

THE GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1951

The Enigma Of West Germany

How to tap the vast industrial and manpower resources of West Germany to supplement the growing strength of the Atlantic community and tip the scales of power against Communism has for months past been the foremost concern of western diplomacy.

The essence of the agreement with West Germany is to accord to the Bonn Government full sovereign rights in all domestic and foreign affairs except in certain circumstances such as an "emergency situation" giving the Allies the right to "intervene", and reserving to them discretionary powers respecting the future of Berlin and plans for the unification of East and West Germany.

The German Chancellor's rhetoric needs to be tempered by realism on at least three counts before the agreement may be properly evaluated. The first is his own political position, already weakened by the defection of his Christian Democratic supporters, many of whom have been lured away by the intensely nationalist Socialist party of Dr. Kurt Schumacher.

It is not without significance that Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Foreign Minister Robert Schuman have been considerably more reserved than Chancellor Adenauer in their statements regarding the new agreement with West Germany.

Bridge Still Important

The Canadian National Railways is to be commended upon its policy of utilizing the Hillsboro Bridge, not for rail purposes which have been vetoed by the Board of Transport Commissioners, but for transporting passengers by taxi from Charlottetown to the new Murray Harbour line terminal which is being established at Southport.

The cost of constructing a new railway bridge appears to have been the chief objection in the minds of the Transport Commissioners to continuing the service over the Hillsboro. Chief Commissioner Archibald, however, took the view that there was still a possibility of the parties concerned reaching an agreement as to sharing the cost.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Christmas shoppers in the city will have to bear in mind the stores will be open for business three evenings before Christmas Eve when they shut down at 6 P.M. not to reopen till after Boxing Day, Dec. 26.

People mailing Christmas Cards—and who does not?—must remember that cards in sealed envelopes are classed as letters and require as much postage. They will reach their destination even though lacking sufficient postage, but double the deficient amount will have to be paid at destination.

stamps, will be returned to the senders, if there's a return address. If not, the cards will be destroyed. These unsealed cards should carry two cents postage.

Richard Harris Barham, English cleric and writer, was born this date 1788. His "Ingoldsby Legends" were published under the name of Thomas Ingoldsby. Their high spirits, amazing rhymes, and inexhaustible humours fully account for their lasting popularity.

The Health League of Canada proposes to campaign to make pasteurization of milk compulsory throughout Canada in the hope that bone tuberculosis would disappear from the country. If such a result is demonstrable there should be little difficulty in having the programme adopted.

The R. C. A. F.'s "Silver Fox" Squadron, based at St. Hubert airport near Montreal, should hold a special interest for this Province and should certainly be remembered in some way when it proceeds on a tour of duty in the United Kingdom early next year.

Mr. Donald Gordon, President of the C. N. R., and Premier J. Walter Jones seem to see eye to eye on the improved railway situation in the Province. Only a beginning so far been made but being in the right direction, we may see yet the south shore fully developed for residential and tourist purposes.

Now all the agricultural authorities at Ottawa are evidently of one mind that the farmers are on the threshold of a most prosperous period in Canada's history, due largely to industrial development of our resources. A beginning has been made in Toronto by an increase of 2c on milk to the consumer.

Mr. Leo McIsaac in his intensely interesting contributions to our columns, essays to draft a workable plan for the division of the province into balanced areas for all practical purposes. His scheme, outlined in yesterday's issue, is deserving of careful and widespread consideration for it is the first well-thought-out proposition that has been presented to the public.

It used to be that only Maritimers, of all Canadians, spoke of Canada as a place apart, but the curious business of dropping the word "Dominion" has resulted in such oddities as a C. P. dispatch beginning "The Canadian and Ontario Governments today signed an historic agreement."

According to an Ottawa correspondent, members of Parliament will be lucky to get home in time to hang up their socks on the Christmas tree. Early indications were that the session would end about December 15, but now it looks as if the Commons will not get through its business until December 18 or 20.

It was with considerable surprise that Toronto learned of the defeat of Mayor Hiram E. McCallum in his attempt at reelection for the fourth time. There was no special question at issue, but the new Mayor, Mr. Allan A. Lamport, argued that Mr. McCallum had not pressed sufficiently Toronto fiscal needs on the Federal and Provincial Governments.

It is highly satisfactory to be in the legal swim at Ottawa. Two lawyers, summoned by Parliament's price-fixing committee to examine witnesses, will be paid a total of \$450 a day, plus expenses for their services. Mr. Thomas Phelan of Toronto, senior counsel, will receive \$300 a day in fees for each day he attends sessions. His assistant, Mr. Guy Fayreau of Montreal, will be paid \$150. In addition, each will receive \$15 a day as an expense allowance while they are in Ottawa on committee business, as well as transportation allowances to and from Ottawa and their places of business. The fees and expense allowances date from Nov. 13 till the end of the sittings.

Commander William Ibbett of the Royal Navy has a delightful sense of humour. Called upon to address the sweethearts and wives of his crew unexpectedly he dilated on love, and concluded: "Love does not change much in a changing world. It still remains the most powerful motive force. Atom bombs are nothing to it. With love as the spur a man will rise to great heights or descend to the lowest depths. He will carry a bunch of flowers through the main street of his native town. He will answer the front door bell wearing his wife's apron, a thing she'd never do for him or anyone else."

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

HARDSHIPS ON THE FANNY

Several references have appeared in this column to the voyage of the Brig Fanny from Charlottetown to California carrying a large company of Prince Edward Islanders to participate in the gold rush of 1849. Actually, the Fanny did not reach her destination until June 28, 1850, after a passage of seven and one-half months. The following account of the privations endured is from a letter from Artemas Davison to Mr. John Ings, publisher of The Islander, dated San Francisco, Aug. 29, 1850:

"Our accommodation on board was miserable indeed. So small was the space left for our use, that for a long time the utmost confusion prevailed amongst us, and we could hardly reconcile ourselves to the miseries of our situation. In course of time, however, we felt more at home, and towards the end of the passage we could put up with anything and everything in the shape of inconvenience and hard usage."

"Several of the company, with myself, signed articles, and were able to work the ship in any weather. In pleasant weather this of course was a very pleasant duty, but in the rains and squalls of the tropics, and in the boisterous weather which we experienced off Cape Horn, it was by no means an enviable one."

"About twenty of us stood our watch regularly during the whole passage, while the 'Rouse-a-bouts' could 'bunk in' whenever they liked. This is the designation given to that portion of the company who had no particular duties assigned to them, but who were considered liable to be called on to do any work out of the ordinary routine of ship duty—as washing decks, getting up coal, &c., &c. from below, as occasion required. We expected to be all employed at our various trades during the passage, but we soon found this to be impossible, on account of the lumbered up state of our decks."

"It may surprise you to know that during the whole passage we ate only two meals below—rain or shine, blizzards or snow, we took our meals on deck. Our provisions turned out to be of a very inferior quality, and much of it not fit for use; but it was not until near the end of our passage that we ascertained that we had occasionally partaken of 'old horse', which we found to be put up in the beef barrels, by way of variety I suppose. (The beef, notes The Islander, was purchased in Halifax.)"

"We did not detect the deception by the taste; but an anatomical investigation of the bones and muscles of various pieces of meat made by the several butchers and other knowing ones on board, proved beyond doubt that the horse species had often contributed to the nourishment of our bodies; but by this time our stomachs had attained to that happy tone of indifference to luxuries which a long course of hard living, and constant exposure will not fail to produce."

"Our bread, too, proved to be of a very poor quality. The American bread was so old and hard, that we had a tradition amongst us that it was the remains of the stores with which General Washington supplied his army in the year of independence. Be that as it may, we found it impossible to eat it, and in fine weather we managed to bake 'soft tack' which completely drained our stock of flour by the time we got to Valparaiso, where we procured a fresh supply."

"Our pork, too, soon began to show symptoms of decay, and 'in the nostril smelled horribly.' In fact, we lived very indifferently to our accommodations, our stock of provisions, and our apparatus for cooking, being of the very worst description; besides, the office of cook not being one of emolument, was frequently vacated and inexperienced hands appointed to the galley. In stormy weather we could cook nothing except boil a kettle of tea, which we would frequently have to do for breakfast, dinner and supper."

"Whilst rounding Cape Horn we had to endure much hardship, as we had about six weeks of very rough and disagreeable weather. During this time the watches had flour and fat served out to them, which they made into pancakes when all the 'Rouse-a-bouts' were snoring comfortably below, and blow high, blow low, we always managed to make them and boil a kettle of coffee. One dismal night in particular, while standing under double reefed topsails, a sea came on board of us which nearly carried our galley overboard. It floated away all our cooking utensils, butter-tub-fat, pancakes and all, extinguished the fire in the stove, and drenched us thoroughly, so that we had to turn in hungry and wet."

The Age-Old Story

And, behold, there was a woman which had a spirit of infirmity eighteen years, and was bowed together, and could in no wise lift up herself. And when Jesus saw her, he called her to him, and said unto her, Woman, thou art loosed from thine infirmity. And he laid his hands on her: and immediately she was made straight, and glorified God. And the ruler of the synagogue answered with indignation, because that Jesus had healed on the sabbath day, and said unto the people, There are six days in which men ought to work: in them therefore come and be healed, and not on the sabbath day. The Lord then answered him, and said, Thou hypocrite, doth not each one of you on the sabbath, loose his

Fireside Chorus



Notes By The Way

Mrs. Bessie Braddock, a large and aggressive labor member of Parliament in the United Kingdom, has raised a fuss in the House of Commons with a charge that she was "punched" on the shoulder by a fellow member. The Speaker advised all concerned to forget the whole matter, and now everyone in Britain wonders who would have had the courage to raise a hand against such a formidable female. — Ottawa Journal.

In Hampstead, London, where (it is sometimes said) all things are possible, John Wright and his puppeteers on Sunday gave a pottered version of "Maria Marten, or 'Murder in the Red Barn.'" The production demanded a cast of eight, and as each marionette has up to 15 strings there was ample scope for dramatic entanglement from all points of view. The company managed to avoid all unscripted incidents, and wicked William Corder moved inexorably from seduction and infanticide to the gallows in Scene 13. There were many children in the audience. None of them was dismayed by the nicely theatrical horror of the proceedings; in fact, one little boy of eleven at the back compared some scenes critically with "MacBeth," which he thought was "much noisier." — Manchester Guardian.

Stiff penalties, suspension of licences, and vigilance of police are paving off in fewer accidents in Windsor. Though traffic deaths have increased throughout the province, in this city they have been reduced from eighteen in 1950 to ten thus far in 1951. All will hope we can get through the rest of the year without any more traffic fatalities. Until recently, Windsor's traffic squad was underequipped and not effective in catching speeders or other drivers who endangered lives. Now that drivers know they are apt to be caught, with the courts taking a dim view of recklessness, there is a disposition to be more careful. Quite apart from loss of life, and damage to vehicles, there is another reason for welcoming this downward trend in accidents. Due to our bad record in this area, auto-

mobile insurance rates are high. The only way to get them down is to prove we have earned lower rates, by a decreasing number of accidents. — Windsor Daily Star.

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.

ONTARIO CLERGYMAN COMMENTS

Sir, — If you can find space for this letter, I shall appreciate it, and thank you in anticipation. Connected by marriage with one of the oldest and best-known Island families, I am indebted at times to my "in-laws" for an occasional copy of your paper, and when such comes to hand, I assure you they are read from start to finish. In connection with your issue of November 24, I beg permission to be allowed the following comments. In that issue is the correspondence, signed by the Anglican clergy on the Island, dealing with the lamentable omission of your Premier to invite some "dignitary" of the Island Anglican communion to the state dinner tendered to the Royal Couple on the occasion of the latter's recent visit to your capital city. I beg heartily to congratulate my old friend, Archdeacon Harrison and his co-signers, on their two letters addressed to your Premier. The said two letters, in particular the second, covered the ground so admirably, that not much is left to be said. However, I regard the use by your Premier in his letter to the Anglican clergy on P. E. I. of such language as included the term "sophistry" (inter alia), as most unfitting for a provincial premier to use who is head of the Province which gave birth to Confederation! Indeed, I advance it as my further opinion that Premier Jones owes the Island Anglican clergy and through them Anglicans all over the Island, an honest apology.

I would like, in conclusion to offer a personal tribute to your lovely Island. When back one dark night in August 1907, I landed on it from England, via Montreal, I acquired a "home" away from home, which ever since has remained a real home to me. During the one year which followed (before I travelled throughout Canada and became closely acquainted with every province save that of B. C., alas), I not only acquired a wife but many, many friends, and I got to know and love the wonderful scenery that is yours as also the open-hearted, generous people of "The Island". Prior to 1907 I had spent some eight years travelling and studying in many European countries but in not one of them did I ever appreciate so fully the qualities of the people as I have learned to do of your Island inhabitants; in not

The Poet's Corner

A TIME OF SLEEP Now is a time of sleep; the cub lies curled Warm in the tree, beyond the bitter world; The grass withholds its chlorophyll till Spring Beneath the crusted snow; with folded wing

The owl nods. Earth is but half alive; Where are the bees, and where the singing hive?

Gone? Lost? No, they are only sleeping; Nothing is gone, it is all there, in the keeping

Of the green leaf, the tree; soon the dawn will break With all its golden splendor, and they will wake;

The thick cocoon of darkness will depart— But who will wake the hibernating heart?

—Mae Winkler Goodman.

ox or his ass from the stall, and lead him away to watering? And ought not this woman, being a daughter of Abraham, whom Satan hath bound, lo, these eighteen years, be loosed from this bond on the sabbath day? And when he had said these things, all his adversaries were ashamed: and all the people rejoiced for all the glorious things that were done by him.

Lessons From Europe In Community Progress

By Leo P. McIsaac Part Three (Continued) (All Rights Reserved)

FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE

With twenty-six "Federation Districts", the Provincial Federation would be on a more workable basis. There would be more scope for leadership and room for a fuller local program. A trained secretary with the necessary office facilities, could really do an effective job for the Federation members and also do the secretarial work for several of the other community organizations.

This local unit of the Federation of Agriculture could, in some cases, co-operatively operate an illustration farm with a machinery pool from which all the larger and more expensive machinery could be hired, complete with operators, by the members for their heavy work. Grass-drying and seed-cleaning equipment could be made available to all, if the members worked together and set up such a plant for themselves. Each District Federation could also arrange the local A. I. program for cattle breeding.

By this arrangement a definite policy of livestock improvement could be effected and a full program for every season of the year arranged in advance. Warble fly campaigns and other necessary and social activities such as, farm forums, discussion groups, ploughing matches and many other community ventures could be organized. In addition to these local activities, the Federation branch would be alive and active, and would keep the provincial and national organizations informed and busy. The "Federation District" would be an area large enough to attract and develop qualified and interested leaders; it could keep in closer touch with the Provincial office and would bring more people together to discuss pressing farm problems. It would not be necessary to continue with county organizations.

Membership fees in the Federation should be raised to twelve dollars per year, so that additional and necessary services could be provided for Federation members. This would not include any additional fees for the Provincial office but would be for the purpose of making services and privileges available to loyal supporters. It could be broken down as follows: "Blanket accident insurance policy" (providing a \$1000 accident coverage for Federation members) —\$5.00. Subscription to a Maritime weekly newspaper (which should cover the problems and activities of Farm, Labor and co-operative groups) —\$2.00. For incidental local expenses of postage, travelling, etc.—\$1.00. Commission of local secretary for collecting membership fees, etc.—50c.

Amount set aside (approximately 25 cents per member) to cover expenses of National and International meetings and conventions—25c. Provincial Federation membership fee—\$3.00. To be set aside as a reserve fund each year to take care of special legal expenses, unforeseen problems, etc.—25c. Total—\$12.00. If this scale of fees is not desirable, it could be changed to a system based on land acreage, with a certain rate per tillable acre and a lesser rate per acre on waste land or forest area.

At the present time labor union one of them did I find the calm beauty of your Island scenery when on some sunny summer day, one gazes across the rolling countryside which is yours, with its varied colours... the bright green of your fields broken here and there by the rich red of your ploughed land; the dark green of your pines, and the neatly-trimmed hedges dividing your fields. There is nothing like it anywhere... and I should know, for it has been my good fortune to have been in, or lived in some twelve to fourteen countries. It remains as my fondest hope that, despite a diseased heart (and the heart specialists), a Divine Providence may yet allow me, if only once more before I pass on, to revisit your beautiful Island and to shake the hands of my Island friends... both so close to my heart after all these years. I wish you continued success with your "Guardian". I am Sir, etc. (Rev.) B. P. COLCLOUGH, Newmarket, Ont.

The services of at least two qualified field workers, whose work would be limited to marketing and economic problems, and matters of special concern to farm youth, should be procured. These people could be paid partly by the Government and partly by the Federation, or, as an alternative arrangement might be to have two or three persons working part time for the Federation and part time for the Marketing Boards.

Junior Farmers

Experience in other countries has shown us that farm youth organizations grow much faster and do a much better job of developing leadership when they have freedom and responsibility of their own, and are not connected directly with departments of government. Practically always, when this type of organization is directed by a Government Department, it grows so slowly that a rival organization springs up and creates a division among the young people. The local unit of the Junior Farmers could be the same as that of the Federation and could be operated as a wing, both locally and provincially, of the senior Federation.

This Provincial board of directors could be selected and appointed on the same basis as in the senior organization. A grant from the Provincial Government to the organization could pay the salary and part of the expenses of their Provincial secretary and office, as less expense to the Government and with greater results among the young farm people than under the present Department of Agriculture sponsored arrangement. A Government-sponsored organization seems to invite that understandable spirit of "I'll do it if the Government pays for it" and does not seem to develop the natural initiative of the young people. Furthermore, Government-sponsored organizations usually cost more to get results and often opportunist leaders possessing more "wind and craft" than sincerity and ability are ready to jump on the Government band-wagon. Although the Provincial directors of the Junior Farmers should be free and responsible, there could be a supervisory committee representing the Department of Agriculture, the Federation and the Women's Institutes, with power to veto or regulate any large scale projects which might be imprudent.

The Junior Farmers would be responsible, each year, for a definite program of citizenship training. They would, in conjunction with the other organizations, and in at least a general way, follow the pattern of education mapped out below in chapter XVI. This would be in addition, of course, to the many projects that have been contemplated with varying degrees of success up to the present. (To be continued)

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