

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. Editor and Managing Director, 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 SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1953

A Heavy Session

Parliament has a great deal of work ahead of it according to the forecast contained in the Speech from the Throne. That statement was admirably explicit about what Members can expect in the way of Government legislation. That fact should speed up consideration of particular measures for there will be less of a tendency to discuss irrelevant matters when it is known that a more suitable opportunity will present itself later.

A great deal of time will be required for such legislation as the revised Criminal Code, which was not fully dealt with at the last session, and the 10-yearly revision of the Bank Act, which may receive little publicity but is highly important as well as requiring the most careful study. Not mentioned in the Speech, because it is a matter for the House and not the Government, is revision of the Standing Orders. That cannot be done without full consideration but if done properly it should lead to a considerable improvement in the efficiency of procedure. The object should be to secure maximum consideration of all legislative and financial measures, combined with the prompt dispatch of business.

The Canadian North is coming in for more and more attention. Only a few years ago it was regarded as wasteland, inhabited only by a few Eskimos and traders. Today it is a rapidly expanding field for minerals and a highly strategic area. These changes must be reflected in the administrative organization.

Social measures occupy an important place in legislative proposals, including housing and assistance for the totally disabled. Apparently there is no present intention of proceeding with anything in the nature of national health insurance.

"Prince Edward Island Produces"

In these days of highly competitive industry, a great deal depends upon well directed publicity in reaching available markets and developing new ones. Some time ago we had occasion to refer to an admirable booklet on our tourist trade prepared by the Prince Edward Island Travel Bureau. Now we have received a copy of another fine publication, entitled "Prince Edward Island Produces," issued by the Provincial Department of Industry and Natural Resources, which reflects much credit upon all concerned in its preparation and publication. It is illustrated with dozens of new photographs of Island farming, fishing, processing and manufacturing activities, beautifully laid out and reproduced on glossy paper, with brief textual descriptions which are both readable and highly informative.

Altogether, this booklet gives an impressive picture of our progress in recent years. Noted, for example, is the fact that with the switch from horse to tractor power Island farmers have stepped up land production to the point where it now exceeds \$30,000,000 for field crops alone, and that from 1920-1952 inclusive, a total of some 626,000 acres of seed potatoes have been planted for inspection, making a yearly average of 19,000 acres. Total exports of this commodity over the 32-year period reached an average of 1,200,000 bushels annually, with exports going not only to other Provinces and the United States, but to Bermuda, Cuba, Venezuela, British West Indies, South Africa, Israel, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentine, Mexico, Panama and Puerto Rico as well.

In livestock production, it is noted that not only was this Province the first in Canada to undertake a cleanup of bovine tuberculosis on a provincial scale, building on an initial test which showed a very low reaction of .59 per cent, but that five other general tests have since been conducted, indicating an almost clear reading for this disease in Island herds. In hog production, during the past ten years Island farmers have increased the percentage of grade A hogs from 35 to 53 per cent; the all-Canada average meanwhile remaining stationary at 31 per cent, while under the Canadian Advanced Registry Policy Island sows for many years have led all Canada in slaughter test scores.

Reference is made to the marked progress in processing and canning of dairy, fishery, meat and poultry products. In the latter connection it is noted that more than half of all the canned chicken in Canada is processed in our 52 Island canneries. Sev-

enty-five per cent of the Island's lobster catch, or close to 30,000 cases, are processed annually, in addition to some 3,000 cases of lobster paste. In the canning of berries, one plant at Mount Stewart operates on a round-the-clock basis during the strawberry season, turning out 800 cases in twenty-four hours. A Charlottetown firm has come up with the first concentrated milk product plant in the Atlantic Provinces; from the draggers used by Island fishermen have developed a greatly expanded industry in the processing of fillets, fish meal and other products; two Island woolen mills turn out top quality blankets and other material from home-produced wool; a large fertilizer plant in Charlottetown supplies a primary requirement for the potato industry, while numerous other enterprises are connected, directly or indirectly, with our farming and fishing operations.

It is to be hoped that this inspiring brochure will be studied not only by prospective purchasers of Island products, but by investors as well, who will find here a rewarding field for further industrial development. The possibilities in this connection have as yet only been scratched. We are on the eve of much bigger things. With improved transportation facilities we can support a greatly increased population and become one of the most prosperous Provinces of Canada. Efforts directed to this end should prove of far greater ultimate value than going hat in hand to Ottawa periodically for subsidy adjustments. Certainly we shall be more likely to realize upon our just provincial claims by showing enterprise and initiative in helping ourselves, and proving to all and sundry that the advantages bestowed upon us by Providence, as one of the most bountifully productive food areas in the world, have not been misplaced.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow, the 24th Sunday after Trinity, 25th after Pentecost.

Prince Charles, the Duke of Cornwall, is five today.

Britain's first atomic generating station will be in Caithness, the northeastern tip of Scotland in which is located the site of John O'Groats House. The object, of course, is to bring to that area some of the industrial advantages enjoyed by other areas possessing hydro resources or coal.

To traditionalists it must seem that the cart has been hitched ahead of the horse in recent comment on proposed increases of sessional indemnities for M. P.'s. That the "Government is considering pay boosts" for Members implies that the Government pays them rather than vice versa.

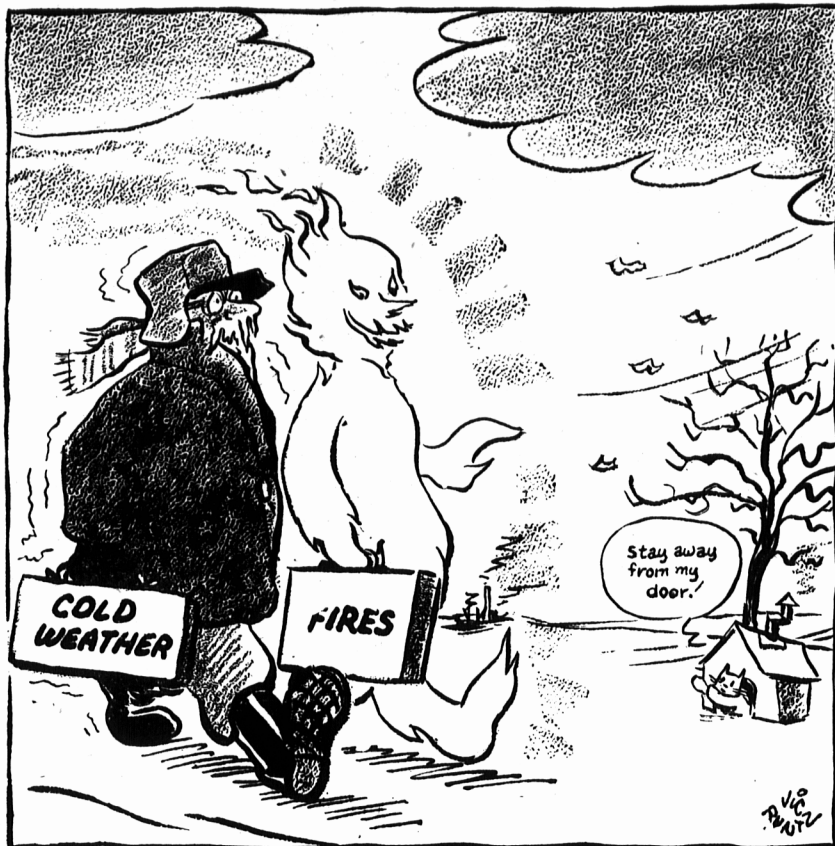
Gottfried Wilhelm, Freiherr von Leibnitz, German philosopher and mathematician, died this date 1716. The University of Leipzig refused him a law degree because of his youth. Nuremberg, however, not only conferred the degree but offered him a professorial chair. He did much work on law reform and political subjects. For inventing an intricate calculating machine he was elected to the Royal Society of London. His philosophy included the concept of the ultimate reality of all substance being force.

Coming from the man who was wartime commander of the Third Division, the warning sounded by Major General Holly Keefler against relying on a volunteer army deserves serious consideration. "If the test came suddenly," he stressed recently, "we would pay a bitter price for our amateur standing." In any case it would be much better to thresh out the question while time is available rather than in the throes of an emergency.

Plebiscites are at best an unsatisfactory method of reaching political decisions. There is no opportunity for moving amendments to the proposition and in most cases the alternatives given do not commend themselves to a majority of those polled. The Queen's County Fish and Game Association would do a greater service to conservation by threshing out the numerous problems involved in setting dates for open seasons rather than advocating a Province-wide plebiscite.

A new and seemingly highly successful technique has been developed in the use of aircraft to wage war on the ravaging locusts of Kenya. They are attacked now while in flight, not when the pests are immature and on the ground. The British Aircraft Society reports that in one test in Kenya light aircraft "of the type usually used for week-end flying" sprayed 50 gallons of insecticide containing 55 pounds of active poison on a locust swarm in the Kenya highlands. In a survey the next day it was estimated that 60 to 80 tons of the pests had been killed—the count was put at 36,000,000 and the cost at £195.

Fellow Travellers



The Poet's Corner

VENICE PRESERVED We saw the other Old World cities first, And then in Venice set them all adrift Like trailing chips behind our boat, immersed In the green ruffling of waves that shift The tide-line on a palace's facade. What we once hailed as beauty ebbed away. We thought of it no more, nor thought it odd To have a Turner sunset every day On water like a semiprecious stone And lamp-lit islands sinking in the sea. Three days, and Venice was our own, our known... So that to speak of Venice now sets free A rush of rising thoughts that take the air Like blur of pigeons in San Marco's square. —Betty Bridgman in the Christian Science Monitor.

The Age Old Story

And it came to pass, as Jesus sat at meat in the house, behold, many publicans and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. And when the Pharisees saw it, they said unto his disciples, Why eateth your Master with the publicans and sinners? But when Jesus heard that, he said unto them, They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick. —Matthew 9:10-13

The Parlor Stove

(Ottawa Journal) It was a handsome, imposing affair—tall, dignified, lavishly nickel trimmed and with a shining, isinglass door. It sat on a heavy zinc mat against the inside wall of the living room, and the wood box beside it was filled with knotty, solid chunks that could not be split for the kitchen stove. Mother was happy when father said on a Fall evening, "Mother, we've had a good apple crop this year. Why don't you order that new parlor stove you've been wanting?" The catalogue pulled no punches in its description. "This brilliant base burner is a nicely perfected model. All the latest, handsomest and best features of every other heater. Excels all others in appearance and in amount of nickel work." There was an artistic, ornamental, spun-brass nickel top, heavy nickel-plated swing top, nickel dome head, nickel-heart plate, ash door, rails and name plate. It had an Akron duplex grate and a tea kettle attachment. Part of our nation's stirring, true history could be written in terms of parlor stoves. In large numbers of village and farm homes, boys and girls have sat around parlor stoves on Fall and Winter evenings doing their home work and dreaming youths' secret and sweet dreams of the day when they would go forth on the thrilling, unknown, beckoning trail of life's high adventures. Fathers and mothers, grandfathers and grandmothers have sat in their favorite chairs in the mellow warmth of the big stoves, read farm journals, daily and weekly papers and books, talked of the future and the past. The parlor stoves are in their twilight; each year they grow fewer. But in many northland homes they still give their mellow heat; and families, secure in their love and unity, still watch the flames' pictures through the isinglass and dream the dreams that give meaning to life.

COLORFUL NAME A group of rocky islets off the Pembroke coast in Wales is called "The Bishop and His Clerks."

Notes By The Way

An ostrich thinks he's out of sight when he puts his head in the sand, and so do some men when they put on a new hat. —Hamilton Spectator There aren't many kiwis left in the world, but such few of them as still exist certainly seem to lead a hard life. The kiwi is a night bird. Like many another night bird, he prefers to concentrate his sleep in the day time. But the kiwi who now inhabits the London Zoo is being awakened every day at 2:45 p.m. for a twenty-minute period so that visitors to the zoo can have the pleasure of observing him. Since the only alternative would be to rout Londoners from their beds at, say 2:45 a.m., and herd them to the zoo to see the kiwi, the present plan has some justification. —New York Herald Tribune The death of Abd al-Asis bin Saud, King of Arabia, brings to an end an epoch in the troubled affairs of that peninsula. It has been an epoch as chequered and as adventurous, as thrilling and as romantic, as the life of the king himself. It opened in the last two decades of the nineteenth century, with Arabia a wild and unknown land, divided, impoverished and unsafe for travellers, with the Turkish Empire maintaining only a nominal authority over the Holy Cities. It started with Ibn Saud a fugitive from his rivals, seeking refuge in Kuwait. The epoch closes this year, almost seventy years later, with Arabia unified and pacified, brought under the control of a strong hand, enriched by the exploitation of vast oil resources and in a fair way to modernization. It ends also with the death of the man who made much of this possible, and who personally directed most of it. —Halifax Chronicle-Herald "May I have the pleasure of the next Creep?" may become a ballroom phrase if the new dance introduced by British teen-agers takes hold outside their own charmed circle. "The Creep," according to suffering eye-witnesses, is a melancholic exercise in which the facial expressions of the participants must match the dragging backward pace of the step. A dance hall manager describes it as "weird" and a journal devoted to the dance views it with suspicion. But U. K. teen-age couples seem to favor, if not enjoy the mournful gait and will likely keep it up as long as they can stir up adult disapproval by so doing. Unless their own coltish heels refuse to be restrained they may revert to the more wholesome frolic of the square dance. —From the London Free Press.

Old Charlottetown

(And F. E. L.) TEMPERANCE INN

"John Rowe begs respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Island in general, that he has erected and fitted up commodious apartments at his house on Sydney Street, nearly opposite the stores of Daniel Brennan, Esq., where he intends to keep in constant readiness tea, coffee, etc., with all their appurtenances, various kinds of meat and vegetables, and in short, everything that can be conducive to the comfort of the traveller, while in the pursuit of business or pleasure, in the metropolis of the Island, or of the farmer who is seeking a market for his produce — he has also provided good beds and stabling. "As this establishment will be conducted on the strictest principles of Temperance, no ardent spirits will be permitted to be used in the house, and persons in a state of inebriety will find no accommodation. Travellers arriving on Saturday night, or persons from the country attending divine service, will find comfort and quiet at J. R.'s, who will leave nothing unattempted which will be likely to afford satisfaction to those who may favour him with their company. As the lowest prices will be charged, no accounts can possibly be kept." —Royal Gazette, Jan. 13, 1835.

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The Passing Scene

By Observer "THE IMPENDING CRISIS" II. The second important highlight, as I see it, in the address delivered by Dr. Keenleyside is the emphasis on the fact that the problems now facing the world are essentially moral in character. Politics, economics, and a great many other things are of course involved, but moral disarray is back of each and every one. The theologians and moralists have been saying this all along but, because no one would expect them to say anything else, their pronouncements have not received the attention they deserved. Others have taken the same view, notably General MacArthur in his inaugural address as military commandant in Japan in 1945. I happened to be in the mid-west United States at that time and I recall the extraordinary publicity that was given to that part of the General's speech. It was something new. Military leaders had not been in the habit of talking about moral problems. The subject had seemed a little outside the normal scope of their interests. Since then, however, this moral emphasis has taken on the importance of a trend and hardly a politician nowadays makes a speech without stressing their moral import. What makes Dr. Keenleyside's use of the word so important is the fact that the United Nations department which he has directed is concerned primarily with scientific activities. Perhaps it will help to dispel the legend that scientists, in their preoccupation with matters, have neither the inclination nor the ability to discuss morality in any form.

There are three commonly held views with respect to the moral status of man: (1) that it is improving (2) that it is deteriorating (3) that it has not changed, for better or worse, in ten thousand years or even longer than that. Proponents of this third view argue that human nature does not and cannot change. Man can do nothing of himself to help himself. It is clear that Dr. Keenleyside is not committed to any of these views. He cites such familiar things as social welfare programs, missionary movements, various forms of international assistance projects, and, most important of all, the rapid increase in public contributions to all sorts of worthy charitable causes, as proofs that "humanity has made some progress in the correction of its own moral deformities". On the other side of the picture he sees "cold, calculated, vicious cruelties". These latter, it must be plain to anyone, render unrealistic the secular humanism that has been preaching the inevitability of moral progress. Dr. Keenleyside, quite obviously, is in agreement with Toynbee, Dr. Noyes, Lewis, Heard, and a brilliant host of other historians and philosophers, in their view that humanity in general lacks the moral equipment to deal with the immense burdens that science has laid upon our times. There is a great volume of goodwill abroad in the world, more perhaps than ever before in the world's history, but thus far it has not been consolidated into a truly effective force. And the forces arrayed against it are better organized than they used to be.

There seems to be quite a common belief that in the event of another conflict the most modern weapons will be kept inactive, for the simple reason that neither side would be so foolish as to start something that could quite conceivably result in the extinction of the human race. This view sounds logical, and it is, but, unfortunately, human events have not always been directed along lines of good reasoning. Quite often, logic must cry in the streets unheard. At any rate, Dr. Keenleyside sees little by way of historical precedent to justify this ultra-optimistic belief. "Our scientific advances," he says, "have far outstripped our capacity for social adaptation."

A third important highlight in Dr. Keenleyside's address is his discerning observation of the great change in outlook that has come over the so-called "underprivileged" races in recent years. This change is evidenced in their demand for political freedom and in their desire to secure a greater share of the good things of life. As Dr. Keenleyside points out, the Western world is largely responsible for this state of affairs. Missionaries have been preaching the Brotherhood of man and political prophets have been preaching the advantages of democracy, both of which doctrines are involved in this rising tide of nationalism and the economic hope that is closely allied with it. It could be, as Dr. Keenleyside suggests, "one of the great advances of human history." Meanwhile, however, it poses many problems of its own, and not a few dangers. One is the danger of all, of course, is Communism's readiness to exploit these dissatisfactions and rising hopes to their own political advantage. Already, according to Dr. Keenleyside, more than 800 millions of people have accepted Communism in the delusion that that socialism and utterly materialistic religion would help them to realize their dreams of a better life. There are signs that by now they have seen their mistake (witness the refusal of thousands of Chinese and North Korean soldiers to go back to their homelands) but it is too late to do much in the way of re-conversion. Like the fox in the fable they have learned belatedly that it is much easier to get into a trap than to get out of it once you are in.

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