

THE GUARDIAN

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CIRCULATION "Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew" "The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1952

Sweeping Conservative Gains

The Conservatives have every reason to feel elated at the results of yesterday's "little general election", in which they not only retained their own seat in Victoria-Carleton but won three additional seats from the Liberals, in Gloucester, Ontario and Roberval respectively, bringing their membership up to forty-nine. The Government still has a top-heavy majority in Parliament, which may well have contributed to its disadvantage in yesterday's balloting.

The by-elections marked the Government's first test of strength since last year. On that occasion also it lost three seats to the Conservatives in five contests, and there is no doubt that on this occasion every effort was made to avoid a repetition of such ominous public reaction.

In a statement issued to the Canadian Press, Prime Minister St. Laurent lays the blame on local factors rather than on any lack of confidence in the major policies of the Government. There is no doubt, however, but that resounding victories in the by-elections would have been interpreted in a different light.

As above noted, the Government still has a large overall majority and its recuperative strength is hard to estimate. To the non-political public the Conservative gains are to be welcomed, as making for a more effective Opposition while in no way impeding the administration in its policies.

Fuller Maritime Cradles

While Quebec has more children under four years of age than any other Province, relative to population the cradles are fullest in Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, New Brunswick and the Territories, according to the population-by-age group breakdown of the 1951 census.

In an analysis of these and other figures in the census breakdown made by the Financial Post, it is revealed that the teenage population has slumped noticeably. The 10-19 group made up 18.7% of the total Canadian population in 1941. Ten years later, they were 15.6% of the total, and had decreased in number by 32,000.

The middle group—from 25 to 64—is the basic group of the Canadian economy. It includes most of the married who are buying homes, raising families. It also includes the heavy spending years right through until the family is finished going to school.

Canadians have the longest life expectancy in the world (slightly longer than longevity rates in United States). This shows in the numbers in our over-65 group. Unaffected by recent birthrates, or heavy immigration, most of the 41.7% increase in

total number over 1941 is largely because Canadians are living longer.

Today, the over-65's comprise 7.6% of Canada's total population, compared with 6.7% in 1941. The over-70's have jumped from 4.0% to 4.5% of the total.

Right Or Power

There is much confusion in the United States about the seeming inconsistency of President Truman's position on the steel emergency. The President declared last week that neither Congress nor the Courts could take away his power to seize industry in an emergency.

The key to the riddle would seem to be the contrast of "right" with "power". Even although a seizure might be illegal, the President might well have power to make it effective during a critical period.

EDITORIAL NOTES

On the last lap of a very enjoyable month of May.

Could it be possible the Federal Government manoeuvred the Saturday public holiday instead of Monday to avoid conflict with the six Federal by-elections on that day?

Even should the Duke of Edinburgh become a Royal Air Force pilot, it does not follow his grace would be allowed to fly the Queen hither and thither. He is not even now permitted to drive Her Majesty's auto.

The Maritimes is well represented in the new slate of officers for the Canadian Legion with Rev. C. B. Lumsden, professor of Bible Studies, Acadia, as President, and Sqdn.-Leader H. R. Stewart, Ottawa, late of Charlottetown, as honorary treasurer.

Mr. Daniel A. Riley, M.P., arranged an interview with Hon. Lionel Chevrier on Monday for a delegation from Saint John, N. B., seeking improved and increased port facilities for Saint John. The delegation included representatives of provincial and city governments, shippers, the Board of Trade and the International Longshoremen's Association.

Isadora Duncan, American dancer and pioneer in the revival of Greek classical poses and barefoot dancing, was born this date 1878. She won wide recognition by her interpretative dancing but her own life was tragic. Her two children were drowned in the Seine in 1913 and she herself was strangled by her own scarf while motoring. Her memoirs, "My Life", were published in 1927.

The experience at both Caribou and Tormentine over the week-end should convince the authorities of the absolute necessity of further improved transportation facilities if our tourist prospects are not to be considerably blasted. People by the hundreds seeking to visit us will not be satisfied to remain practically within view of their destination, and then be compelled to remain overnight in their cars, or go and seek accommodation at some other resort.

According to Mr. F. L. Dougan, Atlantic Passenger Agent of the C. N. R., Moncton, this is to be a banner year for tourists. In an interview he emphasised the success of the cross-continental specials bringing home Maritimers over the past three years, the "Blue Nose", "The Spud Island", "The Herringchoker", and said this year there would be "The Grand Banks". The first carried 75 tourists, the second 150, and the third 250. Indications are that this year's special will have a greatly increased passenger list.

According to the Canadian Press, a regulation passed in 1894 which bars foreign fishing boats from Canadian ports, will be strictly enforced after July 1. The enforcement is designed to protect Canadian fishermen of the three Maritime Provinces. It may work some hardship on Halifax and Saint John storekeepers who have profited for supplying the foreign ships. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are the only provinces affected. Newfoundland, which traditionally has supplied foreign ships, made it one of the terms of union with Canada that she be exempted.

Company is Coming



Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

YANKEE FISHING FLEETS The importance of Prince Edward Island to the American fishing industry in years gone by is highlighted in the following excerpts from the Boston Journal of July 15, 1861.

"The American fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence furnish employment for a fleet of vessels from Gloucester, Marblehead and other ports in Massachusetts and Maine. The port of Cascumpec, P. E. I., is visited annually in ordinary seasons by between eleven and twelve hundred sail of fishermen, who here find a snug harbour from eastern and northern gales, and limited facilities for obtaining supplies. The average size of these vessels is 100 tons, which, calculating the value at \$60 per ton, involves an investment in vessels alone of \$6,000,000.

"By the present system vessels engaged in the cod fisheries are fitted out at home in the spring, and after filling up with fish, they return to discharge and refit for the mackerel fishery. It is contended that the cost of carrying a barrel of mackerel from the fishing grounds to Cape Ann, in the vessels in which they are caught, is two dollars, while by steam transportation the cost would not exceed seventy-five cents.

"It frequently occurs that vessels, having encountered severe gales, require new cables, sails, and other fixtures which have hitherto been sent to them in vessels chartered for the purpose. This involves a detention of the fishermen at Cascumpec, often in the most valuable part of the season, whereas by providing the supplies by steamer to St. John, and the communication between Boston and Cascumpec is at present had only once in fourteen days. A steamer from Shediac to the former port would enable the owners and skippers of vessels to communicate with each other in three days.

"The communication with this section of the Island has always been, and is now, of the most perfunctory and uncertain kind. Postal communication between Boston and Cascumpec is at present had only once in fourteen days. A steamer from Shediac to the former port would enable the owners and skippers of vessels to communicate with each other in three days. . . . The cost of fitting out vessels here would be much less than in the States. Barrels which at home cost seventy-five cents are sold at Cascumpec for half a dollar. Wood which is carried to the States and sold for eight dollars per cord can be bought here for three dollars. Water is filled here for three cents per barrel. At present vessels after being in the Gulf a short time become foul, and are compelled to go to the Gut of Canso and Pleiois to clean. A company with a capital stock of \$5,000 has been chartered by an Act of Assembly to construct a marine railway at Cascumpec. Along the subscribers to the capital stock are Gilman M. Ryder, the American Consul, Richard A. Howes & Co., of Boston, and Edward Cunard, Esq., of New York. The proposed location for the railway is every way eligible, and it promises to become an invaluable auxiliary to the fishermen.

"The conviction now seems to be growing that the eastern and northern shore of New Brunswick and the whole of Prince Edward Island is destined to become the permanent headquarters for the fisheries. Boat fishing has been prosecuted in the Gulf for an hundred years. The fishermen go out in boats from one to fifteen miles from the land, in the morning, and when at the longer distance often remain out till the evening of the second day. The boats are large, generally built by the fishermen themselves, with

Notes By The Way

Magistrate McInnes made an example of the three youths convicted of flooding Kitilano High School by turning on fire hoses. The eldest boy, 19, will serve two years behind bars in the young offenders' unit at Okalla Prison. The other two, 16 and 17, will each spend a year in the same place.—Vancouver Sun.

More order in the complex business of modern charity appears both necessary and logical. Whether for good or ill, it has long since ceased to be a close personal affair between the benefactor and the person in need. It is organized and complex; the public donor dispenses his charity almost entirely through organizations and professional welfare workers. That being so, the logical move is to go all the way in making it organized, orderly and business-like.—Edmonton Journal.

Effect of taxation on distinguished professional men is shown by the will of Sir Patrick Hastings, QC, one of Britain's greatest advocates. Prior to his retirement in 1948, Sir Patrick had earned an average of \$60,000 a year for many years, drawing \$120,000 at the peak of his career. But on his death last February he left only \$40,000, of which duty will take \$3,000. United Kingdom papers estimate that, over a period of years, he paid about \$750,000 in taxes.—Fort Erie Review.

We can't help it—but every year about this time we feel we must let the rest of the world know what they are missing if they don't happen to be the outdoor type that like cooking over an open fire. Not that we have anything against the latest in gas or electrical cooking equipment—it's just that every so often we like to get back to nature—and the first warm days of spring find us quite content to even think of taking up our abode in a cave off all the outdoor cooking we've ever done, the most successful and appetizing is that of frying a steak over an open fire. No matter how incompetent a person may appear in a kitchen, steak

The Poet's Corner

THE ANATOMIST He many a creature did anatomize, Almost unpeeping water, air and land; Beasts, fishes, birds, snails, caterpillars, flies, Were laid all low by his relentless hand. That oft with gory crimson was distained; He many a dog destroyed, and many a cat, Of fleas his bed, of frogs the marshes drained, Could tellen if a mite were lean or fat. And read a lecture o'er the marks of a snail.—Mark Akenside (1721-70).

cities for living on board, and are usually managed by two men. The eastern and northern shores of Prince Edward Island are dotted with fishing stations, from which these boat fishermen put out into the Gulf. The principal parties engaged in the business on the Island are Americans—Mr. Hubbard, from Hampshire, Me., and Mr. W. E. Dean, from Frankfort, Me. The latter gentleman has done more to develop the resources of Prince Edward Island than any other man on it, and he now employs about one thousand men in the fisheries. The fishing stations of these gentlemen extend along the coast from Cape Killdare, around North Point and down the northern end of the Island to Tignish. It is a venturesome business, and the men who engage in it are daring and hardy fellows.

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Cereals are taking the place of oatmeal and oatflakes on the breakfast table. It was stated at the fourth annual convention of the Scottish Oatmeal Millers' Association held at Pitlochry, A. D. Fairclough, Warrington, said that since the peak production period in 1945, the oatmeal industry had lost more ground in comparison with their two main competitors—flour and breakfast cereals. In 1951 oatmeal production had decreased by 49 per cent and breakfast cereals by 14 per cent. His feeling was that breakfast cereals had come to stay, and it was not going to be easy to boost porridge against something that was ready to eat.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

A wise old coon is as clever as a fox, and uses every trick of the trade. It wades along creeks or lake margins, walks fallen logs, employs adjacent trees as bridges to break the trail, and may even dive into the water. If it can finally enter its den without being overtaken, it is likely to be safe, at least until another night, when it must venture out for food. When it is deep in a rocky ledge or the hollow of a tree, the dogs apparently cannot smell it. Otters have a delightful sense of frivolity. Young and old, they tumble and wrestle like high-spirited children. They love a good game of tag and follow-the-leader. Chasing each other, they roll gracefully through the water like small dolphins. The mink is an aggressive, crafty killer. Although not as speedy in its movements as the weasel, it is fast by our standards. Its rapier-like thrusts have accounted for many small mammals. A versatile hunter, it can chase down and catch fish right in their own streams.—Ontario Lands and Forests.

Turned-Up Trousers

(The Times) Sir—Forgive this aside in troubled times; but even in such times justice should be done. It was at Oxford, in the early nineties, that I first beheld, as a small boy, the astonishing spectacle of a host of god-like men, all of whom were wearing on a fine summer's day—the ends of their trousers turned up. Did this fashion originate at Oxford, and is the originator known? I feel that he must be somebody. Yet if so, why is it not general knowledge? No philosopher, dictator, hero, or statesman—indeed, nobody else in the history of mankind—can ever have set an example so long and so fervently followed by so many millions of the human species. Is he alive in an ignominious way? If he is dead, why does he lack a monument? I am, Sir, etc., H. H. BASHFORD, The Athenaeum, S.W.1.

Sir—Indeed justice should be done, as your correspondent suggests. Our records show that the first big change in the style of men's trousers came in 1859 when some Cambridge undergraduates turned up the bottoms of their trousers to show their brightly coloured socks. A great controversy raged around the new style, and shortly afterwards "turn-ups" became popular. But I believe the originator is still unknown. The fashion of creating the trousers down the front was started by King Edward VII, creases being at the sides before this. Now the trend is to abandon "turn-ups" on trousers in a return to Edwardian style. I am, Sir, etc., CHARLES E. CLARK, Assistant Editor, The Outfitter, 130-143, Oxford Street, W.1.

The Passing Scene

It is probably true to say that from a literary point of view the Bible and the works of William Shakespeare are unsurpassed in their influence on world thought. It may also be said that they are quoted more often than any other literary collection. Even people who know very little about either the Bible or Shakespeare in an exegetical sense often use quotations from both in ordinary conversation. It is well known that most of the great writers of English have drawn much of their inspiration and borrowed much of their language from the Bible. Shakespeare himself frequently made use of it in either the original language or some translation, although of course the common King James version did not appear until a few years before his death. During the winter I did a bit of research in this subject and, while I have been a student of the "immortal bard" for quite a few years, I was amazed at the many parallels of Scripture found in his works.

In Paul's 2nd. Epistle to the Christians in Corinth, then a wealthy but extremely dissolute city and where the apostle had evidently founded a Church, he writes: "But though I am rude in speech, yet am I not in knowledge". This by way of vindicating his Apostolic authority which some of the New Christians apparently doubted. Othello, in Shakespeare's play bearing his name, says: "Rude am I in speech and little blessed with the soft phrase of peace".

In the 1st. Book of Samuel we read this passage in connection with a prophetic warning against Eli and his family: "And the man of thine, whom I shall not cut off from mine altar, shall be to consume thine eyes and to grieve thine heart". In "Macbeth" the witches call up apparitions of the eight kings and Banquo. While they are at this strange business they shout: "Show his eyes and grieve his heart".

That highly poetic and exquisite allegory known as "The Song of Solomon" contains many quotable phrases including this one: "Look not upon me because I am black. The sun hath looked upon me". The Prince of Morocco in "The Merchant of Venice" pleads for the hand of Portia, a rich heiress, in marriage. His first desire is to show her that, while his face is black, his blood is as red as that of the Prince of Arragon, his rival. "Mislike me not for my complexion, the shadowed livery of the burnished sun, to whom I am a neighbour and near bred".

Philosophers have pondered on the nature and destiny of man. Why was he created and what is the meaning of his life? The Hebrew Psalmist thought deeply about the question and managed to speak of man with a certain dignity of language. "What is man that Thou art mindful of him? Thou madest him lower than the angels, Thou hast crowned him with glory and honour." There is a striking parallel in "Hamlet". "What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! how infinite in faculties! in form and moving, how express and admirable in action, how like an angel! in apprehension, how like a god! The beauty of the world! the paragon of animals! and yet to me, what is this quintessence of dust?" If we discount the little undertone of sarcasm, we must admit that Hamlet outdid the Psalmist in his tribute to man.

Old Job's first reaction to the troubles that fell upon him was marked by faith and resignation. "What shall we receive root at the hand of God and shall we not receive evil?" Soon, however, he became bitter and angry. He opened his mouth and cursed his day. "Let it not be joined unto the days of the year; let it not come into the number of the months". Macbeth, in his fear and rage over the vanishing of the witches (after the murder of Duncan and Banquo) before he could obtain the assurance he sought, cries out: "Let this pernicious hour stand aye accursed in the calendar". Into the same mouth Shakespeare puts these words: "Tomorrow and tomorrow, creeps in this petty space from day to day, to the last syllable of recorded time; and all our yesterdays have lighted fools the way to dusty death". The occasion was the death of

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