

THE GUARDIAN

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CIRCULATION

"Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew"

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, AUG. 21, 1952

A Tale Of Two Cities

In the city of Bonn, capital of the West German Republic that has arisen, phoenix-like, from the ruins of Hitler's Reich, the shop windows are filled with goods of every description, the restaurants offer tasty and satisfying fare, and rationing and shortages have been all but forgotten.

One explanation for this extraordinary contrast appears to lie in the divergent economic philosophies which dominate public policy in the two countries. In Bonn, Minister of Economy Ludwig Erhard stands out as an apostle of economic liberalism.

The United Kingdom, meanwhile, under a Conservative as under a Labour Government, remains ensnared in the toils of a managed economy. Import restrictions, currency restrictions, productivity restrictions imposed by the trade unions themselves, leaves her in an economic plight likened by the usually sober London Economist to the performance of the British weight-lifter at Helsinki who, "after establishing a new record at snatching, and doing better than most of his competitors at pressing, failed entirely with his three attempts at the jerk."

So long as the British have nothing better than the old restrictive policies to cure their economic malady, so long as they recoil from the "jerk" needed to restore confidence in an economic system which has thrown aside the crutches of restriction, so long will they remain in economic bondage while the vanquished Germans prosper.

Canadians are accused by the Manchester Guardian and other sections of the British press of "lecturing the United Kingdom for her profligacy." Yet nothing could be farther from the truth. It is not profligacy which lies at the root of drab, austere Britain's economic plight.

Britain's New High Commissioner

The career of Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Nye, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., is that of a man who has risen from the rank of private to that of Lieutenant-General and a senior United Kingdom High Commissioner, notes an official release.

In 1915, Sir Archibald was made a second lieutenant. His gallantry and soldierly qualities won him the distinction of being commissioned in his own regiment in the field and remaining as an officer. His record throughout the war was that of a first class regimental officer (he was wounded and won the Military Cross).

The war over, he devoted particular attention to the then quite new technique of ground and air co-operation and, from 1926

to 1928, he was G.S.O.3 for Air Co-operation at Aldershot, England. The following years were spent with Eastern Command, at the War Office (1931-32 and 1936-37) and at the Staff College (1932-35).

In 1928, (at the age of 33) Sir Archibald decided to take up Law. He passed his examinations and in 1932 was called to the Bar and became a member of the Inner Temple. But his chief interests still remained in the army. He secured his permanent majority in 1930 and became a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Warwickshire, in 1937.

In 1939 he was made Colonel (temporary Brigadier) and given command of a brigade in India (the Nowshera), which he trained to peak efficiency before returning to the War Office, with the rank of Major-General, as Director of Staff Duties in 1940.

In the difficult post-war years in India he was selected to be Governor of Madras, a position he held until 1948, when he became Britain's first High Commissioner to the new Republic of India. He has now taken up the post of United Kingdom High Commissioner in Canada. Sir Archibald is married and has one daughter, Harriet, aged 7, and a stepdaughter, Sheila, aged 23. Lady Colleen Nye is the daughter of General Sir Harry Hugh Knox, a former A.D.C. to the King and Adjutant General to the Forces.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Princess Margaret was born this date 1930.

James (the Admirable) Crichton, scholar, poet, linguist and expert swordsman (he said), was born this date 1561. After being educated in Scotland he spent two years in the army of Henry III of France. From there he went to Italy where he challenged all scholars to learned disputations and published Latin eulogies about the great.

Captain Carlsen of Flying Enterprise fame has been admitted to very distinguished company indeed. He has been chosen as the subject this year for the Newdigate Prize for English verse. The prize has been given at Oxford for such subjects as Moses, Mohammed, John the Baptist, Livingstone and Raleigh.

Boston and other American cities are finding difficulty in getting enough lobsters, according to Mr. L. T. Hopkinson, president of a firm handling the crustaceans. Our Northumberland Strait fishermen should be sure of a good market for all the export size lobsters they can catch.

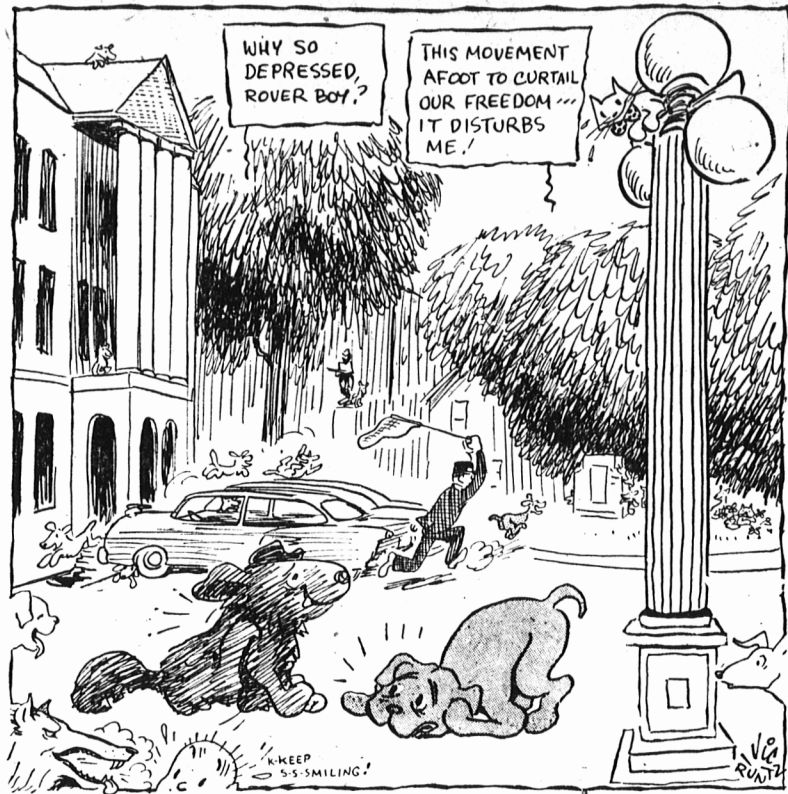
Representatives of the P. E. I. Potato Growers Association report that competition among potato buyers is so keen that it is sometimes impossible to match the prices paid the farmers by independent buyers. For such conditions the Association should be glad to operate temporarily at a small loss.

Poliomyelitis is still with us although only sixteen cases have been reported in the Province this year, most of them very mild. A great deal of research is still needed in connection with the disease and the cost of treatment is necessarily high. At the same time the public is beginning to have a better perspective of the problem which is less of a threat than a number of other less publicized diseases.

Grass is one of the most important products of the Island farmer's fields as noted by Mr. R. C. Parent, Superintendent of the Experimental Station, Charlottetown. New varieties are being constantly sought and tested but it seems that the well established timothy is still more than holding its own. In clovers, however, Alfalfa has pushed ahead of Red, Ladino and White Clovers.

Mr. R. G. Cavell, administrator of Canada's share in the Colombo Plan, announced at the Couchiching Conference recently that the Plan may be merged with the United Nations program of technical assistance to backward countries. This means that its distinctive features will be lost. The Plan originated early in 1950 at a meeting of Commonwealth Ministers in the capital of Ceylon, and was to be financed by Britain, Canada, Australia and other members of the Commonwealth partnership. Primarily it was intended to relieve hunger and raise standards of living, but its secondary purpose, not less important, was to strengthen the Commonwealth ties that link Asia with the West.

"Here A Dog, There A Dog--"



Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

FORFEITURE OF LANDS

From a despatch to Lieutenant Governor Harvey from Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies, 10th August, 1836, in answer to an address adopted by the Legislative Assembly, praying for the establishment of a Court of Escheat in this Island:

"The evil against which the measures of the Assembly are specially directed, is the uncultivated state of the Island by reason of the want of settlers. This inconvenience was foreseen at the time when the Island first came into the possession of the British Crown, and with a view to anticipate it, there was inserted in the original grants a condition requiring the grantees, on pain of forfeiture, to settle their lands with Protestants to be introduced from such parts of Europe as are not within His Majesty's Dominions, or to be such persons as have resided within His Majesty's Dominions in America, for two years preceding the date of the respective grants."

"It would not be possible now to ascertain, nor perhaps is it important to inquire, whether any grantees were made by the original condition, but it is evident that, even up to the present time, but little has been effected towards that object. Accordingly, as early as the year 1802 the subject was made a matter of complaint to His Majesty's Government, and an Act was passed by the local Legislature, but appears not to have been confirmed by His Majesty, for enforcing the forfeiture of unsettled estates."

"In 1817 it would seem that two estates, Lots 15 and 55, were actually vested in the Crown for non-performance of the settlement duties; but in the following year a modification of the original condition was allowed, by dispensing with the exclusive description of foreigners who were to be accepted as settlers, while the time for performance of the condition was extended to December 1826."

"In September, 1826, Lord Bathurst announced that it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to substitute for the existing settlement duties others of a more easy and commodious nature—an intention, however, which does not appear ever to have been carried into effect. In 1832 an Act was passed by the local Legislature for regulating the proceedings of a Court of Escheat, and an application was made to the Lieutenant Governor for the establishment of such a tribunal; but, on reference to His Majesty's Government, the Act was disallowed. . . . In each of the succeeding years the question has been before the Legislature, and in 1833, 1835, and 1836, petitions respecting it have been addressed to His Majesty by the Assembly."

"It would appear that an erroneous impression has got abroad among the poorer classes of settlers, that by forfeiture by the present proprietors of their titles to the land, it would be granted by His Majesty in freehold to the actual occupants. This impression, indeed, would seem to have originated as far back as the year 1787; and it may, perhaps, have derived some confirmation from the event of His Majesty's consent to the forfeited Lots, Nos. 15 and 55. Nothing, however, can be more unfounded. You will take the most effectual means in your power for making it generally known, that even should His Majesty be advised in any case to proceed against lands liable to forfeiture, the Crown would, in the event of His success, step exactly into the place of the former proprietor, and would enforce the observance of any contract which might have been made with him by the tenant; and that under no circumstances which it is possible to anticipate, would gratuitous grants of land be conceded to any persons whatever."

Decrease Noted In Irish Cattle Fairs

(National Geographic News)

Colorful Irish livestock fairs, for centuries important in Ireland's rural life, are decreasing in number but will never disappear completely.

This is the conclusion of Joseph P. Haughton, Lecturer in Geography at Trinity College, Dublin, in a paper delivered to the Eighth General Assembly and Seventeenth International Congress of the International Geographical Union at Washington.

Mr. Haughton points out that while fairs are held in a network of Irish towns of 1,500 to 5,000 population, they are not the same thing as the weekly markets of English or continental European country towns.

The fairs, which can be traced back to the fourteenth century, are held as often as once a month. They are essential to the Irish farmer for the sale of his young cattle and sheep, and to a lesser extent of other livestock. In the past almost all livestock in Ireland was sold at fairs, but fattened cattle and hogs are now sold largely to buyers who appear at individual farms.

The decrease in the number of country fairs has been marked in the past 100 years. Mr. Haughton says that in 1852 such gatherings, often attended by much of the rural population in a village or town area, numbered 1,297, as compared to 602 in 1932.

An indication of the decrease of social function of the fairs is noted by Mr. Haughton in the increasing appearance of auctioneers. Cattle sales at fairs formerly were made almost entirely in deals between farmer and buyer, after protracted bargaining often compromised by a third party, or "tangler."

Individual sales usually were completed in a local tavern, rather than the open market place. The public auction puts the auctioneer in the place of the tangler and the dealings between buyer and seller become impersonal.

Fairs formerly were considered an asset for the town or village in which they were held, and the larger ones remain so. But village merchants at the scene of smaller fairs contend that they now bring little business to anyone but the keepers of taverns.

In addition, says Mr. Haughton, the fairs are no longer confined to special "greens" or squares set aside for them. "The farmers prefer to place their animals in the main street where traffic is blocked, the shop fronts damaged, the streets dirtied and the normal business of the town disrupted."

LAST EMPERO

The last emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro II, was driven from the throne in 1889 by a revolution that established the Republic.

The Poet's Corner

OFF RIVIERE DU LOUP

O ship incoming from the sea With all your cloudy tower of sail, Dashing the water to the lee, And leaning grandly to the gale.

The sunset pageant in the west Has filled your canvas curves with rose, And jeweled every toppling crest That crashes into silver snows!

—Duncan Campbell Scott.

The Age-Old Story

And after these things I saw four angels standing on the four corners of the earth, holding the four winds of the earth, that the wind should not blow on the earth, nor on the sea, nor on any tree. . . . After this I beheld, and, lo, a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations and kindreds, and people, and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands; and cried with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb.

Pronunciation Of Elgin

(Sydney Post Record)

There has been no end of controversy over the proper pronunciation of the name "Elgin." In Scotland, the city of Elgin and the former county of Elgin, now Morayshire, pronounced it with a hard "g," as in begin; all Elgins in Canada named after the 8th Earl of Elgin, former Governor-General of Canada, follow the pattern of the Scottish Elgins, and the present Lord Elgin, in speaking his name, has made it clear that he uses the hard "g." In the United States, however, notes the St. Thomas Times-Journal, where there are many Elgins, the soft "g" as in charging is used. Elgin, Illinois, was the first U. S. municipality or settlement to so pronounce the name and others with a few exceptions followed suit. Both forms, a Scot explains to us, are quite correct. The Elgin with the hard "g" follows the broad Scottish dialect of the English language as spoken in the Northern part of Scotland. The Elgin of the soft "g" pronunciation is Gaelic and in Gaelic, our Scotch friend also tells us, the "g" in that language is either spoken softly or is silent. Thus Elgin, Illinois, is justified in using the soft "g," as it was named after an old Gaelic holy tune, first published in the seventeenth century Scottish psalter.

Notes By The Way

The Anglican Bishop of Bristol has asked prayers for the men and women responsible for getting out newspapers. The Parliament of Canada should note. The Commons still locks its doors against the Press Gallery when it engages in prayer at the start of each day.—Ottawa Journal.

No one walks now except waitresses, the mail carrier, and the cop on the corner, and they do it for pay, not for pleasure. We are doomed to sit more and walk less, and if in the course of evolution we add acquired characteristics, we shall be a race with menager legs but with a splendid though lopsided development in the posterior. It will serve us right.—London Free Press.

Although it has a long waiting list of patients, York County Hospital in Newmarket has decided to close one of its floors this month because it lacks a sufficient number of nurses. This action does more than emphasize the shortage in this important branch of hospital service. It serves to show that the provisions of additional hospital accommodation is futile, in spite of the need, where there are insufficient nurses to staff it.—Toronto Telegram.

Several thousand Canadians will be able to attend the coronation ceremonies in London next June. Most of the nation will have to be content with seeing the procession on the screen of their local theaters. If the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation could bring the celebration to as many of Canada's private homes as possible through television, probably a far more complete version, without the strict time limits imposed by theater requirements, would be received here.—Ottawa Citizen.

A coat of arms, a memorial of Tudor England, has recently been brought into fresh prominence by cleaning during the routine maintenance of Windsor Castle. The coat of arms is embedded in the wall of the first floor window of the tower occupied by the Governor of the Military Knights. Originally called the bellry tower, this has now, by command of the Queen, been renamed the Mary Tudor tower. The achievement shows the combined coats of arms of Mary Tudor and of Philip II of Spain, who were married in 1554.—London Times.

Accuracy in writing should be taught in school. But a feeling for sound has to come out of experience. Lincoln had little formal schooling, but he had an ear for impressive monsters with heads like camels and even like horses, great writhing serpents that glare and undulate and churn up the water like Niagara's rapids.—Vancouver Sun.

ed by the fact that as a youth he was considered such a dunce that he remained in one English course three times. By long exposure, he said, he got into his bones "the essential structure of the ordinary English sentence—which is a noble thing."—Washington Post.

It is an odds-on wager that the Port William man who worked a 60-hour week in 1903 had more pleasure from a five-cent glass of beer or a ten-cent glass of liquor on a Saturday night, more fun from a show at the old Theaterium on Hardisty street, than anybody in 1952 gets from a two-day weekend of assorted drinks, or three moving pictures in modern theatres in one week. Why? Because in a work week of 60 hours the fare of relaxation and pleasure assumed so much importance when crammed into his few hours of leisure.—Port William Times-Journal.

Pigs in the Republic of Ireland must now be all white, it has been officially announced. It will in future be an offence to keep other than a white pig. Farmers have had notice of the intentions of the minister for agriculture since last July when the use of colored pigs for breeding was prohibited. It is considered that the white pig gives better bacon or pork.—London Times.

Ella Shields is dead. Few Canadians know even her name but there was a time when Ella Shields in lights above the music halls of London and the provinces meant a full box office and a full audience. For Ella was one of the shimmering and resonant stars of the music hall. She sang a rollicking ditty "Burlington Bertie from Bow," strutting capriciously in evening tails and topper. The music hall stars were great because they were themselves. They were not actors, but personalities, and few remain. Many an Allied soldier joined choruses with her in World War I and will recall even now the infectious enthusiasm that warmed the house when Ella was on.—London Free Press.

Ontario, it seems, has now paid British Columbia the highest compliment. It has dug up some kind of many sea monster in Lake Simcoe to rival the magnificent creatures that infest our waters here. For no sooner had Kelowna concluded its splendid annual festival, complete with Copogo, than envious Ontario comes up with a sea beast with "a head about the size and shape of a bulldog's with shiny black fur." How unspookably pitiful in this province we have impressive monsters with heads like camels and even like horses, great writhing serpents that glare and undulate and churn up the water like Niagara's rapids.—Vancouver Sun.

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