

THE GUARDIAN

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CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1952

Maritime Economic Survey

It has been commonly said for a long time that the Maritime Provinces of Canada would be eventually developed by American capital, that local and other Canadian capital would become interested after American money had set the pattern. That day is measurably closer with the initiation of a study of the economy of the Maritime Provinces by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

The senior vice-president of the bank, Mr. Thomas H. McKittrick was in Saint John last week-end to get the project under way. He made the point that the era of expansion and development into which Canada has entered will include the whole of the Dominion. With the survey just beginning he did not know how his bank could best assist industries and governments in the Maritime Provinces to take advantage of the expanding economy.

The first post-war survey by the New York banking house is primarily for its own information, as a guide to policy. At the same time, however, the bank will not doubt make its findings available to industry generally. The result should be a decided advance of the economy of the Maritimes along sound lines. As is the way with capital others will follow where the enterprising have led the way and these Provinces may well see the long-awaited growth of our economy becoming an accomplished fact.

An Exhausting Campaign

The Presidential campaign now nearing its climax in the United States has been a hectic one, but this is not unusual and, as the New York Times remarks, is to be welcomed insofar as it represents "the free expression of a vigorous democratic people." But one can have too much of a good thing. "Two months or more of the kind of intensive campaigning that we have been witnessing this year," says The Times, "is too long for both the public and the candidates. It is impossible even for the most intelligent men to say things that are both new and sensible every day for so extended a period. Although some notable speeches have been made on both sides even in the last few days, the general level of the campaign has declined sharply in recent weeks. The same things that have been said before are being said over and over again. And many things are being said that should not be said at all. Furthermore, the physical strain that the two candidates have been put to is beyond reason. It is absurd for a man about to assume the highest office in the land to have to run this kind of unnecessary risk to his health. The English limit their campaigning to about three weeks. Perhaps in a country of this size that would be too brief a period; but two months is too much."

One notable accomplishment in this year's campaigning has been in the realm of foreign affairs. There has been no catering to the isolationist vote by either of the major party leaders. Both have committed themselves irrevocably to a course of American partnership with the democratic world. They differ in modes of procedure, and the enemies of democracy will doubtless make the most of the charges and counter-charges which have been made in this connection. But there has been no revival of the old "Fortress America" concept which might have torn the country apart in this campaign, and struck a body blow to the hopes of the United Nations. The Kremlin will derive little satisfaction from the election results, whether it be Eisenhower or Stevenson on whom the Presidential mantle falls.

Farm Price Support

Average prices received for agricultural products at the farm, which had remained very stable throughout 1948, 1949 and 1950, rose by nearly 15% during the first seven months of 1951 but have since declined to about the 1950 level. On the other hand, prices paid by farmers for the goods and services they buy have risen slightly since mid-1951, suggesting that, even if the gross income of the agricultural community this year should approximate that of 1951, net income may be somewhat lower. Taking note of this situation, the current issue of the Bank of Montreal Business Review goes on to say: "It is noteworthy that the current decline of farm prices is taking place in a set-

ting quite different to that which had prevailed during prewar periods of similar price trends. The vagaries of nature cannot be prevented but their ill effects for the farmer are being limited by a number of official programs for the support of agricultural prices. It is perhaps not generally realized that governmental policy at present underwrites, by way of initial payments or floor prices, the prices received by farmers for wheat, oats, barley, cattle, hogs, butter, cheese and eggs and that these products accounted for about 80% of all Canadian farmers' cash income last year.

"Unlike the situation in the United States, the net budgetary cost of farm price support in this country has been very small. The net losses incurred by the Canadian Agricultural Prices Support Board during the five years after it began operations in 1946 amounted to less than \$10 millions. But with prices of farm products becoming softer, the cost of farm price support could conceivably be a more important item in the foreseeable future than it has in the past."

Training For Politics

Addressing the autumn convocation of MacMaster University in Hamilton recently, Mr. John Diefenbaker, prominent Progressive Conservative member of the Commons, put forward an intriguing suggestion. It was to the effect that Canadian universities consider post-graduate courses in practical politics. He also suggested that scholarships be provided students to do post-graduate work for one year as research assistants to private members of Parliament.

A little reflection, comments an exchange, should lead any Canadian concerned with the future of his country to endorse Mr. Diefenbaker's proposals. Politics is a science as well as a profession of public service. It can be raised to a higher level and there are important reasons why those who serve their fellow Canadians in the elective assemblies of the Dominion should be fully competent to do so. Educational institutions should be the training ground for politics and in that desirable process should provide the politicians of the future with an enlightened culture.

Mr. Diefenbaker, who is himself an outstanding example of a well-educated politician, called attention to the Oxford and Cambridge Unions in those two famous English universities. These unions have been the recruiting grounds of successive British Parliaments and in so doing have encouraged a high level of public service.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Boy Scout Apple Day unfortunately follows rather than precedes Hallowe'en. Probably, however, leaders could be persuaded to release advance supplies for "treats".

Saturday sees the opening of the week-long Maritime Winter Fair at Amherst. In past years Island farmers have always shown up well in the various classes. The interest and good wishes of Islanders will be with their representatives at the present fair.

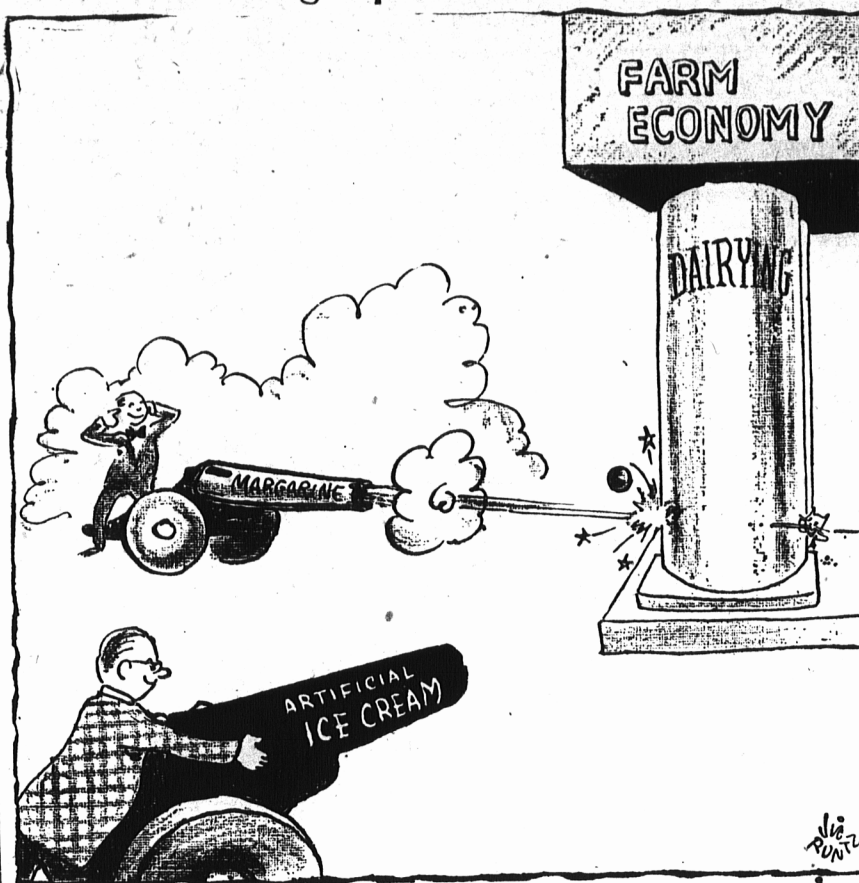
The risks which those engaged in studying and reporting on hurricanes take as a matter of course sometimes catch up with them. A United States weather observation plane with 15 men aboard vanished after deliberately flying into the heart of a typhoon off the Philippines. The last report was a message that she was returning to base.

The contract for a lean-to at the Summerside air base has caused some puzzlement and amusement at Ottawa. The term penthouse would have been no better. Perhaps the drafter of the specifications wanted to say superstructure but was thrown off by the N.A.T.O. practice of including such installations in the term infrastructure.

The pledge of the American delegate at Geneva to seek complete elimination of the restrictions which protect the American dairy industry from outside competition is not, of course, an expression of official policy. It is to be hoped that the same considerations which moved Mr. Raymond Vernon to make the pledge, however, will induce Congress to give it effect.

Andrew Bonar Law, Canadian born British statesman, died this date 1923. He was born in New Brunswick and went into an iron merchant's business in Glasgow. He retired from business in 1900 to become a Conservative Member of Parliament. From the first he showed a remarkable ability to speak without notes and attained Cabinet rank in 1902. He succeeded Balfour as Conservative leader, joined the war coalition ministry and carried the Compulsory Service Bill through the Commons. In 1917 he announced the government's acceptance of imperial preference. When the coalition fell he became Prime Minister but was forced by ill health to resign within a few months.

Rolling Up Another Gun?



PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

THROUGH TRAFFIC STREETS

Sir.—May I express through your column a suggestion as to the betterment of our City's traffic regulation which may or may not appear feasible to the committee of the City Council who are at present revising parking and traffic regulations. For many years all drivers of cars and other vehicles have carefully recognized Euston Street in its entirety as a through street which must not be entered until traffic is cleared. This avoids countless misunderstandings on the part of drivers and keeps a very busy street's traffic on the move. Why therefore should the right intersecting street, Queen Street and Great George Street, be recognized in the same manner, regulated by law as through streets, and entrance from side streets allowed only in turn? Our sister town, Summerside, has this regulation. Water Street there can only be entered after a complete stop and clear of traffic. Moncton has the same restriction in force, as does many other cities and towns along the Atlantic seaboard and inland as well. At present time one drives down Queen Street, Charlottetown, only to find a driver meeting you at the right intersecting street asserting his right to cut in ahead of you, because he is at your right. Slow down and wait for him or else! This does not appear to be feasible or practical. The two most congested streets in our city, being through arteries, might well be regulated as through traffic streets. I am, Sir, etc., A. L. WRIGHT.

BOY SCOUT APPLE DAY

Sir.—Twenty-five years ago members of the Canadian Horticultural Council and officials of the Boy Scouts Association had an historic meeting. From the discussion which took place, Boy Scout Apple Day had its beginning. The organized street selling of apples by Scouts has proved itself a happy double discovery; a good turn project which creates valuable publicity for Canadian apple growers, and at the same time contributes substantially to local Scouting finances. An Apple Day is a special kind of tag day. Not only does each purchaser receive a tag, but a choice apple as well. The reason for this is that Scouts are not supposed to beg, but must always give reasonable value for money received. Apple Day in Charlottetown, and in towns and villages throughout P. E. Island, will be held on Saturday, November 1st. Scouts and Cubs will be out early selling apples on the streets and from door to door. This is the one special

The Age-Old Story

What time I am afraid, I will trust in thee, In God I will praise his word, in God I have put my trust; I will not fear what flesh can do unto me.

Old Charlottetown

"During the great gale of last November, the schooner 'Martha A. Brewer,' belonging to Benj. Rogers and Co., of Alberton, was driven off North Cape and never heard of afterwards. Hope was never lost that she might possibly have gone ashore at the Magdalen Islands, as such a thing had occurred before—a crew turning up in the spring who had been given up for lost. Recent news, however, from the Islands has banished that hope—no such vessel being known there. The crew consisted of the captain, a young man named Bell belonging to New London, and three smart active young men belonging to Alberton—Gilbert Champion, son of Mr. Benj. Champion, and Edward and Louis MacLeod." —The Examiner, March 18, 1881.

A BOTTLE OF WHISKEY

Sir.—A bottle of whisky is the most unpredictable article abroad among mankind. It isn't gasoline but it is like it, explosive and inflammable. It is so much like fire that the Indians call it fire-water. Going on fire in a lamp is all right. It makes a clean good heat and many a good lunch we cooked with it on our trips between Oshawa and P. E. Island; but on fire, inside a man, that is different. Exploding in an engine makes for progress, but exploding inside a man it is impossible to say what will happen. There are so many strange things cooked up in a bottle of whisky that many books have been written about them. It contains convulsivity. It can even drown out care and sorrow. "Why did you get drunk?" asked the magistrate. "Because I thought it was the shortest way out of trouble," was the answer. In a bottle of whisky there is a lot of stupidity. I knew a man well who, coming on foot, the worse, from Charlottetown, came to Brookfield Bridge, but instead of using that he thought it would be more expeditious to cross on the plank that spanned the brook. It happened to be frosty over and, of course, you know the result. Let us not say that was unusually foolish, not nearly so foolish as the man who takes a couple of drinks and then

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The Passing Scene

By Observer THE OTHER TEN

Most Canadians (probably most Americans, too) think of the United States Presidential election as a grim contest between the Democrats led by Governor Stevenson and the Republicans led by ex-General Eisenhower. And, no doubt, one of these gentlemen will be the next president.

There are, however, at least ten others (eleven, if you count Major Amos Hoople who are running as candidates for the highest office in the land. And they are all representatives of sizable groups of people who feel they have a heaven-sent mission to bring good government to America.

These other ten make up a curious assortment. Before they are again plunged into obscurity it may be interesting to take a look at them, not because any one of them is particularly notable but because all of them together make up a picture of a strange political scene.

To begin with, there are three candidates who in some form or other espouse the Socialist cause. It is strange that in a country where organized Labour has such a firm hold on economic and social life Socialism has never been able to attain any significant showing in the over-all political picture.

Mr. Norman Thomas was for many years the orthodox Socialist leader and he was held in much general esteem. Crowds of people listened to his speeches with respectful attention and then voted either Democrat or Republican. His year his place has been taken by Darlington Hoopes who by all accounts is also a man of considerable ability. His candidature, however, is nothing more than a gesture. No one expects him to make any headway.

There are two Socialists, Eric Hass and Farrell Dobbs, of Socialist Labor and Socialist Workers respectively, are on the ticket in quite a few States. Hass wants Congress abolished. In its place he would introduce some sort of Labour-Management Committee. Dobbs is a Communist who hates Stalin and prays to the spirit of Leon Trotsky. He advocates a very simple foreign policy for the U.S.A.—withdrawal from the Korean war and avoidance of all foreign commitments.

The Progressive Party, once befriended by the now disillusioned Henry Wallace, is generally regarded as being very much to the left of centre. Strangely enough, as was also the case with Wallace, the leader this year does not come from "Proletariat" but from "Bourgeois Capitalism", as the Communists would say. He is Vincent Hallinan, a wealthy California lawyer. He happened to be in jail when the call came to run for President. It seems that while defending Harry Bridges, when the latter was being tried for perjury, Mr. Hallinan overstepped the bounds of propriety in his attitude to the court.

Herbert Holdridge, who served in the war as a Brigadier General, started out as a nominee of the Vegetarian Party. For some reason which he has not seen fit to explain to the electors he has given up his prejudice against meat but he still thinks he should be President. Free and independent, now that he has emancipated himself from bondage to the lettuce leaf, his slogans are "Peace, Plenty, and Humanism". The Greenback Party has a long history. In fact it goes back to the early days of the republic. There was a time when its principles (chief of which is the doing away with government bonds in favour of paper money) were taken quite seriously. Now, they are simply historic relics. One would naturally expect that a party stressing monetary reform would be led by a financier or economist. But it isn't. The honour has fallen to Fred Proehl who runs a super market in Seattle.

The United States will be able to vote for National Prohibition if they feel like it. Stuart Hamblen who calls himself "a convert from alcoholism" and likes to sing cow-

boy songs, carries the Party standard this year. Prohibition is by no means a dead issue in the United States. Some sociologists go so far as to predict its return to the American scene within a few years. But hardly anybody votes the Prohibition ticket. At least that has been the situation in other elections and there is no sign that cowboy Hamblen will be able to change it next week. It seems to indicate that most prohibitionists (in the U.S.A., that is) like their favourite idea mixed with various other ingredients that are found in the two major Parties. They don't appear to relish it straight.

The "Church of God" which, incidentally, is quite a big organization in parts of the Middle West, is running its own "Bible Party" under the leadership of Homer Tomlinson, an administrative officer of the Church. Mr. Tomlinson, it seems, does not preach a great deal and, to his credit, he does not indulge in political inactivity. Instead he goes around beating swords into plowshares, where he gets all the steel for this pastime has not been revealed. Presumably, as a Presidential candidate he has special priority in this respect.

There would have to be a woman somewhere in this political hodge-podge. She is Ellen Jensen who leads what she and her friends call the "Washington Peace Party". Miss Jensen, it should be said, is more of an astrologer than a politician and she spends much of her campaign time in reading the messages of the stars. And, because she dabbles in spiritualism as well as astrology, she chats from time to time with George Washington who thinks, according to Miss Jensen, that the Peace Party will virtually control the next Congress. There is some doubt in his mind, though, that the Party's candidate can be elected. President this year. Why Miss Jensen should go out of her way to mention this part of her conversation with the first President is not clear. Perhaps she just wants to be perfectly frank about the whole thing.

Finally, there is the Poor Man's Party candidate, Jovial Henry Krajewski, who quite "humbly", hail from Secaucus, N.J. Henry operates a beer tavern and keeps pigs. He does not say which avocation entitles him to speak for all the poor men of the nation.

When you come to think of it, this is quite an array of candidates. But I still think either Stevenson or Eisenhower will go to the White House.

The Poet's Corner

AUTUMN Where are the blossoms of Summer? In the west, Blushing their last to the last sunny hours. When the mild Eve by sudden Night is prest Like tearful Prosperpine, snatched from her flowers To a most gloomy breast. Where is the pride of Summer—the green, prime—The many, many leaves all twinkling? Three On the mossed elm; three on the naked lime Trembling—and one upon the old oak tree. Where is the Dryads' immortality? Gone into mournful cypress and dark yew. Or wearing the long gloomy Winter through In the smooth holly's green eternally. —Thomas Hood (1790-1845).

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