

THE GUARDIAN

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CIRCULATION
"Covers Prince, Edward Island like the dew"
"The strongest memory is weaker than
the weakest ink."
CHARLOTTETOWN THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1953

Studying Canada

Both this country and the United States stand to benefit by a new development in American education. The University of Rochester, New York State, plans to become a centre of information about all aspects of this country and its people. A Canadian studies program is being set up under the direction of Dr. Donald W. Gilbert and it is hoped that this will lead in time to the creation of an institute of Canadian affairs at the university. A further step would be an annual conference at Rochester of experts in various aspects of Canadian life.

Although the two countries share a common boundary and a good deal of history and have the same cultural roots there would be few who would maintain that we know enough about one another. Canadians, it is true, are far better acquainted with their neighbor to the south than are Americans with this country. The flow of information has been heavily northward, balanced only in part by the migration of Canadians to take a part in the building of the United States.

It is worth recording that the genesis of the present plan lay in a visit in February, 1952 of two Canadian ministers and an editor to the Rochester Institute of National Affairs. There they delivered a symposium on "Canada; Rising World Power". Some credit too must be given the Canadian dollar for the fact of its being quoted at a higher rate than the American dollar impressed upon leaders of American business the fact that Canada must count for something. Their interest has been reflected in many spheres of American life and it is not too much to say that the proposed studies have their origin in those market quotations.

Whatever may be the reason, the interest of United States citizens in this country is highly welcome. We know them and like them. We sincerely hope that they will learn a great deal about this country and find no reason to like us less.

Mr. Gordon Speaks Out

Tariff discussions are usually left to politicians but Mr. Donald Gordon, President of the Canadian National Railways, was outspoken in telling a Bankers' Club meeting in Detroit yesterday that North American action towards the goal of freer world trade is of crucial importance to the economic well-being of the entire Western world. Moreover, he emphasized that the United States is in the dominant position to take the lead in relaxing its trade barriers. In a major sense, only a liberalization of United States commercial policy can create the atmosphere which will make an expansion of world trade possible.

"The importance of this subject to Canada's future is a direct reflection of our traditional dependence on external trade," Mr. Gordon pointed out. "Canada is the best customer that the United States has, and since we have traditionally bought more from the U. S. than we have sold, the gap must be filled by means of surpluses earned in trade with the rest of the world. Important as the net inflow of capital from the United States to Canada may be, it does not nearly begin to compensate for our deficit on current account with the United States. This means that Canada's ability to balance her current trading account with the U. S. is dependent on the ability of other countries to earn American dollars."

Free enterprise does not mean freedom from competition but freedom to enter into competition, Mr. Gordon maintained. Freedom to buy and sell in any market at the best price determined by natural economic forces operating in a framework of fair opportunity insures that only the most efficient producers survive to meet consumer demands, he said. Protectionist policies run counter to the well-being of any nation because they discourage imports, deny consumers the benefits of lower prices, and diminish earnings from exports.

"During the past decade we all became familiar with severe controls affecting trade in one form or another," Mr. Gordon said. "While these particular import and exchange restrictions were pressed into service for compelling reasons during wartime and during the post-war readjustments, they proved more effective than any tariff system and many of them remained to plague international trade relationships long after their emergency purpose had

been served. They are an outstanding example of how easy it is to create vested and selfish interest in trade controls and other impediments to the ready exchange of goods and services. Only the greatest effort will remove the restrictive influence of purely sectional pressures and make it possible for reasonable policies to be adopted that will recognize realities and yet not hinder the objective of maximum international trade upon which the well being and peace of the world depends."

Turning to the argument that imports from nations where labour is cheap give foreign producers a competitive advantage over domestic producers Mr. Gordon said that the experience of the United States disproved this theory. "In the United States industrial investment per capita is at an all-time peak; the average industrial worker has at his command more machines, more power tools, more units of energy than his counterpart in any other country. It is the continuing trend of mechanization, the emphasis on industrial research, and the never ending search for better production methods that has given the United States the highest standard of living in human history. A sense of moral obligation ought to lead to greater exchange of goods within a framework of fair trade practices," he said. "Merely to shut off imports from less fortunate countries will not solve the problem—on the contrary, it will only make matters worse."

Though the problem of freer world trade is tied to questions relating to convertibility of currencies, tariff policies, import quotas and prohibitions, Mr. Gordon was optimistic that the problems would be solved. However, he warned that the United States in fulfilling her obvious destiny must accept the full economic and political implications of it.

Naturally, if spokesmen from this country are to be effective in converting American business leaders to freer trade policies, we should ourselves be prepared to set an example. It was an unfortunate coincidence that while Mr. Gordon was addressing his American hearers on this subject, a large delegation from the Canadian textile trade was at Ottawa demanding stiffer anti-dumping laws against cheap foreign textiles. The delegation said its urgings were directed, not only at the possible new threat from a Japanese trade treaty but textile imports from the United States, Britain and other countries. It is conflicting interests of this kind that make tariff reforms so difficult, and governments so hesitant in acting more vigorously in the direction indicated by Mr. Gordon.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is an agreeable change to find an industry asking for lower prices for its services. The cut in air freight charges agreed to by the Air Transport Board at the request of T.C.A. should result in a greater use of airborne cargo space.

Mrs. Pandit, president of the U. N. General Assembly, says that the U. N. charter once moved people to tears but that now it is laughed at. Neither of these results was intended by the draftsmen of the charter, who wanted an instrument with which mankind would work.

In Revolutionary France the notorious Committee of Public Safety showed a remarkable talent for smelling out "aristocrats" and sending them to the guillotine. They enjoyed the full support of the mob. That, however, did not prevent their own members from being discovered to be aristocrats and dealt with accordingly.

A Government white paper on broadcasting in the United Kingdom proposes some concession to commercial interests in the development of television. A three-sided arrangement is under consideration with the Government providing the technical facilities, private companies producing the programmes and advertisers buying only time for their actual announcements. The set up would be in addition to the B.B.C.'s unsponsored programmes.

The International Court of Justice has unanimously ruled that the minor Channel Islands which formed part of the duchy of Normandy belong to Britain. After the Normans conquered England, the French king, Philip Augustus conquered Normandy in the reign of John. The court has now ruled that the dismemberment of the duchy in 1204 ended any French claim to the islets.

Theobald Wolfe Tone, Irish patriot, died this date 1798. He was called to the bar but devoted himself to politics, printing articles attacking the government and carrying on agitation. He went to the United States and then in 1796 to Paris where he tried to promote an invasion of Ireland. He accompanied an expedition which failed to effect a landing and was captured. He was sentenced to death for treason but committed suicide before execution.

To Make It More Attractive



The Poet's Corner

SAY NOT, THE STRUGGLE

Say not, the struggle nought avail-eth.
The labour and the wounds are vain.
The enemy faints not, nor faileth,
And as things have been, things remain.

If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars;
It may be, in yon smoke concealed,
Your comrades chase e'en now the fliers,
And, but for you, possess the field.

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.

And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light;
In front, the sun climbs slow, how slowly,
But westward, look, the land is bright.
—A. H. Clough.

Old Charlottetown

By P. E. L.

NEWSPAPER ITEMS

From The Examiner, July 4, 1888:
The fire bell was safely lowered from the Market House tower this afternoon. It will be placed in its future quarters in the new City Building tomorrow.
We are pleased to learn that a volume entitled "Speeches of Hon. Edward Whelan," compiled by Mr. P. McCourt, of this city, is now in press, and will be published in a short time.
The Walsh property on Grafton Street, near the Prince of Wales College, consisting of three dwellings and a town lot, was sold at auction by William Dodd yesterday, and purchased by Mr. A. A. MacLean, for \$1,770.
The gates and T's for the City Waterworks arrived from Boston on Saturday, and the work of placing them in position will be proceeded with as soon as possible.
It is pleasing to note that a new platform is being placed on the west sidewalk of Lower Great George Street. We hope that it will be extended over the space in front of the Bishop's Palace. This space is very muddy in the spring and fall, and citizens as they plodded over it, have often wondered why it was so long left without a plankway.

The Age Old Story

And he called his servants, and said unto them, Will ye not show me which of us is for the king of Israel? And one of his servants said, None, my lord, O King; but Elshah, the prophet that is in Israel, telleth the king of Israel the words that thou speakest in thy bed-chamber. And he said, Go and spy where he is, that I may send and fetch him. And it was told him, saying, Behold, he is in Bethan. Therefore sent he thither horses, and chariots, and a great host; and they came by night, and compassed the city about.

MORE BEAVER

WINNIPEG (CP)—An open season on beaver south of the 53rd parallel for licensed trappers was declared by the Manitoba government, first open season in more than 25 years in the province. Increase in number of beaver allows an open season from Nov. 15 to April 24.

Notes By The Way

The human casualty list, in the hunting season, must almost equal the toll of big game. In one weekend three hunters in the Sudbury area alone were accidentally shot, and are in hospital. —Ottawa Journal.

A judge complains that there are too many clubs for the good of home life. And no one knows that better than the newspaper reporters who have to report their meetings. —Oshawa Time-Gazette.

Down in Connecticut, police ordered a woman out of a phone booth after she had talked for two hours. Probably she had just finished describing the new hat and was getting down to the color of the dress. —Hamilton Spectator.

In 1800, the world had only 36 cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants; the most recent counts show 57 cities with a half a million to a million inhabitants and 40 with a million or more each, reports a study recently brought out by the Twentieth Century Fund. —Vancouver News Herald.

Imagine! Somebody asking permission to reduce the price of his product. But that's what Canadian Pacific Air Lines has done with its Oriental service. Business has been good between Tokyo and Vancouver, and the company wants to make it even better. So it wants to reduce the rate. Since international rates are subject to control, permission has to be obtained. This is another instance of enterprise and efficiency paying off, to the benefit of the consumer. —Calgary Albertan.

It is proof of our far-flung agricultural resources that the winner of the world championship for potatoes should be Mr. Gabriel Kolometz, a farmer from near Cochrane in Northern Ontario. And last year the winner at the Royal Winter Fair was Mr. Russell E. Hartwick, of the Sudbury district. Canada has many fine potato-growing areas, notably in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. That the championship winners for two years in a row should come from Northern Ontario suggests that vast district, so rich in mineral, timber and scenic wealth, can contribute much to the food supplies of our country. There is special interest in one winner coming from the

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The Passing Scene

By Observer
CONCERNING THE TELL-THE-FACTS SPEECH

There are several unusual things about Mr. Harry S. Truman, private citizen of Independence, Missouri. For one thing he has no middle name unless a capital S may be given that designation. It doesn't stand for Samuel, Samson, Snodgrass, or anything. It is just S, nothing more. For another thing, although he is not the only living ex-President, he is the only one who retains a keen interest in the give and take of partisan politics. Mr. Hoover outgrew that sort of thing long ago.

For still another thing, while he is "no orator" but a plain blunt man who loves his friends," he dearly loves to speak. Actually, he is a much better speaker than he pretends to be, a circumstance which in itself makes him unusual among politicians. Normally, it is the other way round.

It is a good guess that Mr. Truman got a good deal of pleasure out of the incident that led him to the microphone on Monday night. It gave him a chance to speak roughly about the present administration, something which in all probability he has been itching to do for some time past. Perhaps "roughly" is not quite the proper word (at the moment I can think of no better one to use) for the ex-President has never been noted for handing out very rough treatment. He can bluster with the best of them, but there is always a trace of humour to keep his anger from getting out of control. In this he is something like Sir Winston Churchill and that is as far as the likeness goes, at least oratorically speaking.

No doubt a good many people felt something akin to pity for Mr. Truman all last week as they read accounts of the near-innuendoes which kept flying in his direction, but there was really no need for it. He likes nothing better than an opportunity to prove the truth of one of his favourite assertions: "I can take care of myself!"

The thing that impressed me most about the tell-the-facts speech was not its contents—these were in no way surprising—but the confidence, almost jubilant manner, in which it was delivered. For a half-hour or so Mr. Truman was on the hustings again, knowing full well that many thousands of life-long Democrats who had stepped out of the party line a year ago this month would be listening—and pondering.

Whatever may be the faults of the American people generally, they just don't relish harassment of the underdog by those who happen to be on top. This concern is not confined to any particular social stratum. It is like the "wind that bloweth where it listeth". Today it may be a labour leader, tomorrow an industrial magnate, the next day a politician whose friends dub him "him who a better man (so it was thought) applied for his job."

No one understands this better than Mr. Truman and no one knows better how to take advantage of it. And, after all, it was the Republican hierarchy (not including the President, however) who started this thing going in the first place.

My meagre knowledge of American constitutional law does not permit me to express an opinion as to whether or not Mr. Truman's stated reasons for refusing to testify before the Congressional Committee were valid. Anyway it is a

purely academic question and I doubt that one American out of a thousand would give it a moment's thought.

It is difficult to believe that Attorney-General Brownell or anyone else in the administration was under the impression that Mr. Truman actually winked at Communist infiltration in any department of government or would knowingly promote a Russian spy to a place of responsibility. In fact, Mr. Brownell did not hint as much when the case of the late Mr. White came up for review. All he wanted Mr. Truman to do was explain what he knew of it, a request which would not appear to be unreasonable.

The point is that Mr. Truman and his advisers have managed to make a big issue out of a relatively small one, and as at this moment, whatever may happen in the future, the present administration is definitely on the defensive.

President Eisenhower himself is involved indirectly, and it is worth noting that Mr. Truman, who has always expressed admiration for that gentleman, did not mention his name anywhere in his speech. At the same time there will be a great many people who will wonder why it was that the President was apparently unable to keep the Justice Department from attempting to subpoena Mr. Truman, especially in view of Mr. Eisenhower's statement that he, personally, would not have considered it.

Such divided counsel could not have emerged under Mr. Roosevelt nor, for that matter, under Mr. Truman. Rightly or wrongly, the rumour will get around that the President is not the real boss of the administration. And that will be a strange development for, before the 1952 election, there was some feeling that being a general and therefore accustomed to unconditional obedience from everybody under his command, he might possibly turn out to be unduly dictatorial in his presidential functions.

Long before this Brownell-Truman controversy began there had been widespread complaints in the American press (Republican as well as Democrat) that the President was putting up with a lot of things (McCarthy's methods, for example) of which he did not approve, just for the sake of a show of solidarity in the administration. These complaints will now be aired with even more fanfare and the results can hardly be expected to give the Republicans much cheer. It is still remembered that it was Mr. Eisenhower's personal popularity, an extraordinary liking for Republican promises and declared policies, that put him in the White House a year ago.

SLAIN BY CANNIBALS
CANNBERRA, (Reuters)—Cannibals in the jungles of northwest New Guinea have slain a senior Australian patrol officer, Gerald Szarka, 30, and a native policeman accompanying him. It was announced here Saturday. An Australian expedition found Szarka's body in the same area where a 21-year-old cadet officer was slain the previous week.

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