

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 WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1953

Manitobans Turn Out

The most notable point about Monday's election in Manitoba, apart from the fact that the Liberal-Progressive government was returned, was the remarkable turnout of voters. The number of votes cast, not quite the same thing as the number of voters, was 255,683 compared with only 197,053 in the 1949 election. Early summer elections evidently suit the voter much better than has been generally thought.

The Liberal-Progressives increased their total vote by 21,459 but retained the same percentage, 39, of the total vote polled. Progressive-Conservatives showed an increase of 32,569 which represented an increase of 12 to 22 per cent of the total vote. The CCF dropped from 49,931 to 43,693, representing only 17 as against their earlier 25 per cent. Social Credit received 33,836 or 13 per cent and others 9 per cent.

Both the Liberal-Progressives and Progressive-Conservatives show important gains. It will be some consolation to the latter that their net gains were substantially greater than that of the successful Government candidates. Other parties have not made a particularly good showing. Premier Campbell's Government is returned with a substantially greater numerical strength, of course, than the division of the popular vote would indicate.

Yesterday's election in British Columbia, on the other hand, will not exaggerate the effect of the popular vote in favour of the leading party. Owing to their system of alternative voting the votes of those at the bottom of the poll will contribute to the strength of those a little higher up in the scale who may thus in some cases oust the leader in the original vote. Social Credit benefited from the system seven months ago but it will be some days or even longer before it is clear how the second choice will effect the present election. The CCF, who held only one seat less than Premier W. A. C. Bennett's Social Creditors, may well find themselves getting the benefit of those alternative votes.

Welcome Decline

Estimates from the ten Provinces show a death rate in 1952 from tuberculosis of about 18 per 100,000 persons,—the greatest reduction in a single year ever reported in this country. The rate for Canada in 1951 was 24.4 per 100,000—20 years ago it stood at 64.9 per 100,000. These encouraging figures were given last week by Dr. G. Wherrett, executive secretary of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association.

For the province of Quebec Dr. Wherrett had a special word of praise. There the TB death rate had been cut by two-thirds in 12 years, from 76.3 in 1940 to 25.3 in 1952.

He went on to give much credit for lower TB mortality to the case-finding features now being utilized so freely. Twenty years ago, he said there were perhaps 100,000 chest examinations a year at clinics and dispensaries in Canada—last year there were more than 3,000,000, in mass surveys, hospital admissions, students, recruits for the services. Result of these precautions is that a case of tuberculosis is more likely to be discovered in its early stages when there can be a greater assurance of cure.

Many years of sustained effort and hard work have gone into the making of this improved situation, notes the Ottawa Journal. The war has not been won, of course, but the TB enemy (in the military phrase) is being contained. Organization and education are the weapons, and many Canadians are alive today because the Tuberculosis Association has used them so skilfully.

Not Wanted

Apparently with the primary object of placing the greatest possible distance between himself and the Doukhobors who have made themselves a nuisance to the people of British Columbia, a Newfoundlander who has made his home in that Province suggests that a solution of the problem would be to transfer the unruly element to Newfoundland. In a letter to the Vancouver Sun the writer suggests that both the climate and the rocky terrain in the Atlantic Province would tend to discourage the Sons of Freedom from engaging in nudity. If they set fire to fishermen's huts, he observes, it would cost little to replace them. The uninhabited spaces

would serve effectively for the setting up of penal stations.

"Surely," comments the St. John's (Newfoundland) Telegram, "there are areas in British Columbia where the rocky surfaces would be equally discomforting to the bare-footed parader and localities in which winter temperatures would be just as discouraging to the practice of engaging in naked rampages. Without a doubt, British Columbia would bestow the highest honours upon the ex-Newfoundlander if this Province approved his suggestion to take the troublesome Doukhobors off its hands. To expect to give them sanctuary would be putting somewhat too great a strain on our hospitality. The suggestion offered to British Columbia is that it should apply the strong hand of authority to those disturbers to make them comply with the law—or else."

Population Trend

In its latest analysis of the 1951 census findings, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that one Canadian out of every seven came here from some other country. This, comments the Globe and Mail, may seem a high figure to some people, but in relation to our past history, it is a low one. In 1941, the proportion was one in six, and in 1931, one in five. In 1921, it was almost one in four, reflecting the waves of immigration which immediately preceded and followed the First World War.

For many years now, the arrival of new immigrants has failed to keep up with the deaths of previous ones. This was the case in the period 1941-51, when Canada's immigrant population dropped from nearly 2.2 million to just over two million. The greater part of this drop has been among people who came here from the British Isles. In 1941, they numbered 1,153,814, or 57 per cent of the immigrant population. By 1951, their number had fallen to 1,077,301, or 52 per cent.

Meanwhile, the number of Canadians born in Germany, Poland, Italy, the Netherlands and the Ukraine was increasing. They comprised 17 per cent of our immigrant population in 1941; by 1951, this had risen to 23 per cent. There are scarcely any more people of British birth in Canada today than there were in 1921, when they numbered 1,065,448. On the other hand, there are five times as many who were born in Germany, twice as many who were born in Italy, and half again as many who were born in Poland.

EDITORIAL NOTES

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh was born this date 1921.

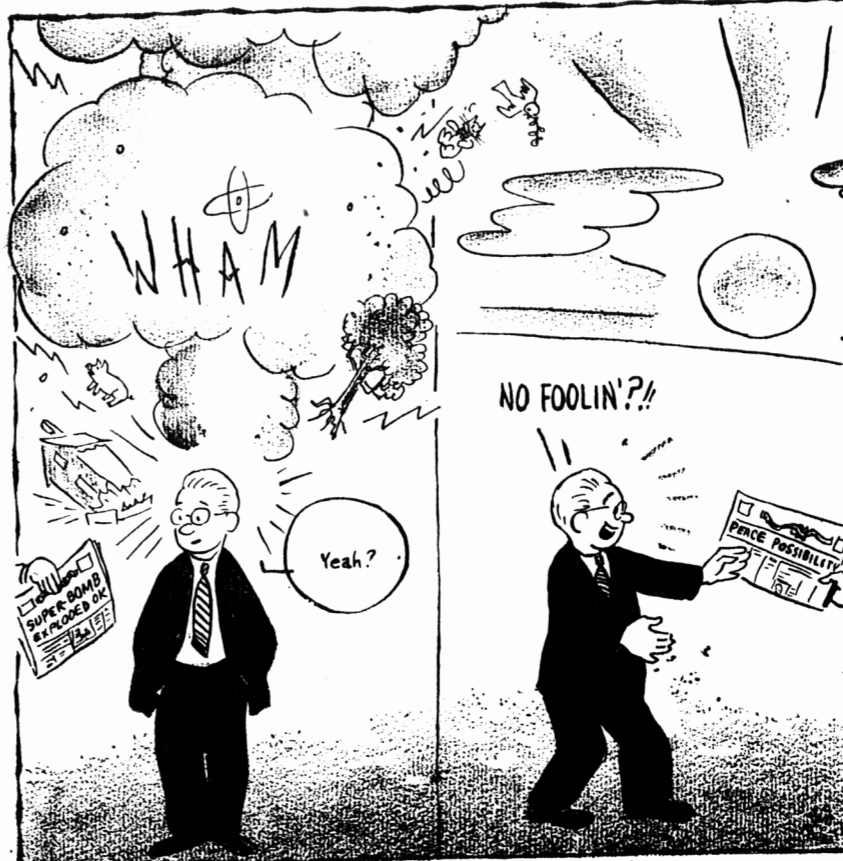
Summerside now has a Tax Appeal Board, a set-up found satisfactory by most cities and towns. There is no doubt but that it will be a relief to the previous single judge not to have to determine questions which are matters of opinion and better settled by the concurrence of more heads than one.

There is something horrifying about reports of people in western Ontario laying bets as to whether a turtle would walk 40 miles between rails to Lake Superior or find a switch closed and be 200 miles from Hearst. Someone might at least have the humanity to lift the creature off the railway right of way.

Pierre Loti, captain of the French navy and novelist, died this date 1923. His real name was Julian Viaud. He gained distinction in Far Eastern operations but retired from the navy in 1883. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1891, having led a revival of the spirit of romanticism in French literature. A monument in his memory was unveiled in Tahiti in 1934.

A London newspaper suggests that henceforth the highest mountain in the world should be called "Elizabeth." The fact that this idea is inspired by feelings of loyalty and devotion, says an exchange, does not make it any more acceptable to those who heartily detest the habit of tinkering with well-established place names. Unhappily, the name-changers sometimes get their way. Everest itself is a specimen of their work, but the deed was done so long ago that the name has stuck throughout the western world and for that reason might better be left alone. The mountain was named after a man who happened to be surveyor-general of India at the time its approximate height was first ascertained by triangulation. The difficulty about reverting to native description in this case is that there are at least two forms, depending on the language used. To the Tibetans, who have a half-interest in the great peak because it lies on the border of their country, it is known as Chomolungma ("goddess mother of the world").

The More Exciting



The Poet's Corner

ON THE LIFE OF MAN Like to the falling of a star, Or as the flights of eagles are, Or like the fresh spring's gaudy hue, Or silver drops of morning dew, Or like a wind that chafes the flood, Or bubbles which on water stood; Even such is Man, whose borrowed light Is straight called in and paid to-night. The wind blows out, the bubble dies, The dew's dried up, the star is shot, The flight is past,—and man forgot.

Henry King (A.D. 1592.)

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

SELKIRK SETTLEMENT The following historic details appeared in a letter published in the Olan Times, Scotland, some years ago from Mr. M. Lamont, of Wollaston, Mass., whose forebears were among the emigrants which Lord Selkirk conveyed to Belfast, P.E.I., in 1803: The old French settlement occupied both sides of a creek which emptied into Orwell Bay. The correspondent's grandfather, Alexander Lamont, secured a farm of 50 acres along the shore. Next to him William and Donald Martin settled. On all three farms there were remains of French houses and small fields of cleared land. On the east side of the creek the French had a church and cemetery. Of the church nothing but the foundation remained when the emigrants landed. The cemetery they used for a burial place for some years after their arrival.

Lord Selkirk in his description of the Prince Edward Island settlement refers to one of the emigrants as tracing "his lineage to a family which had once possessed an estate in Rossire, but had lost it in the turbulence of the feudal times." This man, Lord Selkirk added, had given to his new property the name of Auchtertyre. Mr. Lamont in his letter pointed out that this name, "at present almost forgotten," was given to his homestead by Donald Murchison, who settled in Point Prim about four miles west of the landing place of the Selkirk emigrants. Four of his sons settled near the old homestead, namely, Neil, Peter, Simon and Donald, the latter being known as "Domhnall O'g." A great-grandson of Domhnall O'g was the late Mr. A. A. MacLean, K.C., a former member of Parliament for the Province and at one time executive head of the Royal North West Mounted Police.

The Age Old Story

O God, thou art my God; early will I seek thee: my soul thirsteth for thee, my flesh longeth for thee in a dry and thirsty land, where no water is. To see thy power and thy glory, so as I have seen thee in the sanctuary. Because thy loving-kindness is better than life, my lips shall praise thee. . . . My soul shall be satisfied as with marrow and fatness; and my mouth shall praise thee with joyful lips.

FIND BODY OF INFANT

MONTREAL (CP) — Body of an unidentified infant was found today in a mailing slot at the main post office on St. James Street west. Police began an investigation and an inquest was set for tomorrow.

Notes By The Way

There are drive-in restaurants, drive-in theatres and drive-in banks. Why not drive-in libraries? The idea is not so novel as it may sound. Newark, N.J., for example, maintains a large metal box at the curb in front of its public library to accommodate motorists who want to return books but can't find parking space. They simply pull up in front of the box, pull a lever, deposit their books and drive away.—Buffalo Evening News.

A rare rose-breasted gull is almost literally born to bluish unshades, wasting its beauty on the cold and uninhabited Arctic wilds. The bird is Ross's gull, also called the Arctic rose gull. Seldom found south of Arctic seas, it has long been known only to a few realists and naturalists. Now, with the growing importance of the Arctic in continental defence, the delicately tinted bird with its melodious cry is becoming familiar to American servicemen stationed at lonely northern outposts.—National Geographic Bulletin.

Right up until the end of the last war Canadian farmers sold the greater part of their surplus agricultural production to Great Britain. We had a huge and profitable market there for meat, dairy and poultry products. It was our major export outlet, virtually our only one for cheese, canned milk, bacon and eggs. In the last 10 years this market has dwindled to almost nothing. Why? In a remarkably frank speech in Montreal last week Agriculture Minister Gardiner answered that question: We have outpriced ourselves. Mr. Gardiner didn't put it in those words exactly, of course, but that was the real meaning of his remarks. Rather than warning Canadian farmers of the danger of this situation, however, he actually seemed to boast about it. No one begrudges the Canadian farmer these excellent prices for their products. Unfortunately, however, Montreal and other Canadian cities are simply unable to absorb anything like all the beef, pork, cheese and other food products Canadian farmers could and should be producing. For that we need a big export market and we no longer have one in Great Britain.—Financial Post.

India's latest affliction is an epidemic of people putting their thoughts on paper—but it's paper money. Enthusiasts of various shades have started scrawling slogans like "Ban Cow Slaughter!" on bank-notes, hoping thus to give their ideas "circulation". The Reserve Bank has now countered by announcing that it will not accept notes so disfigured, thus rendering them worthless. Canadians have become accustomed to the slogans the post office uses when "cancelling" stamps. They probably are glad, however, that a slogan stamped on a piece of paper money would cancel its monetary value, thus ensuring propaganda-free dollar bills.—Edmonton Journal.

A two-and-one-half year old girl of Menominee, Michigan, was lost for 49 hours in swampy bush land. When found by a large group of searchers, all her clothes except her T-shirt and red undergarments had been torn away by the brush and she was mosquito bitten. But in spite of everything, she was still clutching her doll to her chest when she was found lying on an abandoned logging road. No one will ever know what went through the mind of the child during that terrifying experience lasting two days and two nights. However, one can be sure that the little doll played an important part in sustaining her through her adventure.—Fort William Times-Journal.

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Indialogue

By Gerald Steele

(NOTE: Mr. Steele is now attending the International Students Seminar at Maharajah College, Mysore City, India, as representative of St. Dunstan's University. A son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Steele, of Miscouche, he was chosen on the basis of "physical health, emotional maturity, scholarship, leadership, discipline and extra curricular activities." This is the first of a series of articles he will contribute to The Guardian on his tour, which will include visits to various university and industrial centres of India following the conclusion of the Seminar.)

PARIS, FRANCE: One of the most apparent aspects of 20th century living is the increased interdependence of all peoples. One of the things most required (especially by North Americans) is an increased effort to make this interdependence more fruitful to all concerned. With the many contacts we have daily with peoples of different lands and different cultures, it is essential that we be acquainted with their way of life, their thinking and their values. For instance the Easterner's customary non-commitment and apparent indifference especially at a time of crisis is most distressing to the very concerned Westerner. Unless one knows the reason for this, trouble and misunderstanding are bound to ensue. Outside the United Nations and other world organizations this is also true. In every large college and university, every city and large gathering, people come together who are really different in their cultural make-up and way of life. Travel too has become so widespread and intercommunication of every sort so developed that every day, masses are thrown into a milieu not at all familiar to them.

Most important of all, our present government leaders and future government leaders must be increasingly versed in matters essential to the smooth functioning of foreign relations. As one contribution to this effort, for the next five weeks about one-hundred students from Eastern and Western countries will convene in Southern India to study a theme designed to deepen their understanding of mutual problems. To some of these students we will have to look for leadership. Others will be in positions to influence future leaders.

Since 1947 four such Seminars have been held in countries where it was felt their effects were most needed. Thus Germany, Holland, France and Canada have been hosts to these international student gatherings devoted to a better cultural, economic and political understanding of the world we are participating in. Last year because of the one-sided nature of the topic chosen by the Yugoslavian host committee there was not sufficient opportunity for a true interchange of ideas. Consequently few foreign students were interested and the Seminar had to be called off. In its place a very profitable study-tour of Yugoslavia was undertaken and reports of its various aspects were submitted to all universities.

International Seminars are a relatively recent feature of the attempts of students to unify the world university community. Although they have been held by

other countries, it was left to the Canadians to undertake them in the grandiose scale of the last five years. In treating of the sponsor of this Seminar, the World University Service of Canada, it would be well to review briefly the history of world student organizations. In 1895 the World Student Christian Federation (a Protestant group) was formed with members in the U.S.A., Canada and a few European countries, and it remained until 1919 as the sole organization of its kind. Between 1919-25 the plight of Austrian and Christian Federation (a Protestant group) was formed with members in the U.S.A., Canada and a few European countries, and it remained until 1919 as the sole organization of its kind. Between 1919-25 the plight of Austrian and the Scandinavian countries prompted the organization of committees in England, Holland and the Scandinavian countries to raise funds for their relief. This humanitarian move was the nucleus of World University Service. In 1925 however, when the crisis was over it was felt by these and the other contributing countries that the experience resulting from their contact was too valuable to be lost, so they organized a body independent of the World Student Christian Federation which was called the International Students Service. Its adoption of its objectives, first the satisfying of the physical needs of students and professors, second the promotion of international understanding, and third the development of the world university community.

Last year the name of International Students Service was changed to the World University Service (W.U.S.) to emphasize the fact of its true world scope and the active participation of professors as well as students in its work of relief and education. One reason for its universal acceptance besides its humanitarian and charitable nature, is the fact that W.U.S. has no political, economic or religious boundaries. Committees are organized throughout every country in the world where its objectives and policy can be realized. Besides national committees there are local committees on practically every college and university campus in the member countries. St. Dunstan's has been an active member since 1947 and opportunity will come later to describe the practical work at the local level. This introduction to the Seminar, its objectives and sponsor, is hoped will make subsequent descriptions of its progress more intelligible. At the time of writing the group of Western students was enjoying a four-day stopover in Paris. In later contributions an account of this most interesting visit will be given, as well as of the Seminar itself which starts on June 7 at Mysore City, and the six-week study tour which begins on July 15.

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