

THE GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1951

Newspaper Postage

Although Mr. Drew is national leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, the Official Opposition, and ably presented the arguments against the startling newspaper postal rate increases before the Commons, the question is not one which indicates a division on party lines.

In Canada all parties are concerned that the Freedom of the Press be maintained and that the Canadian people should have available the best and most rapid distribution of news and views on all matters which affect the world, the nation, province and neighbourhood.

The increase, as it affects medium sized papers (including The Guardian) is from a cent and one-half a pound to four cents, slightly more than a 166.6 per cent jump! Costs have gone up, of course, in everything but the present boost in post office distribution seems altogether excessive. It may be noted that in the case of larger papers carrying whole sections of advertising the rate was already four cents a pound on everything in excess of 50 per cent of reading matter. This means that the increase will fall chiefly on those papers which, because of limitations of press capacity and of advertising potential, have all along observed the approved balance between advertising and other reading matter. So far as The Guardian is concerned, should the proposal be adopted it would mean an additional \$19,000 per year which would have to be passed on to the advertisers and subscribers.

Exit Horatio Alger

Time was when it was deemed a laudable ambition for a young man at the threshold of his career to dream of making a fortune and at the same time laying the groundwork for some great new industry which would provide both goods and employment, thereby contributing to the happiness of his fellow men. People who hold such ambitions today are few. Not because the ambition no longer exists, but because governments have made it well nigh incapable of fulfilment.

Consider, for example, the plight of the budding captain of industry in socialist Britain. A glance at the report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue reveals that only 86 persons in that country have earned incomes of \$17,700. Ten years ago there were 6,560 persons in this earned income bracket. That is not the sort of earning power which gives people an incentive to invest in new enterprises, to plan for a new industrial revolution, to give expression to creative enthusiasm which will mean more jobs and more security.

In Canada, this retarding ailment of the body politic has not advanced quite so far. It is nevertheless present. The higher the level of taxation, the slower the pace of a country's industrial expansion. For it is private investment which creates new enterprises. Taxation which takes away this supply of capital results ultimately in economic stagnation.

Farm Dairy Statistics

Special attention will be given in the 1951 census of agriculture to the collection of information on farm dairying that will facilitate the preparation of current estimates of milk production and utilization regularly made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and Provincial Government departments, as well as provide a statistical picture of farm dairying in all parts of Canada.

Since dairying is practiced by so many farmers, it is believed that the collection of information from a sample of 20 per cent will provide accurate figures. Accordingly, only one farmer in five will be asked the questions relating to dairying. Basic information will be obtained on the number of dairy cows kept on the farms as of June 1, also the quantity of milk produced in May, the quantity sold in May in the form of fluid milk and cream, and the quantities of fluid milk utilized on the farm for human consumption, the making of butter and cheese, and of whole milk fed to live stock.

Surveys conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and Provincial departments provide monthly information on the utilization of milk by manufacturers and estimates of the production and use of milk on farms and sales for fluid use. Sample surveys are made to measure the

changes taking place from month to month in all items except milk used for manufacturing purposes. It is necessary to have a "bench-mark" or starting place from which to estimate milk production and utilization in the various categories and the 1951 census will provide this "bench-mark."

The statistics from the census and surveys made by the Bureau provide a fairly complete picture of the dairy industry and the changes that take place in it. Before 1900 most of the milk was used on the farm and much of the butter was made on farms and sold in nearby towns and villages. The factory cheese industry made rapid progress in the last quarter of the 19th century and afforded a market for milk which was exported, in large part, in the form of cheese to the United Kingdom. Since 1900 the situation has changed from one of home use and home manufacture to production of milk for use off the farm.

Manufacturing industries now use about 56 per cent of the milk production, fluid sales account for 23 per cent, and the remainder is utilized on the farm. The number of dairy cows kept for dairy purposes and total milk production have risen with population needs in Canada, but a decreasing percentage of our milk production is being exported.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Both Charlottetown and Summerside are holding carnival, thanks to the Kinsmen.

If potato acreage reduction means more grain to feed livestock, farmers may be in the happy position of eating their cake and having it too.

An increase of 16,000 in the size of the British Forces has brought the total to 809,000. This is 100,000 (14 per cent) higher than six months earlier.

The Union of South Africa dates from this date 1910 with the federation of four British colonies by the Act of Union passed by the Parliament at Westminster in September 1909. Botha formed the first union Government.

Canada welcomes Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations. He has succeeded admirably in embodying the principles of international amity, security and justice for which the U. N. seeks to stand.

Government-set trucking rates for gravel are a matter for expert appraisal but it might be noted that a fair rate is to the advantage of all because otherwise overloading and speeding to help truckmen make ends meet would soon play havoc with costly roads.

A McGill geology student, Dr. J. T. Williamson, could go to Tanganyika and unerringly locate what proved to be one of the richest diamond mines, but when his alma mater wished to do him honour, wet weather forced the convocation ceremonies to be held indoors. Weather control obviously still lags among scientific marvels.

Saskatchewan Government seems to have money to play with these days. Its Department of Education has agreed to contribute \$2,000 to the Canadian Olympic Committee to help finance Canada's contestants at the 1952 Olympic Games. The contribution will be presented to Mr. Joe Griffiths, physical education trainer of the University of Saskatchewan and a Saskatchewan representative of the Canadian committee.

Evidently we are not to be represented this time. Young farmers' teams from Ontario and Kentucky will be among the contestants for The Scotsman Trophy at this year's Royal Highland Show at Aberdeen in June. The trophy, which was first offered for competition last year when it was won by Scotland, is for the new international beef stock judging contest between teams of young farmers. Teams from England, Scotland, Wales, Eire, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man are also entered.

It was not generally known here that the Bessboroughs had recently been bereaved. Lord Bessborough, former Governor-General, has just acknowledged messages of sympathy from Canadians in the death of his son, George St. Lawrence Ponsonby, 19, killed in a car accident in Western Germany. He was born in Montreal in 1931. Viscountess Alexander, Governor-General, and Viscountess Alexander, received the following message from Lord and Lady Bessborough: "We are most grateful to you both for your kind message of sympathy. May we convey through you to the people of Canada for whom you speak and from whom we have received many messages an expression of the comfort we derived from their kind thought of us in the irreparable loss of our Canadian born son."

Objective:— Charlottetown



Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.) PRIVATE BANK NOTES

In early days, private firms exercised the privilege of issuing their own bank notes in this Province, and these notes proved of such general convenience that a bill introduced in the Legislative Council in 1840 to prohibit the practice was promptly given the "three months' notice." The reasons outlined in the resolution recommending postponement of the bill throw an interesting light on the fiscal economy of the time. The resolution states: "Until a Bank is established in this Colony on such principles as shall entitle it to public confidence, this Committee sees no good reason to prohibit the circulation of Private Notes, as contemplated by the Bill now before the Committee; particularly as it is a matter of notoriety that the only Private Notes in circulation in this Island are at a premium of Fifteen Pounds per centum over the Treasury Notes of this Colony, and eagerly sought after by merchants and traders, as a mode of remittance to Nova Scotia; and no complaint, by petition or otherwise, has ever yet been made by the people of this Colony against such circulation, to the knowledge of this Committee."

Boorish Interruptions

(Ottawa Journal) It might be a good thing for our Canadian democracy if every elector in this country could read the Hansard report of proceedings in the House of Commons of May 10 (Thursday last), and read especially the pages of Hansard from 2894 to 2913. The occasion was consideration by the House of an appropriation of 1,412 million dollars for defence. Mr. Drew, the Opposition Leader, was complaining, as it was his duty to complain, that the Government had given the House no details covering this vast sum, and he was backing up his complaint by a reference to the record. Reasonable it would be to expect that Mr. Drew, in such complaint, would receive the support of members of all parties in the House, seeing that this vote of 1,412 million dollars was, as Mr. Knowles, a CCF member put it, "more than all the estimates... together." Actually, and almost unbelievably, this is what came—these remarks quoted from Hansard: "Mr. Riley: Don't get mad." "Mr. MacDougall: That is an all-seeing eye, George." "Mr. Ferris: What about yourself? Why don't you take that back? Why don't you tell Russia we have not got anything?" "An hon. Member: That is where I came in in 1949." "An hon. Member: You are getting red around the neck now." "An hon. Member: You would look beautiful." "An hon. Member: The people have put the administration of their affairs in good hands." "An hon. Member: That was a

The Poet's Corner

IN AFTER YEARS

Oh, earlier shall the rosebuds blow, In after years, those happier years, And children weep, when we lie low, Far fewer tears, far softer tears. Oh, true shall boyish laughter ring, Like tinkling chimes, in kinder times! And merrier shall the maiden sing: And I not there, and I not there. Like lightning in the summer night Their mirth shall be, so quick and free; And oh! the flash of their delight I shall not see, I may not see. In deeper dream, with wider range, Those eyes shall shine, but not on mine: Unmoved, unblest, by worldly change, The dead must rest, the dead shall rest. —William Johnson Cory (1823-92).

The Age-Old Story

And when Jesus was entered into Capernaum, there came unto him a centurion, beseeching him, and saying, Lord, my servant lieth at home sick of the palsy, grievously tormented. And Jesus saith unto him, I will come and heal him. The centurion answered and said, Lord, I am not worthy that thou shouldst come under my roof; but speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed. For I am a man under authority, having soldiers under me; and I say to this man, Come, and he cometh; and to another, Go, and he goeth; and to my servant, Do this, and he doeth it. When Jesus heard it, he marvelled, and said to them that followed, Verily I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel... And Jesus said unto the centurion, Go thy way; and as thou hast believed, so be it done unto thee. And his servant was healed in the selfsame hour.

Advertisement for '5¢ A Good Cigar' featuring a large '5' and 'DAILY DOUBLE' text. Includes the slogan 'Buy the handy pocket pack of five'.

BOTH OCEANS

The Republic of Colombia has a coastline of 915 miles on the Pacific Coast and 1,094 miles on the Caribbean.

POTATOES

We are not advising but will say that if you do not sow you will not reap. The acreage being planted is much less than last year. Seed is cheap. Fall prices may be excellent.

The Island Fertilizer Co. Ltd.

Notes By The Way

The Federal Government's plan to take over the Citadel at Halifax as an historic site will strike an echo in the hearts of Canadians from coast to coast who through their services in two world wars have passed through the "Warden of the North." The Citadel stands on its hill overlooking the great harbor, across to Dartmouth and down the harbor toward the sea. It has a magnificent vista. It is an old fortress going back into the early days of British occupation. Indeed, British troops lay there until 1906 and Halifax was the summer station of the Royal Navy's American squadron until 1906. The old buildings, the parade ground, the massive walls with their broad walks, and the casemates will make an ideal attraction for tourists visiting Halifax.—(London Free Press.)

Most of us have long since ceased trying to struggle against the minutely regulated order of modern existence. Only the gypsies, caring not a fig for rules, regulations, or the Welfare State, have sought to continue to live in the ancient way, in which men came and went as they chose and time was measured not by the clock, the first and most relentless of planners, but by their inclinations and the sun. Now, however, even the gypsies are finding life on the old pattern impossible. Officials who have forgotten the value of a blind eye prevent them from staying more than 24 hours on common land. If a friendly person allows them to camp on private ground the law quickly points out that the site is without water or sanitation, and they must search again. Our regimented existence would be doubly dull if life were made impossible for those who furnish the image of our favorite escapist dream. It is to be hoped, therefore, that someone in Whitehall will mark to the message of the wind on the heath.—(London Daily Telegraph.)

British Columbia is facing a serious labor shortage. This fact has suddenly claimed the headlines. Industrialists and employment service officers are warning us that the Province may suffer a serious industrial setback unless we get more men quickly. And they are beginning to speak of stepped-up immigration as an immediate "must." Employer groups are urging the Provincial Govern-

ment to imitate Ontario and bring out after immigrants from Britain, Germany, Italy, even little Malta, for experienced workmen of the type we need in large numbers. It will become more difficult to get needed workers for several reasons. Eastern Canada is taking the bulk of newcomers to Canada many of them invited out to ready-made jobs. Australia, New Zealand, Rhodesia and other British African possessions are attracting many people, especially Britons anxious to build new lives overseas. And finally Britain and other European countries are not too anxious to let their trained hands emigrate. It will take a vigorous selective immigration policy, intelligently followed in Ottawa, Britain and Europe, to get the men and women we need for B.C.—(Vancouver Sun.)

The provincial rent control system aims at establishing housing conditions for all "in a spirit of justice and equity for tenant and proprietor." If each individual possessed in equal degree this sense of justice and equity this law would not have been necessary, for proprietor and tenant would not have tried to profit by the present economic conditions to take advantage of one another. But such is not the case and it is for that reason that the Province after the Federal Government, had to intervene to straighten out relations. The notion of justice and equity cannot, however, be unknown to the majority of proprietors and tenants. In our French Canadian surroundings particularly both are practicing Catholics. In consequence they know the principles on which the law is founded and there remains for them nothing to do but follow them. The legislation has not as yet the purpose of permitting the proprietor to exploit his tenant, thanks to present economic conditions. No more does it aim at favoring a dishonest tenant who does not recognize the landlord's just rights.—(La Patrie, Montreal.)

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