

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, TUESDAY, MAR. 31, 1953

National Flags

The subject of flags and flag etiquette is capable of very learned treatment indeed, but at the request of a puzzled reader we venture to offer a few comments on the subject. In Canada we have a number of official flags: that of the Governor-General, authorized in 1930; the Union Jack, which is the flag of all British subjects; the Canadian Red Ensign, dating from 1892, which is flown whenever it is desirable to display a distinctively Canadian flag; the Canadian Blue Ensign, flown by Canadian Government ships and by warrant; the White Ensign, flown by ships and establishments of the Royal Canadian Navy as well as by the Royal Navy; the Naval Board flag, which is flown day and night when premises are occupied by the Board or the Governor-General; the R.C.A.F. ensign authorized in 1940; the flag of Nova Scotia authorized in 1625 and 1929; the flag of the Province of Quebec, authorized in 1948; various regimental colours; and private flags of individuals and organizations. Flags may be flown every day although it is more usual to hoist them to mark special events or anniversaries. When flown as a sign of mourning the flag is flown at half-mast. It is first hoisted to the mast-head and then lowered the width of the flag. As is general with flags it is lowered at sunset, first, however, being hoisted to the masthead before being lowered. On lowering care is taken that no part of the flag actually touches the ground. Those in sight of a flag being hoisted or lowered salute until the ceremony is over. In this country we do not regard a flag with quite the reverence with which Americans treat Old Glory, our allegiance being a more personal one to the Queen. At the same time the flag is a national symbol and should be flown with pride and treated with respect.

The Two Half-Worlds

In a recent address Mr. Grove Hambridge, North American regional representative of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, used a striking image in emphasizing the importance of the U.N. attack on hunger and poverty. The world, he said, has long been divided into two parts. We have a half-world of plenty, inhabited by the people of countries like the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and most of Western Europe. We have a half-world of hunger and want, inhabited by the people of most of Asia and the Middle East, practically all of Africa, and large parts of Latin America. Since the war world food production has increased by 9 per cent, while the number of people has grown by 13 per cent. So there is less food for each person than there was before the war; and there was not enough then, by quite a long way. The lag since the war has been in the half-world of want, which makes a bad situation worse. The tide of hunger has been creeping up on tens of millions of human beings. In the half-world of plenty, production has continued to keep ahead of population growth, so that on the average we are now better off than we were before. "We might picture man at his present stage of development as walking along a narrow road at the edge of a precipice," said Mr. Hambridge. "The road leads upward to a land of wonder and beauty and promise, but at the bottom of the precipice, into which he may fall at any moment if he does not keep his head clear and his feet steady, there is only extinction. This is why hunger is so important, why food is so important, why widespread poverty and suffering are so important today. "We know these are the things that are likely to throw us off our balance and send our civilization crashing down the precipice of atomic warfare. We know also where the upward road leads. We know that by using modern science more fully we can produce far more of the good things of life for the inhabitants of this earth than most of them enjoy today. We know that modern communication has made people in the half-world of hunger keenly aware of the bitter contrast between their world and the world of plenty. We know that hungry people are less and less willing to put up with suffering and want and subjugation as their perpetual lot. We

know that one manifestation of a new attitude and a new resolve is the widespread revolt now going on against colonialism. We know that an opposing ideology is making a strong bid for the allegiance of these people—a bid that has already been successful in the case of China, the biggest and most populous country in the half-world of hunger. "So we realize how terribly important it is now to help the people in that world to achieve hope and confidence in place of despair—confidence that they can better their own lot and that of their children. We are engaged in a great struggle to see whether we can help those people to attain that hope and confidence."

Great Educational Seminar

Thirty-one Canadian university students and eight university professors will participate in a major international seminar in India this summer. They will go on this important mission under the auspices of the Canadian branch of the World University Service. The five-week conference in India will deal with the human implications of technological training. It will be followed by study tours of India, Pakistan, Burma, Malaya and Indonesia. During these tours the group will study the Colombo Plan and United Nations technical assistance projects. The seminar is made possible by a \$40,000 grant from the Ford Foundation in New York and is the principle project of the Canadian branch of the World University Service. Travelling expenses will be met by receipts from an exhibition of crafts from India in Canadian universities. India was chosen for the seminar or conference this year because conditions in that country are fairly representative of those in other countries of southeastern Asia. The idea of the summer seminars originated in 1948, the first being held in Germany. Since that time, the World University Service has organized seminars in Holland and France. Last year, two groups of Canadians were sent to Europe, one studying in The Netherlands and the other in Yugoslavia. Universities and colleges of the Maritimes which will send one delegate each to India include, St. Francis Xavier, Dalhousie, St. Mary's, Acadia, Mount Allison, New Brunswick, St. Dunstan's and Prince of Wales. It is apparent that the seminar in India will be the most important yet held under the World University Service auspices for it would be difficult to exaggerate how necessary it is to bring about a more intimate understanding between ourselves and the peoples of southeastern Asia.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Congratulations are in order for the Borden Nationals Sisters who won the Maritime girls' hockey championship with a nary a protest to spoil their victory. Communist acceptance of Gen. Mark Clark's proposal for the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners-of-war is not, of course, a complete solution to the problem of prisoner exchange but it indicates that such a final agreement need not be impossible. It is to be hoped that not only will there be a quorum in attendance at the special meeting of the City Council tonight, but that citizens will show their interest by attending generally as well. The meeting is for the purpose of discussing the serious financial problem facing the city, and proposals for raising the needed revenue to carry on. H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, third son of King George V, was born this date 1900. Known as Prince Henry until 1928, when he was created a duke, he entered the King's Royal Rifle Corps in 1919 but later joined the cavalry. In 1935 he married Lady Alice Scott, daughter of the seventh Earl of Buccleuch. He was promoted major-general in 1937 and was Governor-General of Australia from 1944 to 1947. Then he became a general, air chief marshal, colonel of the Scots Guards and master of the Corporation of Trinity House. Commenting on the latest Abbott Budget, the London Economist says the question that will be asked outside Canada is "whether a government whose finances are so prosperous should not be spending more on defense and cutting taxes rather less." It notes that Canada's contribution of aid to other North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries, at \$324,000,000, will be the same this year at last. It concedes that, if this is "not over-heroic, it is also not, for an election year, ungenerous."

Loony Doesn't See It



(... this rumour that at last they're going to put street signs around where there aren't any...)

The Poet's Corner

QUEEN MARY: A TRIBUTE. Tapestries wrought of old were histories. Fierce wars that filled heroic days with death. Dark symbols representing mysteries. Or cryptic words such as a wise man saith. Queen Mother Mary wove the Albion rose. In coronets of bloom with skillful art. Flow'ring borders march in regal lines that close. Like hedgerows to enfold old England's heart. Six vases full of rainbows look above. Six holding irised wings reveal below. Her dedication to this work of love. Eight years of capturing the spectrum's glow. Here walked a queen who made of life a crest: A thing of beauty is a high request. —Marilyn Hanson Obeart in the New York Herald Tribune.

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

HIGHLAND SOCIETY BALL. "On Tuesday evening the 12th inst., the members of the Highland Society gave a superb Ball and splendid supper to a very numerous party at the rooms of the Central Academy, which had been very kindly granted for the occasion. At a little after eight the guests began to arrive, and before nine the rooms were thronged with the invited company. The arrival of His Excellency Sir Henry Vere Huntly, the Chief of the Society, being announced, he was received at the door by the officers and members, who lined the passages and galleries leading to the ball room, into which His Excellency was ushered under an awning formed by the British Ensign and the banners of the Society — the Band playing God Save the Queen; and immediately after the Piper striking up some martial air. "The ball and refreshment rooms were elegantly and tastefully decorated with transparencies, pictures, ensigns and festoons of tartan. Among the transparencies were those of the Queen, Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales, the Royal arms, the Huntly arms, with the genealogical tree of Scottish history, and a handsome transparency of the Charlottetown Sleighting Club, in full drive. Along the walls were suspended guns, cutlasses, deer's antlers, some spirited representation of hunting scenes, and all surmounted by a striking portrait of a Highland huntsman, in his native garb. The ball room had the appearance of a Highland Hunting Hall. Among the decorations particularly observable was a likeness of the late Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarsnamm, an honorary member of the Society, and another of his son — both gifts of the Marshal to the Society. "The President of the Society, the Hon. Charles Young, appeared in the full costume of the 'garb of old Gaul', and all the members wore tartan plaids, and badges of office. The ladies in honour of the Society had either tartan dresses or tartan trimmings, which added greatly to the liveliness of the scene. Much of the beauty and fashion of Charlottetown, and vicinity were there assembled. "The Ball was opened by His Excellency and Miss Lane, with the President and his partner as a v. a. v. and the gay dance was maintained with spirit until twelve o'clock, when supper was announced. The tables were covered

Public Forum

ISLAND CLAIMS & NATIONAL ECONOMY. Sir,—Agriculture today is more vital than ever! North America's appetite has increased by several million mouths since 1950, and half the population of the world is underfed or starving. Prince Edward Island's primary source of wealth is agriculture. Everything possible should be done to encourage young Islanders to stay on the land. Also, encouragement should be given to desirable immigrants to locate here and to purchase farms. Favorable terms should be made available, as in other provinces, otherwise, in a very few years, a serious situation will develop. The Island has earned an outstanding position for products, as well as livestock, which is a most important factor, and should be featured more in publicity. In order to maintain and improve our position for the future, the proposal for a Research Survey will no doubt prove of immense value here, as it has done elsewhere. Prince Edward Islanders should all be interested, and help in every way they can in promoting the chief industry of their native province. With the remarkable growth taking place in the Northern country, large new markets are developing for quality products. If Prince Edward Island is to participate, as she should, we must study the situation, and be prepared to cater to the demands. When agriculture prospers, all business and other interests in the province prosper. Canada, with a population little more than a quarter of that of the United Kingdom, uses almost the same amount of electricity. The installed capacity is now just 1 horse-power per head of population. Where does Prince Edward Island fit in this Canadian picture? Prince Edward Island and the other Maritimes, as taxpayers, contribute to the cheap power available to Quebec and Ontario through development of the St. Lawrence Waterways. As no toll is charged to vessels for use of these waterways, to cover construction and maintenance, we, as partners of Canada, should be entitled to compensation. The Suez and Panama Canals charge tolls to all vessels, and are self-supporting. Without any toll charges to vessels using the Canadian canals, the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario benefit at the expense of the Maritime taxpayer. The same is true as regards the valuable Northern Lands handed over to Quebec, Ontario and the Western Provinces. The early members of Confederation had a proprietary interest in these lands, and thus had a right to participate. Prince Edward Island has today a fiscal need for Electricity, Roads, Bridges, Health, Education, Hospitals, and increasing Municipal requirements, as well as an ever-increasing heavy Provincial debt to provide for. Isn't it pretty near time the rest of Canada was made to sit up and take notice of the discriminations handed out to their Maritime partners, and that our economy, as part of the National economy, suffers as a result? The same was the case with our transportation problems for many years, when the concessions granted in the Confederation Pact were

The Age-Old Story

O Lord, the hope of Israel, all that forsake thee shall be ashamed, and they that depart from me shall be written in the earth, because they have forsaken the Lord, the fountain of living waters. Heal me, O Lord, and I shall be healed; save me, and I shall be saved; for thou art my praise. With a most profuse variety of substantials, and abounded with excellent wines, and every delicacy which could gladden the eye of the epicure. —Colonial Herald, April 16, 1842.

The Passing Scene

By Observer. BOOKS FOR A DESERT ISLAND III. The choice of the third book for my journey to a desert island has been the most difficult to make. So many claimants have forced themselves upon my attention that I have almost wished that I had declined the request of my correspondent. But, having gone so far, there was no turning back. Book after book has been nominated, and rejected. Cook books; handicraft books; books about various and complex forms of solitaire; books about flowers, familiar and rare; books that give simple remedies for everything from common colds to snake bites, and many, many others, any one of which would probably come in useful. But in no case did the commendation it carried seem to be quite sufficient for giving it third place approval. The choice was finally arrived at when I began to consider in earnest the question as to what book might the more likely help me to keep my spirit young in the course of advancing physical age. This is always a question of some importance; in a desert island solitude it would, I imagine, be even more so. After much cogitation the name came to me so quietly and with such easy carriage that I wondered why I had not thought of it at the outset. So, without further preamble, here it is: "David Copperfield", by Charles Dickens. It was this book, or, to be more exact, a small section of it entitled "David Copperfield's Boyhood", that, as I recall, constituted one of my earliest excursions in serious literature. I use the adjective "serious" quite intentionally for, although Dickens showed a genius for humour in everything he wrote, it was the kind of humour that comes not making fun of life but from seeing the manners and habits of a special period of time with clear and artistic perception. As near as I can remember, Copperfield was introduced to me, or I to Copperfield, when I was about ten years old. That is the age when a boy begins to ask questions of more or less intelligent import. Some one has said that no one is ever quite as wise in maturity as he was the day he was born. However that may be — the statement probably contains both truth and error — I feel quite strongly that by the time a boy is ten or eleven years old he is likely to have begun the pattern of emotional interests which he will have to live with from then on. If this is in any sense a reasonable assumption, my early association with the joys and sorrows of young Copperfield has had considerable influence on my later studies in Plato, Shakespeare, Toyn-

largely to blame for the unfair treatment we have received under both Parties. I never heard anything about Confederation in either school or college. What little I do know, I gathered from investigations and studies on my own part. I wonder how many of our people have read the complete text of the Confederation Treaty, on which the British North America Act is based, as arranged in London, December 1866, or the terms of the Confederation Pact under which Prince Edward Island entered the Union in 1873. I am making these observations to suggest that it might be a good thing for the preservation of our status and rights as a partner of Canada, that more consideration be given this important subject in our schools and colleges, and that the book entitled "The Union of the British Provinces" by Hon. Edward Whelan, be made available in school and other libraries, so that our future leaders in business and politics will be well informed on the subject. Ask yourself this question, how could this Province expect to prosper and hold its population when the transportation facilities guaranteed us under the Confederation Pact were not carried out for over 40 years after we entered the Union? Prince Edward Island was therefore the victim of an extraordinary situation, being deprived of an opportunity to first supply the services guaranteed, so as to assure development of our resources, and keep pace with the rest of Canada, and then finally to be penalized for the Dominion's own default as regards the obligations it assumed. The result—while Canada has an increase in population of over 200%, Prince Edward Island has less than when she

entered Confederation, and her whole economy suffered. In conclusion, do you think that the authorities in Ottawa really understand our situation and status? If they did, do you think they would be so niggardly as regards additional ferry requirements at Borden and Wood Islands, as regards the new Federal Building, new Armories, new Naval Barracks (all promised for years), and an extension of the Charlottetown Airport runways? This is not a political question, as our contract is not with any Party, but with the Dominion of Canada. It might be possible that the Maritime Board of Trade, in co-operation with the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, could sponsor a meeting somewhat similar to that which took place at Winnipeg in 1925, at which the Boards of Trade from all over Canada were represented, following which the Duncan Commission was appointed. I am, Sir, etc. J. O. HYNDMAN. Charlottetown, March 30, 1953.

FORMER COURT PAINTER DIES. LAGUNA BEACH, Calif. (AP)—Baroness Lucienne de St. Mart, 87, once a court painter to the Czar of Russia, died Saturday night in hospital at nearby Santa Ana. Her portraits and landscapes hang in galleries here and abroad. She first exhibited at the Paris salon when she was only 15. Later she did miniatures for the Czar. She came to the U.S. more than 60 years ago. Beef-packing on a large scale in Eastern Canada began with establishment of an abattoir in Toronto in 1896.

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