

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, MONDAY, NOV. 10, 1952

The Democratic Medium

Television received a great deal of publicity during the U. S. Presidential election campaign but, according to a noted Washington correspondent, was not as important a factor as many seem to believe. He points out that for every appearance Eisenhower and Stevenson made on television they made at least a hundred speeches from the platform, that never before in the history of American elections was the platform—direct contact with the audience—used so extensively, and that for every word spoken over the radio there were thousands of words in the newspapers, magazines and other printed media. His conclusion, therefore, is that in the democratic process of discussion, debate and persuasion, the platform and the printed word are still supreme.

The platform and printed word, notes the Ottawa Journal, were supreme in last year's election in Britain. Despite the fact that television in Britain is technically far advanced over television in the United States, it was used by the parties only sparingly and, so far as the public was concerned, unimpressively. They called it 'tele-evasion'.

"Actually," says the Journal, "the trouble with television and radio as instruments of public discussion, of debate, information and persuasion, is that they are one-way streets. The speaker on radio or on television cannot be heckled, cannot be cross-examined. A speaker from the platform, facing an audience, can be called to account immediately, and a speech in print can be read with challenge, with opportunity by the reader to weigh the arguments."

"There was no way by which anybody could reply to, or check or heckle, the statements of a Senator McCarthy or a Senator Nixon on television; their words went out to millions without a chance of reply. Debate, in its true sense, was out of the window. With debate out of the window there is no real democracy."

A School For M.P.'s

Noting Mr. John Diefenbaker's suggestion of scholarships for young Canadians to learn practical politics by working for one year as research assistants to private M. P.'s in Ottawa, the Financial Post offers some constructive criticism. In the first place, it doubts whether it is the lack of desire which keeps young Canadians out of politics. And secondly, under the proposal, the scholarships would come after college. Not only would they discriminate against those who haven't attended university, but also they would strengthen professionalism in politics.

"While Mr. Diefenbaker's proposal has shortcomings," adds the Post, "the fact remains that the opposition parties and private M.P.'s are without much assistance in research. The cabinet has the civil service to provide facts, even to write speeches. The opposition parties have small staffs. A private member by himself is like a hatchet facing the big guns of government on the complicated fields of economics, law and world politics. Nevertheless, experience and Mr. Diefenbaker's own excellent record, have shown that on occasion, those hatchets can be mighty sharp. And it is in sharp hatchets, not in early training for future M.P.'s or in barrels of research reports, that the power of our democracy resides."

World Food Situation

One important result of the advance of Communism in recent years has been to remove the old food surplus areas of Europe almost completely from the world picture. In normal times Britain, France, Italy and Scandinavia used to import up to 11,000,000 tons of food annually from East Germany, Poland, the Danubian and Balkan countries. They must now look elsewhere for something like 30 per cent of their food and raw materials. This fact is noted in a review of the world food situation by Mr. Stanley Andrews, of Columbia, Missouri, administrator of the U. N. Technical Cooperation Administration, who also points out that the food supply developed by pre-war Japan has largely disappeared. Moreover, because of the disturbances in East Asia, the old rice bowl is still half empty. For example Burma which formerly moved 3,000,000 tons of rice annually into trading channels, now does well to move one-third of that volume and the decline of Indo-

Chinese exports has been even more drastic. But even this supply is threatened and might be cut off.

Three other points are noted in this connection. One is the decline of the food production potential of Argentina under the unwise Peronist policies. A second is the rising domestic consumption in states such as Australia which severely limits exports. A third, closely allied, is the increase in world population—up since 1939 by approximately 230 million people. Altogether in the last decade it is estimated that food production has increased about nine per cent, population by 13.

On the other hand anxiety has been expressed that North America is once again moving into an era of embarrassing food and raw material surpluses. A record Canadian crop coincides with a current U. S. harvest which may be the second largest in history. This problem of unequal distribution of food supplies is becoming more and more difficult of solution. U. S. aids under the various international programmes has relieved the situation during the last few years, but, as Mr. Andrews points out, such aid is now on the decline and food is only bought with such funds when it supplements the defense effort or releases funds to be used in defense that would otherwise go for food.

The Administrator notes a grave danger signal in the rising cry for protectionism in the United States, but points out that other countries are also at fault in this respect, "trying to achieve certain industrial and other developments by the simple process of an iron curtain type of economic diplomacy which restricts the normal flow of goods and services." Against this background he stresses the importance of the Point Four programme of sharing technical skills in an effort to raise production and thus living standards in some 35 countries now in receipt of this type of aid.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Irish Post Office will issue today a special stamp to mark the 100th anniversary of the death of the Irish poet, Thomas Moore. The stamp will be in two denominations—2 1/2d. wine colour, 3 1/2d. green. This is reported to be the first time stamps were printed in Ireland by the recess process.

Like many a public man before him Prime Minister St. Laurent is finding that university degrees are more readily acquired after leaving college than before. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred on the Prime Minister at a ceremony to be held at London University on Friday, November 28.

At least one Maritime industry is looking for a home. The cutlery plant of W. R. Case and Sons (Canada) Ltd. is on the lookout for a new site on which to carry on operations. There is likely to be considerable competition amongst Nova Scotian communities to be selected but there is no reason why the plant should not be operated in this Province.

The shocking accident at New Perth early Saturday morning adds three more deaths to the growing list of highway fatalities in the Province this year: The victims were young people who were well known and highly esteemed in their communities, and the bereaved families will have the sincere sympathy of all our citizens in their tragic loss.

The biggest order ever given for ecclesiastical stained glass has been placed by the Coventry Cathedral Reconstruction Committee. They have asked the Royal College of Art to design ten great windows in the nave of the new Cathedral, to replace those destroyed in the wartime bombing raid. The windows, 70 feet high, will depict man's journey through life.

In his address to the advisory council of the National Liberal Federation recently, Mr. St. Laurent gave a breakdown of the disposition of the 1951 tax dollar. A total of 36 1/3 cents was applied to defence, 14 1/2 cents to social security measures, 13 1/3 cents for annual charges on the national debt, 6 1/4 cents to reduce the principal of that debt, 5 1/2 cents for veterans, over 3 cents went to the provinces in subsidies and tax rentals, and 21 cents for public works and all other Federal activities and services.

Mustapha Kemal Ataturk, first president of the Turkish Republic and maker of modern Turkey, died this date 1938. Although he opposed Turkey's entry into the First World War he commanded a division which stopped the advance of the allies in Gallipoli. He repulsed a Greek invasion in 1922 and soon found himself sole master of Turkey. He carried out a program of secularisation and modernisation. He renounced Turkish domination over the Arabs but was accorded sovereignty over the Dardanelles and Bosphorus in 1936.

Two Sides To The Coin THE NEED FOR A NEW SCHOOL AND THEN THERE'S THE BRIGHT SIDE SCHOOL FACILITIES OF WHICH TO BE PROUD

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.

ISLAND "HEATHER" Sir.—The "heather" which grows on the island and has recently aroused some interest, is sold by nurseries in the vicinity of New York, under the name of Lavandula. Its popular name is Sea Lavender. Three plants cost \$1.35. It is used in gardens as a fall perennial and dried for winter house decorations. I am, Sir, etc. HELEN P. MERRILL Crapaud, P. E. I.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK Sir.—Waterton Lakes-Glacier International Peace Park is exactly what its name indicates. It is a symbol that, never once, in a whole century, have taxpayers north or south had to pay for 3,000 miles of forts and barbwire entanglement. It is our task, however, completed? When Texas contributed to buy Big Bend National Park on the Rio Grande's Big Bend, it was understood Mexico could be expected to set aside a similar area for that Border's International Peace Park.... We Anglo-Saxons are impatient folk, we joke about the "manana philosophy" of the Latins. It is perhaps destined that we must have the job of reminding the Mexicans of the possibilities of such a symbol as another world example of war prevention? Can each of us not plead with friends anywhere from Juarez to Buenos Aires to work toward such a consummation? I am, Sir, etc. C. M. GOETHE Sacramento, Cal.

DAIRYING UNDER FIRE Sir.—I desire to compliment The Guardian on its recent cartoon showing a couple of city slicker "antler men" apparently enjoying themselves in an attack on the "Dairying" pillar of the "Farm Economy". The "Margarine" battery is in action, while the "Artificial Ice Cream" bombardier is taking his sights on the same target. The scene is suitably titled "Rolling Up Another Gun". The origin of the decision to hit the ancient ban against the butter substitute was, if my memory serves, the upsurging cost of butter in the years immediately following May 8, 1945. Lack of supply, plus emergency and increasing demand, had resulted in No. 1 creamery butter prices nudging a range of 80-90 cents. This pressure on the customer's pocket-nerve really gave the green light to the margarine sponsors and impelled the profit-enthusiasm of the processors. This was understandable, and while grave injury has been done to the basic dairying activity, the effect has been well short of disaster, as a result of being cushioned by a steady increase in the number of the Canadian people—moving forward at an average rate of 23,000 every 30 days. But the situation in connection with artificial ice cream seems to this reader to be something else again, and with ice cream available (as it is) in ample volume and at reasonable price, I'm thinking that it is high time that the voice of rural Canada should be raised and tuned to a suitably militant pitch? I find it difficult to make these continued urban aggressions against the nation's most essential industry—Agriculture—add up either in terms of profit, intelligence, or the general welfare? What are we trying to do, anyway? If agriculture needn't be a depression level, how long will our ambitious urban towers stand? I am, Sir, etc. CITY WORKER Toronto, Ont.

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.) ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS In November, 1844, the editor of the Pictou Eastern Chronicle, having "just returned from a sojourn in Prince Edward Island," gave an interesting account in his paper of ecclesiastical affairs here at that time. The population of the Island was then about fifty thousand, of whom more than twenty thousand were Roman Catholics, fifteen thousand Presbyterians, six thousand Episcopalians, and about two thousand Baptists. The Roman Catholics are described as including many Acadians, Scotch Highlanders, and Irish, the latter composing a large proportion of the population of Charlottetown. The Island was under the pastoral charge of Rt. Rev. Bernard Donald MacDonald, Bishop of Charlottetown, who resided at Rustico. "They are erecting a large building for a seminary of education a short distance from Charlottetown," the Pictou editor states, "and besides the large place of worship in that place, they have handsome places of worship in every section of the Island where they are numerous. "The Episcopalians are not very numerous, but they have six or seven clergymen throughout the Island, and form a part of the diocese of the Bishop of Nova Scotia. The Methodists have missionaries regularly stationed at Charlottetown, Bedouque and one or two other places. The Baptists, though but a small denomination on the Island, are about the best supplied with clergymen of any sect there, as there are not less than five ministers for a population of not over two thousand, among the most noted of whom is Bishop Knox." Of the fifteen thousand Presbyterians, it is noted that three thousand were Macdonaldites: Of the remainder about one-half were connected with the Church of Scotland, the other half forming part of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. "Those who have been connected with the Church of Scotland are in general in favour of the Free Church, but they are ill supplied with ministers," the editor notes. "At present they have only two clergymen to supply the spiritual wants of about six thousand souls, scattered throughout the different parts of the Island. These are the Rev. Hugh Ross, stationed at Murray Harbour, and the Rev. Mr. McLennan, at Belfast. The former is a zealous adherent of the Free Church, but the latter is somewhat undecided. "They have had some difficulty on the subject of congregational property. In Charlottetown particularly, where the Rev. Mr. McIntyre was recently stationed, they are fettered by the connection of their church with the Established Church of Scotland, but the large majority of the congregation are in favor of Free Church principles. They are at present destitute of settled supplies of preaching, since the departure of Mr. McIntyre for the land of his forefathers, but they are in expectation of receiving a clergyman from the Free Church of Scotland."

Notwithstanding this division in the Presbyterian fold, the writer notes that "the best feeling prevails between the members of each section, and in the event of a union taking place between the two bodies in Nova Scotia, Presbyterians there (on the Island) will be blended into one compact phalanx, and will be prepared for a cordial and harmonious co-operation in the promotion of their common interests." An interesting fact noted by the Pictou editor was the presence of a Mormon preacher on the Island, who "was holding forth during our visit, and was said to have made some converts to his doctrines."

The "F" in the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, known for short as UNESCO, is perhaps the key letter for that agency. Certainly episodes like the recent one in which a UNESCO pamphlet was withdrawn from the Los Angeles public schools because somebody was under the impression that it was trying to "undermine patriotism and replace it with loyalty to world government" suggest that a lot of people do need educating. Assistant Secretary of State Howland Sargent made this point when he said that he thought that UNESCO should give some attention to combating "ideological racketeering." —New York Times.

Relics of the past form a nation's richest heritage, but from the manner in which Ontario has been carelessly tossing away some

And he said unto me, Thou must prophesy again before many peoples, and nations, and tongues, and kings.

Remains of the past form a nation's richest heritage, but from the manner in which Ontario has been carelessly tossing away some

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Notes By The Way Chairman of Ontario Hydrants of its greatest links with past history you'd never know it. Incidences of this thoughtlessness are legion. We recall the story of how Champlain erected a huge wooden cross on the shores of Trout Lake more than 300 years ago. A few years back it was chopped up for firewood and burned. There is the example, too, of a 155-year-old house near Toronto, once occupied by Governor John Graves Simcoe which is to be razed to make room for a supermarket. But the most recent case is the case of an archaeological site on Manitoulin Island which faces the threat of wholesale looting because Ottawa does not protect such sites.—North Bay Nugget. In Pelican, Saskatchewan, trappers have set aside a 60-square-mile area, "No Man's Land," in which only women shall be permitted to trap fur-bearing animals. However, only women dependent upon their trappers for a living will be allowed. This seems a chivalrous action on the part of male members of the Pelican Narrows District Trappers' Council, but Mrs. Nancy McCullum, an experienced trapper adds: "Any man found trespassing in the 'No Man's Land' will be immediately and thoroughly dealt with." It seems a strange trade for a woman—killing wild life—but after all, women are the chief fur wearers so there is poetic justice about it.—London Free Press. Loss of colonial property and assets, loss of some of her world trade, together with grave political and economic problems at home, have hacked away at the great world prestige which Great Britain formerly enjoyed. But notwithstanding all her troubles, Britain has preserved much of her dignity which went hand in hand with her greatness. This was exemplified the other week when without fanfare or ballyhoo British designers and engineers revealed a jet plane that could and did make a two-way crossing of the Atlantic at a startling speed. Again, Britain's scientists exploded a new atomic weapon of some kind on Australian soil. Neither before the blast, nor after it, were there any brash promises of success or boastful comments about results.—Fort William Times.

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