fortunate in that they have more local leadership than the men. Women school teachers on the Island during the past three or four decades have been plentiful; they married farmers and settled in this province. But now, that our young girls are leaving the province too, and only a small proportion of them are taking teacher training, women's potential leadership is rapidly dropping also.

Recommended Reading

Coady, M. M.: Masters of Their Own Destiny. Cooperative Union of Prince Edward Island: "Program and Reports of Seventh Annual Convention."

Crofton, John T.: Cradled in the Waves.

Laidlaw, Alexander: "A Factual Outline of the Antigonish Movement."

Prince Edward Island Credit Union League Limited: "Report of the Fourteenth Annual Convention."

Ward, Leo R.: Nova Scotia.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

MISS HARVIE'S SCHOOL

"The old Bog School, which was found inconveniently small, owing to the increasing number of children under Miss Harvie's superintendence, has been sold, and a site provided in a more eligible part, at the corner of Kent and Rochford Square, on which, by the liberality of Christian friends, a large and handsome structure has been erected."

—From the annual report of the Anglican Diocesan Church Society for 1868. The old school referred to was situated further north on Rochford Street—now the Collier dwelling. The "new school" is now occupied as a grocery store. Older citizens can well remember Miss Harvie's school on the corner. It was largely under the direction of St. Paul's Church for the education of the coloured population.

The Poets Corner

THE WANDERERS

Over the sea our galleys went. With cleaving prows in order, brave To a speeding wind and a bounding wave— A gallant armament: Each bark built out of a forest-tree. Left leafy and rough as first it grew. And naul'd all over the caping sides, Within and without, with black bull-hides, Seethed in fat and suppled in flame.

To bear the playful billows' gambol, So, each good ship was ruder to see Rude and bare to the outward view.

But each upbore a stately tent Where cedar pales in scented rose. Kept out the flakes of the dancing brine, And an awning droop'd the mast below.

In fold on fold of the purple fire, That neither noontide nor starshine Nor moonlight cold which market mad, Might pierce the regal tennement.

—Robert Browning

For Men's Clothing

That Fits

J.P. MacPherson & Son

157 Queen St.