

THE GUARDIAN

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President and Associate Editor, Ian A. Burnett, Associate Editor, Frank Walker. "The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1951

Price Of Disinflation

The London Economist is being quoted freely in the House of Commons this session. Mr. James Sinclair, parliamentary assistant to the Minister of Finance, drays on the Economist to support his Government's high-tax created surplus. The way to fight inflation, he quotes, "is to remove the surplus purchasing power that made the buying spree possible. The weapons are higher interest rates and a budget surplus." On the other hand, Mr. J. M. Macdonnell, financial critic of the Progressive Conservatives in rebuttal, quotes the Economist: "There is a point beyond which a nation cannot tax itself without making inflation inevitable. If everyone expects prices to rise appreciably every month, money in the pocket or the bank becomes something to get rid of."

But, notes an exchange, neither side quotes the rest of the Economist's argument, which holds that an effective policy against inflation "must allow an initial rise of prices without precipitating a further rise in wages that would immediately offset the effects of higher prices."

There are two ways of doing this, the Economist says: 1. Government formal control of wages or labor to make less of a seller's market. 2. That the pressure be not always toward higher wages for every worker in every industry.

To achieve that, the Economist holds, disinflation must go far enough to remove the excess of jobs over workers "and restore not unemployment but the possibility of dismissal for the inefficient worker and of bankruptcy for the inefficient firm."

Further it asserts that it was not a question of anyone advocating unemployment but people needed to be warned "that full employment cannot mean security for everyone in his present job."

It is understandable that no politician will follow through on the Economist's arguments!

Uttering A Forgery

Without commenting on the truth or otherwise of reports that numbers of forged cheques have been passed locally a word may be said about the seriousness today of such offences.

When trade advanced from the stage of barter to the use of gold and silver coins it was essential to the proper conduct of business that those coins actually contain the weight and fineness of metal indicated and harsh penalties were provided for clipping or otherwise debasing the coinage. Similarly when paper money, bank notes or government bills, was substituted for specie the issue of forged notes was made a most serious offence because the whole conduct of business within a country depended upon confidence in the medium of exchange.

Today more business is done by means of cheques and other bills of exchange than by means of legal tender. There simply is not enough money in circulation to carry on daily business. It is essential that confidence be maintained in that system of payments and for that reason both the writer of cheques on non-existent bank accounts and the actual forger of others' signatures must be firmly dealt with.

Factnote To History

While most people know that Mr. Churchill is descended, on his mother's side, from a United States family, it may not be so generally known that American history is also woven into the ancestral pattern of at least two other members of the new British Cabinet. The Winnipeg Free Press gives the details as follows:

Mr. Eden, the Foreign Secretary, is a great-great-grandson of the last British governor of the province of Maryland and Sir Walter Monckton, the Minister of Labor, is a descendant of a British governor-general of New York.

A further reminder of the inter-connection of British and American history comes from the National Geographic Society. It says that Downing Street, where at No. 10 the residence and office of British Prime Ministers have been situated since 1735, was named after a man who was taken to the American colony as a boy and was educated at Harvard. Following his education at the then infant college, Sir George Downing returned to England, recanted his former allegiance to Crom-

well and came under the good graces of Charles II, to such an extent that he was permitted to build four houses on "a pretty open space" in Whitehall. One of these houses eventually went into the making of No. 10 and its first prime ministerial occupant was Sir Robert Walpole.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A word to the wise. The present merchant sales provide an opportunity to buy Christmas presents and store them away for the appointed time.

Something every housewife wants. An English firm has developed a method of metal-plating porcelain to make tea sets which have the good tea making properties of porcelain yet are unbreakable.

Lovers of music are exceedingly fortunate in having such a fine Caruso programme at the Prince Edward this week-end, and they are taking full advantage of it.

The town of Summerside and the C. N. R. seem to be one mind about the location of a freight shed away from the present congested area. The next step presumably is to get the authority of the powers that be.

The current astronomical price of tailor-made cigars has given re-birth to a "home industry" of the depression days. Equipped with machines, persons capable of only light work, or with a lot of time on their hands, are turning out well-made fags which are selling for \$2.50 for 200.

The shortage of nurses is not by any means merely a Canadian phenomenon. Reports indicate that the problem is international in scope so that the scale of training here, to be realistic, must allow for the steady exodus of a considerable proportion of Island graduates.

Congratulations are being extended to Mr. J. William MacKinnon on his appointment to an important position with a business firm with headquarters at Ottawa. He will be greatly missed in Government circles where he has proved himself to be a highly efficient civil servant, whose position it will not be easy to adequately fill.

Reflecting a brighter trend in Canada's butter situation, the Bureau of Statistics reports that creamery butter production increased nine per cent. during October. Consumption declined two per cent, the stockpile on Nov. 1 was slightly higher than at the same time last year. Margarine production and stocks showed sharp increases.

The Suez Canal was opened for traffic this date 1869. The scheme was superintended by M. Lesseps under an international commission. Its total length is 100 miles, including some 24 miles of lakes and an average of more than thirty ships a day make the passage. The British Government acquired nearly half the stock in the company in 1875.

It is rumoured in Ottawa that Postmaster General Edouard Rinfret will soon resign from the cabinet to be named to the Court of King's Bench of the Province of Quebec, which is the court of appeal, in succession to Mr. Justice Paul St. Germain, who will retire. Hon. Mr. Rinfret's record as postmaster general, while one of accomplishment of needed economies, has not been one to gain him popularity.

The agricultural products marketing board proposed by the Federal Government is not to have power to compel farmers to deliver their products to it. The announcement comes as a relief to many who consider such powers an encroachment on their freedom. There will inevitably, however, be those who will urge such powers of compulsion as a means of making such a scheme effective, should it prove unable to compete with other marketing methods.

Mr. W. K. St. John, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Council of the Dairy Industry declares there will be no recurrence of "runaway" prices which pushed butter up to 85 and 90 cents a pound nine months ago. Creamery butter currently is selling at about 70 cents a pound. Mr. St. John based his predictions on unexcelled pasturelands during the summer production months, increased production and a slight decline in consumption, taken up by increase in margarine sales.

It is with good reason that the Canadian Government has been slow to crack down on certain types of company promotion which are frowned upon by the United States. The rapid development of industry has usually been associated with an ease of incorporation and a fairly free hand, apart from fraud, for the promoter. Investors may sometimes, or even frequently, be let in for a loss but such facilities are essential to any rapid industrial development.

Now A Short Spell Of Unsettled Weather



Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

THE CRICKET CLUB

In the accounts of earlier Royal visits to this Province given in The Guardian special supplement last week, reference was made to cricket games in which the distinguished guests participated. This was the popular sport of the day, and was sponsored by the Charlottetown Cricket Club which was formed on April 9, 1850, at a meeting held in the Masonic Hall, Charles Stewart, Esq., presided.

After fixing on the name of the club, it was resolved that the entrance fee for each member be three shillings, and the annual subscription five shillings. The rules of the game as laid down by the Marylebone Cricket Club, of London, were adopted. The membership was limited to thirty-five, the election of officers and future members to be by ballot.

It was decided, with the entrance money, and subscriptions, "as soon as possible to purchase Bats, Balls, Wickets, and any other necessary things, and also endeavour to procure a field for the use of the Club during the ensuing season".

The first officers of the Club were elected as follows: President, Hon. William Swabey; vice-president, James D. Haszard, Esq.; Committee, Charles Stewart, Joseph Hensley, Alexander Beazley, William Hodgson; secretary, Benjamin DesBrisay; treasurer, A. H. Yates, Esq.

Others who enrolled on this occasion, thus becoming charter members, were Messrs. H. B. Swabey, Charles Palmer, W. McIntosh, Thomas Swabey, A. Lane, Jr., D. O'M. Reddin, George DeBlois, Michael Beazley, William Pettick, H. F. Jarvis, Monson Jarvis, A. Sims, Donald McIsaac, J. C. McDonald, W. S. Longworth, H. W. Lobban, T. Heath Haviland, N. Rankin, Stuart Tremain, Francis Longworth and John Ings.

Optimism In British Guiana

(The Times, London)

It is now some years since a measure of political advancement was promised to British Guiana. No doubt it was overdue, if comparisons are to be drawn with neighbouring West Indian colonies. Delay was imposed not because the territory was backward compared with its neighbours but because of the complex mixture of races there. The 1946 census showed a population of 376,000, of whom the largest single element were the descendants of Indians who came from India as indentured labourers after the abolition of slavery.

In 1946 they numbered 163,000, have a high rate of literacy, and are increasing so rapidly that they will constitute over half the population in ten years' time. The next largest group are the Africans, with 143,000, while there are Amerindian, Portuguese, British and other European minorities. Under the existing constitution there are the checks of a majority of non-elected members in the legislature, and a literacy test and small property test as qualification for the vote. The difficulty has been to find a way of loosening these checks without loosening racial troubles.

The new constitutional proposals just published ignore the existence of racial differences and recommend a majority of elected members in the Chamber to be chosen by universal adult suffrage at the age of twenty-one. It certainly seems too soon to abolish altogether any electoral disqualification in this colony. It has to be asked, too, whether, although relations between the races in British Guiana are generally good, some limit to the number of members elected from any one race should not be imposed.

The commission which drafted these proposals acknowledged the dangers of racial stresses by recommending that consideration should be given to the possibility of making any reference to the

Notes By The Way

Wladyslaw Gomułka, former secretary-general of the Polish Communist Party, vice-premier and minister of recovered territories, is one of two top Communist leaders who sold Poland out to Communism now are paying the price. — Windsor Daily Star.

This is the age of the juke box, the microscopic apartment, the shrinking dollar, the confused mind, the highway crash, the advance of science, the lost humanities, the welfare state and the last frontier. — London Free Press.

Louis Wright, Jr. was driving carefully along a street in Providence, R. I., when a policeman whistled him to a halt, then hauled him into court where he pleaded guilty and paid a \$2 fine. The charge was violating a clause on his licence requiring him to wear eyeglasses when driving. —

A Denver man is sentenced to sixty days and fined \$84 for driving at 80 miles an hour and through a red light. An all-woman jury hears his appeal and sends him to jail for 120 days and boosts his fine to \$500 on charges of driving under the influence of liquor, reckless and careless driving and passing a red light. Revenge for all those "woman driver" cracks? — Hamilton Spectator.

An immortal memory has a birthday. On November 5, 1940, Capt. Fogarty Fegan, commander of an armed merchant cruiser, turned his ship against a German pocket battleship to save the convoy under his guard. The Jervis Day that day went to her certain doom in an action as valiant as history has known, and the VC posthumously awarded her skipper was earned by all her men. — Ottawa Journal.

Now that the Prince and Princess have departed the shores of Vancouver Island, the time has come to ask ourselves: Did we do a job? Did their Royal Highnesses get a broad, representative look at our city and our people? Was the Victoria reception worthy of a city which prides itself on being one of the most unique in personality and setting, of all cities in Canada? The answer, to any honest and fair-minded citizen, must certainly be: "No." The word for our reception was pedestrian, if not parochial. It was unimaginative; the same stiff formalities at City Hall, the Parliament Buildings, the state luncheon. The Indian dances, which might have offered some relief from this drab procession, were rendered comic, if not ludicrous by the appearance of performers in high-heeled shoes and store-bought clothes. — Victoria Times.

A Harrow farm laborer was convicted of assault when he threw a jar of pickled pigs feet at a man. A witness described the culprit as "an odd sort of boy" and, if he appreciated the delicacy of properly pickled pigs feet he must have been just that, to throw a jar of them away. It's odd how some of the foods normally regarded as unappetizing become delicacies for gourmets. Those from older lands, where food has never been so abundant as here,

race of a candidate an electoral offence—a recommendation which the Secretary of State for the Colonies rightly rejects as being impracticable. There is disagreement on one point among the members of the commission: Sir E. J. Waddington prefers a single Chamber with nominated members sitting in it, while Professor Harlow and Dr. Rita Hinden (now supported by Mr. Griffiths) would put them into an Upper House. The practical success of these recommendations depends on the voters of British Guiana voting as if racial differences did not exist. This seems altogether too optimistic an assumption.

are adept at the uses of all possible edible foodstuffs, and at preparing them so they are fit for epicures to eat. When people haven't enough meat to eat they enjoy what otherwise would be cast aside. They use about everything but the squeal. The English have been noted for making dishes out of kidneys, tripe and blood puddings. The French have their snails and other oddments. The Russians have enticed innocents in all parts of the world to eat—even if they do not enjoy—caviar. The Germans are noted for their pickled pigs feet and tails (as anyone who has sampled the products of Waterloo County will know). — Windsor Daily Star.

Youthful journalists, in magazine and newspaper articles, are commending house planners and architects for omitting the attic in present-day designs. They are all wrong, and they err, perhaps, because they have never enjoyed the thrills of snooping around in an old fashioned attic where are found the cast-off remnants, the tools and toys of previous generations. If the specimens go back to the bustles and hoop skirts so much the better and nothing makes the exploration more interesting than a bundle of old love letters tied up with a ribbon. An attic is invaluable, first as a place to store baby carriages and gibs, which are often sold or given away too soon, and as a place to incarcerate turbulent boys on a stormy day. This addition to the house is worth all it costs just to see the pride and pleasure in which grandmother brings down the crib and the toys after 20 years and the first grandchild arrives for a visit. Say what they like about these modern house plans, it isn't home without an attic. — Farmers' Advocate.

The Poet's Corner

MOUNTAIN MUSING

Looking down from the rim of heaven I see blue-eyed morning swing On golden ropes over valley darkness— Out and down until everything is drenched with light and the brown hills waken, Flushed from sleep, to a flash of wing.

Looking down from the rim of heaven Cities small as a gossiped word Lie at my feet, with their strident yammer Only a light tale I have heard That lost itself in the manzanita And the song of a white-crowned bird.

Looking down from the rim of heaven With the stars in my moon-gilt hair, I am caught by the hand of silence And held for a shining moment where The old is new and the word forgotten Waits in the tingling darkness there. —Gilean Douglas

The Age-Old Story

One thing I have desired of the Lord, that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to enquire in his temple.

Of the 31,280 square miles of Lake Superior, about 11,200 square miles are north of the international boundary.

Lessons From Europe In Community Progress

By Leo P. McIsaac Part Two (continued) (All Rights Reserved)

GENERAL ECONOMIC POLICIES

Britain, as we have already seen, has always been an important country, as far as food products are concerned. About six per cent of the population are farmers, and before the war, they produced enough to feed thirty percent of the population. At that time, many farms were vacant and the soil was being depleted. Today, however, with an orderly system of marketing and distribution, the same percentage of farmers is feeding about fifty per cent of the people and the soil is being steadily improved. The Ministry of Food is gradually releasing the responsibility of regulating the distribution of food products to marketing boards on which both the government and the consumer are represented with the farmers. There have been several inquiries and even a Royal Commission on the principles of marketing legislation.

All of these investigations have upheld the necessity of legislation for effecting stability in food prices and security in agriculture. The British Government is making loans to assist with the establishment of cooperative seed-cleaning and grass-drying plants and also for clearing and improving land. There is a vast forestry program in effect all over the country. Hillsides and forest areas are being dotted with young trees, and a system of forestry protection similar to that in Continental countries is being promoted.

In most of the European countries, there is generous State help to enable boys to attend agricultural schools, and every possible effort is being made to raise the standard of living on the farm so that young people will want to stay on the land. In fact, in most European countries, at the present time, there are few, if any, vacant farms for offer. A ready demand for farms exists. At the annual price-reviews, between governments and Farmers' Unions, forward prices of food are established at least for one year and very often for two or three years, in advance.

We read a great deal in our press about socialism and nationalization schemes in Britain. Many well-informed social thinkers are convinced that socialism is not the answer to the political and social problems of the modern world, yet few of them have offered a constructive alternative course to that which the British people accepted in their darkest hours.

Those few, by the way, do not have a wide following at present. Government control of railways, electricity, and other public utilities in other parts of the world is the accepted policy. This policy has resulted in the continual expansion of those essential facilities to the common people regardless of whether they live near the cities or in the more remote areas. Practically every farm home in Denmark and Sweden has electricity, and in Norway, Holland and Germany, tremendous expansion of electric service has been made since World War II.

During the past few years in Britain the power from the Highlands in Scotland has been harnessed and a vast electrical development has been started; such projects will eventually bring electricity to the most remote valleys of Scotland and supply cheaper electricity even to some parts of southern England.

State railways and State electricity in Sweden are among the most modern and efficient in Europe. There are no steam or diesel locomotives; they are all electric. Electricity, available in abundance, is also replacing such products as coal and gasoline, for electricity is cheaper, cleaner and much more efficient. The Scandinavian Governments are also helping in the distribution of milk, cod liver oil, and other necessary foods, to factory workers, mothers and young children; they are also helping to pay rent for large families in low income brackets.

In each of the Scandinavian countries there is compulsory military training, of from eight to eighteen months, for all young men nineteen years of age. New policies of social aid are continually being discussed, and various types of credits to help young people get established on farms is coming into effect.

We shall not go into the medical plan, the mines and the political issues of Britain here. Suffice it to say that the people of Britain have achieved an admirable revival and, despite political differences, they are working together for the common good. State socialism, however, appears to be faced again with the same problems that have always marked the history of socialism. The Labor Government completed practically every project that it undertook. Regarding further "nationalization" matters, they are now faced with the questions: "Do we stop now? Where do we go from here?" Not only is the general population divided on the answers to those questions, but even the politicians themselves are divided. Many of the socialist policies are working out well, but there are two apparent reasons why State socialism will not succeed as a general system.

First, a socialist government must fill key positions in administration with political supporters, rather than with capable and qualified civil servants. "Jobs for the boys" is, and always has been, a weakness in political control. And, second, people are looking for something for nothing. This is especially apparent in the health services scheme. Filtering, padding accounts, and the development of the attitude that "it is all coming out of the government anyhow, so such practices are no harm" are among the difficulties and dangers with which socialists must contend.

Therefore, although tremendous progress has been made in state operation of public utilities, it is difficult to foresee how direct government management can attain long-term success in complicated commercial fields. However, it is quite apparent that government ownership and operation of certain public utilities as mentioned above results in greater efficiency and service to the general public.

Fishermen's Policies

Fishing is an important industry in nearly all countries of what is now known as "western" Europe. Various assistance plans are in effect to help those engaged in the fishing industry. But most of the policies require the fishermen to organize. In Norway, after years—in fact generations—of drudgery, exploitation and half-hearted attempts to organize, fishermen have established an overall marketing board based on permissive legislation to regulate their markets, help their members financially and put their whole industry on a modern and efficient basis.

In England special concessions and assistance in financing was granted to fishermen during periods of meat shortages, while in Ireland the government has a policy whereby fishermen organized on a cooperative basis can finance new dragnets and deep sea fishing boats.

In Scandinavia, there have been some far-reaching surveys in fisheries made during the past few years. The most striking example is the Danish zoologist, Madsen, in 1977 discovered many microscopic organisms—plants and animal forms—in the sea and named them "plankton", continuous research work has been carried on. The metabolism of the sea, history and habit of various species of fish, fishing equipment, closed seasons, transplanting, reasons for fluctuations in fish numbers from year to year, over-fishing, and methods of improvement in many of those fields have all been studied by scientists from many parts of Europe. It was as a result of this work that the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea was set up in 1902 with headquarters in Copenhagen and has since made significant contributions to the fishing industry throughout the world.

One of the most remarkable systems of fish marketing and processing is to be found in Hamburg, Germany. Here, part of the fishing fleet is a cooperative venture, jointly owned by the cooperative wholesale, the fishermen's labor union and the municipality. The fish are brought down from the North Sea, and sold by auction at the fish market, whether they are brought in by the private or cooperatively-owned trawlers. Again, central selling eliminates price cutting practices and insures that the quantity available will be distributed so that each market in the country gets its fair share. Only in this way could the catch bring the highest price and be evenly distributed. The cooperative product is sold in this way, then is re-purchased in auction before taking it to their plants for processing.

The cooperative fish processing plant, the largest and most efficient in the country, is a department of the wholesale in Hamburg. From the dragnets, tons of herring are released through a chute from the trawlers into the factory where they are cleaned, boned, sliced and, (in some instances) cooked—all before being touched by human hands.

The latest methods of smoking, curing, and frying are employed in this factory. Some herring are cooked by soaking them in vinegar and salt for five or six days. When cooked and sliced, thus, the fish drop on a table where the pieces are rolled around a slice of raw cucumber and are fastened together with a toothpick and packed in cans. The resulting product, called "roll-mops" is delicious. Herring is prepared in about thirty different ways, to suit the various tastes of the consuming public. It is put up in large and small cans of varying shapes and all attractively wrapped. Now, plastic containers, instead of tin, are being used; they are much cheaper and more attractive and can be used several times.

Recommended Reading

Childs, M.W.: Sweden, The Middle Way. Cole, G.D.H.: A Century of Co-operation. Danish National FAO Committee: "Denmark". Delegations for The Promotion of Economic Cooperation Between The Northern Countries in World Economy. Drejer, Axel: Cooperation in Denmark. Federation Nationale De La Co-operation Agricole: La Co-operation Agricole en France. Gallagher, Patrick: My Story. Nerway, O.B.: Cooperation in Nerway. Gullander, Aake: Farmers Cooperation in Sweden. Hall and Walker: Cooperation. (Continued on Page 5 Col. 1)