

THE GUARDIAN

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Lobster Season Extended

Good news for our lobster fishermen is contained in the Ottawa despatch in today's Guardian, intimating that the season has been extended for five days, to midnight Saturday night, July 5. The extension covers sections of the coast of this Province, New Brunswick, the Nova Scotia mainland and Cape Breton Island within the Gulf and along the Strait of Canso. The purpose, as announced by Fisheries Minister Mayhew, is to enable lobstermen to make up catches which were cut down during the normal season by ice and weather conditions.

In the message forwarded to Ottawa last week by the P. E. I. Fisheries Federation and brought to the attention of the House of Commons by Mr. McLure, a ten-day extension was requested. However, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, the Federal Government's decision will be welcomed as affording at least some relief to the industry at this time. In all matters of this kind we have a valuable friend at court in Mr. MacNaught, who is Parliamentary Assistant to the Fisheries Minister.

Some unfortunate publicity has been given to criticism of the Fisheries Federation in statements attributed to Mr. Harold Cormier, president of the P. E. I. Fishermen's Association, which Mr. Cormier has repudiated. His denial that he had any knowledge of the alleged interview will, we have no doubt, be accepted in responsible quarters by all concerned. The statements attributed to him appear to have been intended to foster discord between the two organizations, and the effect at Ottawa might well have been to discredit the appeal for an extension of the season altogether. Fortunately this has not been the case, and both our packers and fishermen will benefit from the concession granted.

Next to agriculture, our fisheries is the most important industry we have, and there is ample room for both the Fisheries Federation and the Fishermen's Association to function in this Province to mutual advantage, and to the great benefit of the Province generally.

New Pacific Deep

At the end of an echo nearly seven miles down, British surveyors have found a new deepest "deep" for all the world's oceans. H.M.S. Challenger, sounding a vast undersea canyon south of Guam in the western Pacific, touched bottom at 35,640 feet last summer with an underwater sonic signal and a weighted steel wire, the British Admiralty has announced. Previously the greatest known ocean depth was 34,440 feet, recorded in 1945 off Surigao Strait in the Philippine Islands, the National Geographic Society says. Verified in 1950, this measurement is named Cape Johnson Deep. The new Challenger Deep exceeds it by a full 200 fathoms (1,200 feet).

At the time of discovery the Challenger was midway between Guam and Yap and within 200 miles of the Great World War II anchorage of the U. S. Navy at Ulithi Atoll. As the hydrographic survey ship crossed a known trench in the sea floor, its sonic depth finders lost touch with the bottom at about 4,100 fathoms. Explosive charges were set off in the water to continue the soundings. The Challenger picked up the echoes from the bottom with hydrophones. Meanwhile, a 140-pound lead weight was lowered on a sounding wire. It ran out for an hour and a half before striking bottom. In October, the Challenger returned to the same position with its sonic equipment adjusted to record the great depths. The measurement of 5,940 fathoms (35,640 feet) was verified. The location was latitude 11° 21' north, longitude 142° 15' east.

Challenger Deep lies in one of a series of deep trenches gashing the Pacific sea floor from the Philippine archipelago to the Aleutians. One arc of these furrowed wrinkles sweeps from Japan southward to the Caroline Islands, rivaling in depth the 600-mile-long Mindanao Trench along the eastern flank of the Philippines. As long ago as 1899, a record depth of 31,614 feet was reeled off by a survey ship charting a Pacific cable route southeast of Guam. The spot was named the Nero Deep. Not far away, by a later discovery, is the 32,208-foot Mansly Deep.

If finally verified, Challenger Deep will stand as the deepest known hole in the sea.

Cape Johnson Deep will rank second. Ramapo Deep, midway between Tokyo and Iwo Jima, will be third at 34,038 feet.

Pursuing The Unattainable

One of the will-o'-the-wisps which we all pursue is that of certainty. Whether it is the employee concerned about getting a regular pay cheque, the farmer seeking uniform crops and dependable markets, the business man wanting dependable sources of raw material, the lawyer demanding that the law be precise even at the expense of justice, or the philosopher, scientist or theologian seeking absolute answers to his questions,—all want to be certain.

What they have found, of course, is that no matter how much data can be collected and generalized upon there are always unaccountable factors, unaccountable that is in advance. After the event it is possible by reviewing the circumstances to see where predictions were in error. It follows that plans for action must at best be provisional. The best plan is the one which takes account of the most important known factors yet which permits variation when conditions change. Today it is in the field of politics that there is the greatest need for adaptability. A complete political philosophy breaks down all too often in practice or if followed to its logical conclusion, as in totalitarian countries, can result in measureless misery for the sake of principle.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Feast of St. John Baptist.

This evening the annual school meetings are being held in every district to review the year's record in education and to provide the personnel and funds for the year to come.

Canadian Girl Guides, including some from this Province, are looking forward to the opening of their national camp at the Connaught Rifle Range, Ottawa, on July 15. Prime Minister St. Laurent will do the honours.

A high honour has been paid to Dr. L. W. Shaw in his selection to represent Canadian education at Geneva. The genial Deputy Minister of Education has a long record of valuable public service and such recognition by the Canadian Education Association is highly gratifying.

Ambrose Bierce, American author, was born this date 1842. He enlisted in the Union Army in 1861 and had a distinguished record. He went into journalism in San Francisco and later in London. His stories, including, "Tales of Soldiers and Civilians", show a notable capacity to depict war in all its horror and had a marked influence on later writers.

The Ordnance Compound on Wednesday is the centre of gravity, if that is well put, of the first get together of the Prince Edward Island Regiment (17th Recce) since the end of the Second World War. Past and present members of the regiment will enjoy a smoker after inspection of the troops and march past on Brighton Road.

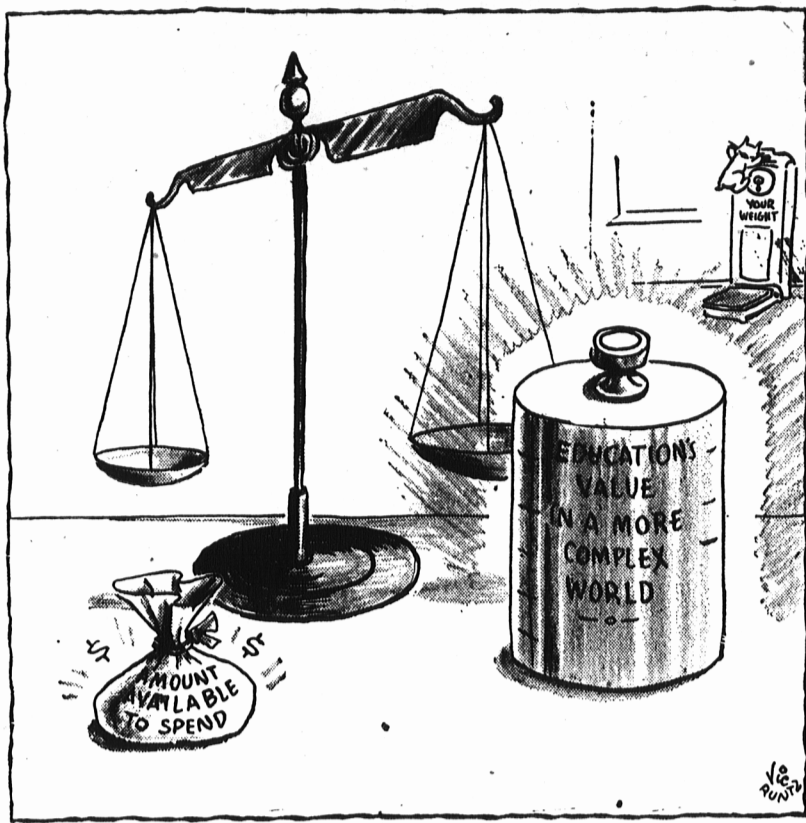
The name of Daguerre will always be associated with photography. Just one hundred years ago the famous father of photography was buried at Bry-sur-Marne, and the societies of photographers and of films held a special commemoration ceremony in honour of his name. At the same time a special exhibition was opened in which one hundred years of progress in photography was the theme.

The appointment of Capt. C. E. Dugan, to be an aide-de-camp to the Queen emphasizes the personal relationship in the post. As master of the Empress of Scotland, in which the Royal party returned from last year's Canadian tour, Capt. Dugan had a chance to earn Her Majesty's confidence although a Merchant Navy officer rather than as holding rank in one of the fighting services.

Bank of France reports that \$20 billion worth of gold and hard-currency banknotes are being hoarded in that country. This is five times the amount of aid France has got from the U. S. since the war. German taxes are higher than British, but overtime pay is tax-free. As a result, German work-week often runs as high as 60 and 65 hours. Standard work-week is six days, 48 hours.

The negligence of mothers may lead to tragedy. Mrs. James Bradley, mother of three young children who fled from their west-end Ottawa home early one morning when fire broke out in their living room, was fined for leaving them unattended. Mrs. Bradley, who said she had been at a party, appeared in Family Court on a charge of leaving the children unattended and was fined \$15 and costs.

Weighing Problem



Old Charlottetown

For some years past the friends of this Province in Ottawa headed by Senator Carvell, have been endeavouring to break the monopoly enjoyed here by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. A good point was scored last year in the passage of the Bill relating to telephones. This year the advantage then gained is being followed up by a Bill to incorporate the Canadian Rapid Telegraph Company. The Bill has passed the Senate, and is now under the consideration of the Commons.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company have, however, petitioned against the passage of the Bill, on the ground that they have an exclusive right of telegraphic connection between the points referred to. But the following extract from the charter of the original company, dated May 10, 1854, would seem to be fatal to their claim. It provides that 'during the existence of this company no other person or persons, body or bodies, public or corporate, shall be permitted to enter upon or touch any part of this Island or the coast thereof, or of the islands or places within the jurisdiction of the Government of this Island, with any telegraphic cable wire or other means of telegraphic communication from any other province, state, country or place whatsoever, beyond the continent of America.'

On the authority of a young lawyer of high professional profile and social standing, this little incident is told. In making a purchase at a local store last week, this lady was tendered and accepted a two dollar bill, U. S. currency, in change after payment for her purchase in a Canadian ten dollar bill. She remarked to the saleslady at the time something about exchange, and was told that that store never bothered about the two percent. In the afternoon of the same day, at the same store, and with the same saleslady, the two dollar U. S. bill was tendered for another purchase. In this instance, the two percent was charged. A sermon on business ethics might be written at length on this case, but what's the use?—St. Catharines Standard.

The Poet's Corner

TO A FRIEND WHO MUST GIVE UP GARDENING. Lady if you have the strength To spade a row, Oh, by all means, but if not, Let it go. Birds have colors, bright as flowers. Insects, too, Flaunt a red, a purple, green metallic hue. Rainbows flash within a drop Of trembling dew. Flowers in all their loveliness Are but one small Jewel all. Stars are just as numerous, Just as bright; No one has to hoe and weed Stars all night. —Margery Mansfield in the New York Herald Tribune.

The Age-Old Story

And it came to pass, that while Apollus was at Corinth, Paul having passed through the upper coasts came to Ephesus. And God wrought special miracles by the hands of Paul. Then certain of the vagabond Jews, exorcists, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits the name of the Lord Jesus, saying, We adjure you by Jesus whom Paul preacheth. And there were seven sons of one Sceva, a Jew, and chief of the priests, which did so. And the evil spirit answered and said, Jesus I know, and Paul I know, but who are ye? And the man in whom the evil spirit was leaped on them, and overcame them, and prevailed against them, so that they fled out of that house naked and wounded. And this was known to all the Jews and Greeks also dwelling at Ephesus; and fear fell on them all, and the name of the Lord Jesus was magnified.

Notes By The Way

The Albany Air Defence Filter Center received a telephone warning from a woman the other day that enemy aircraft had been sighted over Canada. Possibly she was a Republican who thought President Truman had flown here to find out why the Canadian dollar was worth more than its U. S. counterpart.—Ottawa Citizen.

Part of the Calgary Stampede legend is the hospitality of Calgarians. This city is famous for treating visitors fairly and squarely and for not trying to exploit them during Stampede Week. Merchants, restaurants and hotels make little if any revision in their prices for the week. Most auto courts, too, quote the usual tariff in spite of the fact that space is at such a premium they could get away with almost any increase. A recent survey of the motels showed the great majority sticking by their usual summer rates, which is to their credit. But two of them are out to make a killing. Whereas their customary price is \$5 to \$7 a night, during Stampede Week the figure will be \$20.—Calgary Albertan.

What would a British "bobber" be with a cap instead of a helmet? He would still be a policeman, no doubt; but to great numbers either who have met him in the flesh or who know him only from pictures he would no longer be so unmistakably English—nor perhaps so much of a symbol of quiet, godunatural authority. Yet the tall helmets, it is reported, are being replaced with peaked caps. And the British policemen themselves are reported to be against the change. Usually adherence to the old is accompanied by a certain amount of inconvenience, accepted for the sake of tradition. But the "bobber's" reasons are practical ones. The helmet, he says, is lighter and affords more protection. Those would seem good enough grounds for keeping the helmet—apart from widespread considerations of sentiment.—Christian Science Monitor.

Maldiv Islands

(National Geographic Bulletin) WASHINGTON, D. C.—Inhabitants of the Maldiv Islands, a cluster of coral atolls made up of some 2,000 islets in the Indian Ocean 400 miles southwest of Ceylon, contemplate a change in government. Reports from Ceylon indicate that the 93,000 inhabitants of the islands plan to discard their present constitutional sultanate and become a republic under an elected chief.

The islands, guarded by Great Britain as part of Ceylon until Ceylon became a dominion after World War II, remain a British-protected state regardless of their form of government, says the National Geographic Society. A spokesman for the Maldives in Colombo, capital of Ceylon, explained that his homeland is not part of the British Commonwealth, "but our relations with it are most cordial." An early visitor to the Maldives was Ibn Batuta, most traveled Moslem of the 14th century, who displaced the Maldiv viceroy by his efforts to enforce mosque attendance and to clothe the island women. He married the viceroy's daughter and three other women during a brief stay.

The industrious islanders are almost entirely Moslem. They live as fishermen and seamen, and through sale of native products, including coconuts, copra, coir (coconut matting fiber), millet, and lace. The Maldives were the site of a secret British naval base, hacked out of the jungle by the Royal Marines even before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Their strategic importance is evident from their position astride the direct steamship route between India and Africa.

Position of the ship lane is emphasized by numerous visible wrecks on the reefs near the light-house on Minicoy atoll. As recently as last year a ship carrying an Indian-British scientific team was caught in an Indian Ocean typhoon near the islands and made its damaged way to the harbor of the Maldiv capital at Male with great difficulty. Ibn Batuta, the marrying Moslem, paid tribute to the natives as seamen and to Maldiv products in seagoing vessels. He noted that the tough ropes of the islands were used to bind ships together with a resilience that resisted the effects of grounding on numerous reefs.

Red River Epic

When we look backward to the days of fierce competition and frequent violence which marked the drive to the West in the early days of the nineteenth century, we must at the same time remember that competition and violence were the inevitable accompaniments of great, if conflicting, ambitions. The most notable struggle was a four-cornered affair. The Hudson Bay—Red River route witnessed conflict of interest between Lord Selkirk and the Hudson's Bay Company monopolists. The Montreal—Red River Trail saw the bitter contest between the North West Company, and the New Northwest Company, called the XY Company. Both of these struggles ended with the consolidation of the rivals, but in the Red River Valley the two newly consolidated groups met in head-on collision.

Thomas Douglas, second son of the Earl of Selkirk, the son of a long line of Scottish nobles, was brought up in the family mansion on St. Mary's Isle. In his youth, we know, he met Robert Burns and it was in the Selkirk home that Burns wrote the Selkirk Grace: "Some hae meat and canna eat And some can eat but want it. But we hae meat and we can eat And sae the Lord be thankit."

Burns' love of humanity must have affected the spirit of Thomas Douglas, and a visit he paid to France strengthened his belief in the rights of man. So, at 28, after he succeeded to the title, perhaps to much a symbol of her property. As far as they are concerned the stuff fell last week sometime—or yesterday for that matter.—Sudbury Star.

Red River Epic (Continued)

Leading lawyers, headed by Sir Samuel Romilly, held that grants of land could not be given except by the Hudson's Bay Company. Selkirk had only one course: he bought all the Hudson's Bay stock he could lay his hands on. A meeting, where a little less than half the stock was represented, granted him a huge area of 110,000 square miles, partly in what is now Manitoba and partly in the Dakotas. In 1811 the first party of Selkirk settlers under Miles Macdonell reached York Factory—too late to go any further. Imagine that first winter on the flat, bleak entrance to the Nelson River: The colonists had to build themselves shelters, find caribou to kill, guard against scurvy by spruce gum and salts of lemon, cut wood to keep warm. Not till June 12th could they, under their leader Miles Macdonell, set out and, in clumsy boats and with much hardship, make their way to Pembina.

Next year a few more came and in the summer of 1813 the whole group settled near the site of Winnipeg and sowed their first wheat. In 1814 another group almost a hundred, under Archibald Macdonald, joined the band of hardy pioneers. The North West Company, which, as described in another article, was headed by the great Montreal traders such as Simon McTavish, Frobisher and the McGillivrays, absorbed in 1804 its only serious rival, the XY Company, also composed of Montrealers, and by the time of Selkirk's arrival had spread all over the North West and sent its agents—as far as the Arctic and the Pacific.

The Northwesters at first permitted what they felt to be poaching on their preserves but soon changed their attitude. They sent two emissaries—Cameron, a smooth operator, and Grant, a hard-boiled "tough"—to the Red River. Cameron persuaded half the Selkirk settlers to leave for Upper Canada. Grant began by arousing enmity among the half-breeds who lived nearby. Miles Macdonell was arrested—kidnaped would be a better word—and taken to Montreal. Other Selkirk men were also "arrested." Grant and his half-breeds burned the colonists' houses but these escaped down the shore of Lake Winnipeg. Reinforcements came to the Selkirk men under Governor Semple and the settlement was re-established at Fort Winnipeg. On June 10, 1816, at Seven Oaks just north of the present city, Grant's men attacked Semple's force. The latter were defeated with much loss of life; Semple, wounded by a bullet, was knifed; the survivors fled to Norway House.

Selkirk was in Montreal for the winter of 1815 but had no news later than that of the first attack. He complained to the then Governor, but the Northwesters had too much political pull. Selkirk hired 100 Swiss veterans and set out for the West. On the way he heard the news of Seven Oaks, went on to Fort William, released the Selkirk men held there, and arrested three leading Northwesters. In May, 1817, Selkirk reached the Red River. His remaining settlers were brought back from their refuge on Lake Winnipeg, and settled at Kildonan, now Old Kildonan, just north of the site of Winnipeg. Selkirk returned to Montreal, sought vainly for justice against the Northwesters, and finally went home to Scotland to die of heartbreak. Such were the painful beginnings of the Scottish settlement of Manitoba. Today Winnipeg itself is Selkirk's monument.

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