

THE GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1951

Our Royal Visitors

All our citizens are rejoicing today at the opportunity of welcoming to Prince Edward Island their Royal Highnesses, the Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip. We have shared already in the enthusiasm with which their visit has been acclaimed across the wide expanse of the Dominion, and in the United States as well. We have followed the glowing accounts of their triumphant progress through some seventy Canadian cities, towns and villages since their arrival at Dorval airport on October 8th, and have been eagerly awaiting the privilege which this red-letter day will bring, of greeting them personally and of showing by every means in our power the warmth of our loyalty and devotion.

Their Highnesses have, virtually, been "on parade" every moment of their tour, and have gone through their exacting schedules with the utmost care and conscientiousness. Let us hope that here they will have the opportunity of relaxing somewhat and that, as was the intention from the start, the children's part in the programme will be accentuated as much as possible, and the formalities kept within bounds. All classes of our people will be gathered here in thousands to participate in the welcome, and it is our people collectively, and not any group of individuals, whom their Royal Highnesses are coming to see.

Princess Elizabeth was but thirteen years old when her father and mother made their visit here in 1939. She and her sister Margaret were left behind in England just as are the Princess's two children while the Heir Presumptive and her consort are our guests in Canada. This tour has meant a brief severance of family ties which we know are very real and very intimate. And it has a serious meaning behind all the ceremonial display. The Royal visit of 1939 took place on the eve of a world war, and helped immeasurably in cementing friendly ties between the Western democracies. The current Royal visit is also for the purpose of achieving closer unity and understanding, at an almost equally critical period in world affairs.

On this occasion, however, it is the human interest of the visit that touches us most deeply. Their Royal Highnesses quite evidently enjoy mingling with our people and associating themselves with our ways and customs. They are not guests, of course, in the strict sense of the term. They are at home! The standard which is raised over the stopping places of the Princess in this country indicates as much. Our free allegiance to the Throne joins us all in one great Commonwealth family, and it is this unifying thought that is uppermost in our minds today.

God save the King; and may He guide and bless abundantly their gracious Royal Highnesses for whom today our flags are flying, and our heartfelt welcome awaits.

Useful Lessons

Some useful lessons are to be drawn from the cut and thrust of debate in the recent British general election, says the Winnipeg Free Press. It cites in this connection the response of Lady Violet Bonham Carter to the statement by Mr. Aneurin Bevan that Mr. Churchill was still fighting the battle of Blenheim. Mr. Bevan is the leader of the extremist wing of the Labor Party. Lady Violet is the eldest daughter of Lord Asquith and was a Liberal candidate (defeated) in the election.

On a later occasion, Mr. Bevan spoke as follows: "Is the world which is changing round us to be shaped by the working-class democratic forces or are we once more going to leave it to the people who have led us into two world wars and who are preparing a third world war?"

Lady Violet replied as follows (quotation from the Manchester Guardian): "My father was Prime Minister when the First World War broke out. Was he a warmonger? Was Sir Edward Grey a warmonger? Should they have stood aside, breaking their solemn pledge to Belgium, and allowed the German imperialism to over-run Europe?"

"And where would the working-class democratic forces have been if they had done so? The Second World War, was due, in my opinion, not to a policy of strength but to a policy of weakness, of

appeasement of the dictators. "Who preached resistance to the dictators? The Liberal Party and Mr. Churchill—yes, and the Labor Party too. But while the Labor Party preached resistance to the dictators they refused to vote the arms to make that resistance possible. That is exactly what Mr. Bevan is doing today."

EDITORIAL NOTES

This is the Day.

The educationists in our midst are able to pursue the even tenor of their ways, notwithstanding all the excitement of the Royal Visit.

United Kingdom political practice obviously does not exclude personal remarks about opponents, but it seems that it was left to Mr. Churchill himself to refer to his broad-based Government.

There will certainly be no lack of martial music according to the published programme for today unless, that is, the weather man unkindly puts a muffler on the instruments.

Mr. A. J. Brooks, M.P., who because of his interest in potatoes, is to all intents and purposes an Islander, had a splendid write-up reproduced in the Guardian from Mr. F. C. Mears, Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Gazette.

Preliminary census figures indicate a population increase for this Province. If the returns had been taken a little later to include those who have returned to join in welcoming the Royal couple the increase would have been even more striking.

"For security reasons" all too readily comes to mean to avoid embarrassment to somebody or some organization. It was even given recently in the States to explain the keeping secret of a traffic violation by an American general.

A new plastic to replace plaster of paris for fracture treatment has been developed by a Hull, North-East England firm. The material is made of glass and cellulose acetate and, unlike plaster, it will not dissolve in water, or crumble.

Today the Lord Mayor's Show marks the inauguration of the Lord Mayor of London. First held in 1215, the pageant arose out of a stipulation in the city charter that the citizen chosen to be mayor should be presented to the King or his justice for approval.

Canadian Navy remembered. The High Commissioner for Canada Mr. L. D. Wilgress will attend the Western Approaches Command reunion taking place in London, England, on November 23, when the part played by the Royal Canadian Navy in the Battle of the Atlantic is to be honoured.

Some tanker! The largest tanker yet built in Britain has been launched at Vickers Armstrongs shipyard at Barrow-in-Furness. She has a deadweight of 31,000 tons and is the first of six similar, virtually all-welded, ships now being built for the North American Shipping and Trading Co. Ltd.

H. M. C. S. Ontario, moored at anchor at the three tides, is making an all too rare appearance here by major ships of the Royal Canadian Navy. We can thank the Princess and Duke for the opportunity of seeing the cruiser and her escort H. M. C. S. Mimac.

The former Legislative Council chamber, in which the fathers of Confederation first broached the idea of forming the Dominion, has witnessed many events important to this Province, but probably none more happy than today's.

Lord Beaverbrook denies the report that he is in anyway connected with the Fredericton Gleaner, which is now in possession of an English newspaperman, Brigadier Waddell. Perhaps the Beaver's connection with Fredericton and its University induced the Brigadier to acquire the old established and reputable Gleaner.

The big Federal surplus which has been plaguing Finance Minister Abbott may begin to go into a decline next month, for the first time (says The Gazette). At the end of the first six months of the 1951-52 fiscal year the budgetary surplus stood at \$513,200,000. For the first five months, this surplus accumulated at the rate of about \$100,000,000 per month. But the September surplus was a relatively slim \$11,200,000. The big question was whether this was really the turning point—whether from here on the budgetary surplus would start to go down.

Simply To Say "We Are Yours!"



A. J. Brooks M. P.

(F. C. Mears in the Montreal Gazette)

Valiant service for his country in the two World Wars and for over 26 years a legislator, first in the Legislature of his native Province of New Brunswick, and for the last 16 years as a member of the House of Commons, Aldred J. Brooks has won a good name for himself. His enlightened and energetic championing of the returned soldier's cause has made him a valuable M.P., and through it all a genuine modesty, sometimes mistaken for downright diffidence, and his nice neighborliness combine to make his friendliness almost entirely paid by working every summer as conductor on a street car running between St. John and a pleasure resort. Another source of much needed cash was school teaching for three years, and then holding the position of public school inspector.

Winning this latter appointment established for young Brooks the first of three records—he was, so far as we are able to ascertain, the youngest school inspector in Canada, for he took over this work at 19. His second record came in the First World War when he was the only major in the 6th Division to revert to the rank of lieutenant to join the 26th Battalion of his own Province; the third came in the political field, for in the 1935 Federal general election Mr. Brooks was the only Conservative east of Montreal to be elected to the House of Commons.

A. J. Brooks was born in 1890 on a small farm five miles from Gagetown and at 14 left home to attend grammar school. In other parts of Canada this institution would be called a high school or collegiate institute, but at Gagetown they stuck to the system and terminology of preparatory education in England. After the grammar school came the arts course at the University of New Brunswick, but the outbreak of the First World War compelled him to defer his law course.

The present M. P. for Royal, N.B., went overseas with the 104th Battalion of his native Province. Or, completion of training in England he recalls, they expected to cross the Channel with the 5th Division, but this was broken up, and young Brooks then a major, reverted to the rank of lieutenant to join the 26th Battalion. He was through the historic push of 1917-18 with the memorable battles at Arras, Cambrai and Mons, and later was in the army of occupation in Germany. Back to Boulogne with the 26th Battalion young Brooks contracted the flu.

When Mr. Brooks returned home he was confronted with another family loss in the death of his father—two of A. J. Brooks' brothers gave their lives in the war—so he was given leave of absence and for two years returned to the position of school inspector. What he earned enabled him to study at the St. John Law School. He practised this profession at Sussex.

During the Second World War as senior officer in the Province Mr. Brooks was asked by the Defence Department to take charge of basic training in that Province, becoming colonel in command of No. 79 C.A.T.C. at Fredericton, and later he was given command of the transit camp at Windsor, N.S. His interest in military affairs had been continuous, for not long after the First World War Mr. Brooks became lieutenant colonel commanding the Second Infantry Brigade. Previously he was commander of the New Brunswick Rifles.

While keeping his hand in as a military man, Mr. Brooks also was heavily engaged in politics. From 1922 to 1925 he was organizer of the Provincial Conservatives of his Province, and was first elected to the Legislature in 1925, and held his seat in that assembly for ten

Notes By The Way

The American Ambassador in Ottawa, Mr. Woodward, turned out as a sheriff to lead the square dance at a Western party here the other night. We hope our Ambassador Wrong is arranging an Eskimo and Eskimo drum dance in Washington to prove that Canadians, too, have their homely ways and hospitality. — Ottawa Journal.

"What happens when it snows?" asks the Montreal Star, editorially. Well, up our way, if it snows a little bit, ten small kids with big shovels come around and want to know if they can clean off the walk — at an inflationary price. If it snows a lot, no kids, big or small, show up, and you have to shovel it yourself. — Brantford Expositor.

An Indian maharajah, on a visit to London, purchased six luxurious automobiles for \$168,000 and closed the deal in ten minutes; the cars are reported to have ivory and gold fittings, solid silver door handles and hinges, with their interiors finished in blue embroidered silk over pigskin. Somewhere here is part of the answer to the fevered discontent and the wretchedness which prevail among India's teeming millions. — Hamilton Spectator.

Is a fine of one dollar equal to a day in jail? We ask this question because we notice that our courts seem to think it is. The other day, for example, a man convicted of intoxication was sent to jail for ten days because he could not pay a \$10 fine. If he had had the \$10, he would have been able to leave the court immediately, a free man. It seems rather odd to us that a man without money is forced to serve a jail term while a man who committed the same crime is allowed to go home just because he has enough money to pay the fine. A person might think, as a matter of fact, that the jail term was a punishment for not being able to pay the fine. — Lethbridge Herald.

The British Columbia government has so far admitted that Indians are human beings as to request Federal permission for them to patronize beer parlors. Victoria might very well carry this intelligent gesture further by asking Ottawa to take them out of the reservations. The entire Indian population in Canada boils down to this: That we insist upon regarding Indians as sub-human beings incapable of making their own way in a modern world. We shelter them and patronize them and shut them off in isolated communities and make them as remote as possible from both the niceties and opportunities of civilization. So long as you treat people like children, they will remain like children. So long as you deny them responsibilities they'll be unable to deal with responsibilities. — Vancouver Sun.

Netherlands immigrants arriving in this part of the world seem to "disappear," according to the local vice-consul for that country. "Those on the island do not band together, and I cannot tell you just why," the official adds. Canadians have always admired the industrious, clean-living, even-

tempered people of the Netherlands as among the best settlers in the world. Although their language is different, their outlook on life, their ideals and their manner of living have much in common with ours. Thus we have always welcomed the Dutch as new citizens. The present comment provides another reason for their success as immigrants. They arrive in Canada, as the vice-consul points out, eager to become Canadians. They naturally retain fond memories of their native land and the contacts there. But their eyes are set on their new life and they do not look back. They do not herd together, promoting their old language and customs at the expense of learning the new. — Victoria Times.

The Peace River district though extensively settled, still offers a huge area for agricultural development — certainly one of the largest in North America. This is widely known in a general way and the Alberta government receives many inquiries as a result. In response to these it has produced a valuable new booklet about "Public Lands Open for Settlement" in the Peace district. This booklet provides an interesting contrast with the way in which the business of attracting settlers was approached during the early days of the West. Then, the call was "come and get it." Now, a government fully aware of farm problems and of the necessities of conservation, offers not only a detailed description of the location, nature and crop possibilities of the available lands but also much sound advice on suitable farming methods and an outline of the provincial regulations governing settlement. — Edmonton Journal.

The Future

(Royal Bank Monthly Letter) While our universities and schools are well supplied with teachers of history, not one has a professorship for the study of the future. It would be a good thing, suggests W. F. Ogburn, to have a group of thinkers who would devote all their time to a study of trends. These men would not be lulled by wishful thinking and loose optimism. Looking at the whole field, they would see a great variety of changes approaching, but they would see no innovation that will eliminate man's responsibility to do a good job, or sanction his producing less than a reasonable output.

If there is difficulty in building bridges to a bright future it is not because of lack of materials; natural resources, inventiveness, skills and so on. These are all at our finger tips. It is because of the lack of something that would assemble all these and make them stick together. When an ancient Greek dramatist had entangled his plot beyond human solution, an actor dressed as a god was lowered over the stage by a crane. He, the "god in the machine," got the playwright out of his muddle by solving the problem along supernatural lines. No "god from the machine" can be counted upon to get human beings out of any tangled business, to apply common sense and honest endeavour to prevent the need arising.

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Another important aspect of this arrangement is that it keeps the wholesale organization from becoming a strictly business concern because the educators, the philosophers, as well as the business managers, are working together at all times, as officials of the one organization.

Here, in Sweden, the spirit of the Rochdale pioneers is more evident than in Rochdale. Over-all, there is only one board of directors; expenses are thus reduced and the directors have a complete picture of activities. They meet for two or three days per month, and remain in session until all the business is completed. Each director is responsible for a particular department or phase of the work and reports to the whole board. A position on the "Central Board" carries great prestige and there is seldom a worry about full attendance.

About 25% of the people of Sweden belong to the consumer cooperative movement, and they own about 25% of the retail business in the country. There is a definite understanding, on the national level, between the agricultural and consumer groups, although in some local regions there is a little overlapping and competition.

On the whole, the agricultural people realize that merchandising and distribution of consumer goods is a specialized and highly technical field. They are satisfied to leave it to those who have studied it and have made a success of it. On the other hand, the consumers realize that agricultural marketing is also a specialized field.

It is generally understood that farmers want stability in prices rather than the highest price possible. It is an accepted principle in Sweden, as in England, and in some of the other countries, that the farmers, when they get some security and a stable price for their products, should be satisfied. Here, perhaps, is a solution to this problem of where the farmer's responsibility in the chain of distribution ends and where the consumer's responsibility should begin.

For instance, let us consider the distribution of milk in England; the milk is gathered, tested, and delivered in quantity, by the Milk Marketing Board, to the dairy that is owned and operated by the consumers' cooperative or by private companies. The farmer is responsible for the milk until it is delivered to the plant. Here he is paid on a quality basis and his responsibility ends. From there on the consumers are responsible for the orderly and economical distribution of the product among themselves.

In Sweden, the producers go one step further than this, but there is still a definite dividing point between producer and consumer responsibility; the milk "central" owns the processing plants and delivers the milk to the small shop-keepers, who distribute it. There is no delivery of bottled milk from home to home in Sweden or anywhere else in Scandinavia. Every family must get the day's quota at the corner shop. This greatly reduces the cost of distribution and eliminates expensive overlapping in milk routes.

Finland In Finland, the cooperative movement has perhaps gone farther, in every phase, than in any other country in the world. Here, too, there is a definite division between groups, and although efficiency is high, there is a great deal of what seems to be unnecessary duplication and expense. Besides the marketing organization, there are two distinct consumer movements. They started as one, but, for political reasons, during the first world war, the industrial and labor group broke away from the other conservative groups, which included the civil servants, the farmers and the professional class. Now, there are two separate cooperative movements about the same size, doing about the same volume of business, and competing with one another in almost every line of work. In most towns and villages, there are two cooperative stores, often directly across the street from each other. They are serviced by two separate staffs, operated by two distinct staffs, selling products manufactured in different factories, and distributing printed cooperative newspapers in separate printing plants. They operate with the same ideals and continually compete for the patronage of Finland's four and a half million people.

However, there is remarkable efficiency in the cooperatives of Finland; this competition may not be such a bad thing in many respects. Cooperative leaders work together as progressive business men only, but in a manner different from individuals in private business; each cooperative is trying to give a better service and show a higher profit than the other. Managers and staff must be trained and there is no room for inefficient or careless workers in the Finnish cooperatives.

Lessons From Europe In Community Progress

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

EUROPEAN COOPERATIVES

The new cooperative housing projects in Germany and Denmark are admirable. In the cities some cooperative apartment houses are thirteen or fourteen stories high each. Rent is much lower than the general rate. On the ground floor is the cooperative grocery store, the drug store, the clothing store, the bake shop, the dentist and, in fact, many of their everyday needs.

When the ladies want to go shopping, all they have to do is ride the elevator to the street floor. (Of course, they must go considerably further to window-shop.) In front of the house there is usually a balcony for each apartment overlooking a well planned lawn and recreation ground for the children.

Another remarkable feature about many of these housing groups, is that they are designed to develop a community spirit by arranging for all the employees of certain factories or the post office or some such group with common interests, to have one apartment house. The people, by having from the outset something in common, develop a more neighborly atmosphere.

Denmark and Sweden A unique thing about the Denmark movement is that there is no cooperative legislation in the country. All cooperatives there are organized under the Joint Stock Companies Act. Another unusual but very workable arrangement is that they have a central wholesale for both the consumers' and producers' stores. But the various marketing groups are separate and each—the dairies, the potato growers, the packing plants, etc., have a central marketing organization of its own.

In Sweden, cooperatives are in all respects the most businesslike and efficient to be seen. If a proposal is made for expansion, or if some problems come up, the first thing the Swedish cooperators do is have their research department investigate it thoroughly, and present a report from every angle to the board of directors on the management committee. On the basis of this report they make their decision.

As in the other Scandinavian countries, the educational department is a branch of the wholesale, and weekly newspapers are published in still another department. The system of going out to the locals pleading for annual membership fees, has been generally discarded as an old-time method. What was the general cooperative union work, is done by the department of the Wholesale. The legal and supervisory work is done in this same department and the locals pay for the actual costs of auditing, legal and other such services.

Of course these costs are lower and the service is more complete and satisfactory than it would be from an outside source. The costs of expanding operations and making the movement generally more vigorous and efficient, is simply paid for out of the funds of the Wholesale. This not only creates greater efficiency, but develops harmony and cooperation within the whole movement. And there is always some money available for important projects or for an emergency.

Another important aspect of this arrangement is that it keeps the wholesale organization from becoming a strictly business concern because the educators, the philosophers, as well as the business managers, are working together at all times, as officials of the one organization.

Here, in Sweden, the spirit of the Rochdale pioneers is more evident than in Rochdale. Over-all, there is only one board of directors; expenses are thus reduced and the directors have a complete picture of activities. They meet for two or three days per month, and remain in session until all the business is completed. Each director is responsible for a particular department or phase of the work and reports to the whole board. A position on the "Central Board" carries great prestige and there is seldom a worry about full attendance.

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THE CLIFFS OF ENGLAND They guard the cliffs of England With dark eternal swords; The Saxon kings, the Druids, The high-nosed Norman lords. The men who once were England, Who long ago in their graves, They march tonight, all starlit, Above the starlit waves.

There see mighty Arthur Among his noble men; Alfred and Coeur-de-Lion Come back to fight again. Above the charging waters The changing clouds reveal St. George, returned to England, Starlit in his steel.

—Elizabeth Bohm

The Age-Old Story

Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and all therein, from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God.

WINNIPEG—(CP)—A 162-year-old building that served in turn as a railway station, auditorium and hotel for homeless laborers, has been demolished. The three-story brick structure was originally built as a station for the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railways.