

THE GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1951

Dangerous False Prophets

The so-called Canadian Peace Congress, headed by Dr. J. C. Endicott whose activities have been exposed frequently in the press, is again active, this time with propaganda directed especially at the agricultural people of Canada.

Accompanying the circular which has been received by leaders of our Farmers Federation, co-operative organizations and Women's Institutes is a proposed "text for radio speech" in which emphasis is placed on such catch-phrases as "It doesn't seem to matter much which side is at fault."

The reason why we are fighting in Korea can be simply stated. It is because we cannot afford to take chances on another Munich Pact. Were Communist aggression allowed to prevail in Korea, it would be the signal for later acts of aggression in other parts of the world.

The struggle in Korea has continued for a year, with bloodshed and great devastation it is true. Yet it would be wrong to say that the peaceful aims of the United Nations have failed.

The total Winnipeg vote seems to have dropped to less than one-half that in the last General Election. The turn-out of voters here was astonishingly large by contrast and the reasons should provide food for thought for those planning future campaigns.

Experimental Farm

Charlottetown and the Province are fortunate in possessing the fine Experimental Farm north of the City. It has grown in extent, manpower, equipment and above all in the service which it renders to this predominantly agricultural Island.

That is now being changed and the ornamental center gate, rising under the able supervision of Lt. Col. E. W. Johnstone, provides a focus for the attention of wayfarers. Their interest being thus aroused, many who would go their way ignoring the existence of this center of research and agricultural instruction may now be expected to investigate more closely to their own advantage and that of the community.

Frozen Fish

The process of freezing fish has reached the stage where customers find little if any difference between fish fresh from the sea and the frozen product, it is pointed out by the St. John's Evening Telegram.

The operator of a freezer in New York, told a group of visitors that the prejudice against cold-storage fish had disappeared, that the process of freezing makes available products from the sea that are high in quality and often low in price.

"Some idea of the wide variety made available by means of refrigeration was

shown in an exhibit of herring from Britain, brook trout from Denmark, shrimps from Mexico and yellow pike from the Great Lakes. The fish, placed on deposit in the 'cold banks' by wholesalers, were distributed through refrigeration channels to the retail trade which were provided with storage facilities to maintain the low temperature of the products until they were disposed of."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Now the country boys and girls can join the refrain, "No more teachers."

Outside building decorations and flag-flying is the order of the day—they are all doing it.

The Canadian death rate from tuberculosis has dropped 31 per cent in the last four years.

Canadian horticulturalists intend holding a Salad Week to further the sales of vegetables and fish.

Lobster fishermen have only until Saturday to complete their early season's work, then no more Island lobster until the season opens on Northumberland Strait.

A 30-voice male choir from St. Joseph's University, St. Joseph, N. B., led by Rev. Father Leandre Brault, will be among the competitors in the Llangollen, Wales, International Eisteddfod in July.

All the Scotsmen, their wives and bairns, as well as many others had a great time attending the Prince Charlie picture at the Prince Edward last evening. The scenery and acting were superb.

The new Dairy Products Act regulates inter-provincial trade in dairy products rather than the whole industry. As far as it goes, however, it maintains the high standards of quality to which consumers have long been accustomed.

Mortgage loans approved under the supervision of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation increased more than 25 per cent in 1950 over the previous year. With the new restrictions on material and credit, however, it is almost certain that the trend is downward for the present year.

Thomas Henry Huxley, English scientist, died this date 1895. He was appointed assistant-surgeon to H. M. S. Rattlesnake and during a voyage to New Guinea wrote an important paper lending weight to the theory of evolution. His "Scientific Memoirs" runs to five volumes and he also published text books and controversial papers. His passion was for "absolute veracity."

"The Irish" in him was exhibited by Prime Minister St. Laurent in the House of Commons when he got into grips with Mr. Drew, Leader of the Opposition, over Mr. Howe's war-spending patronage policy. In other days any serious reflection cast upon a member of the Government in his official capacity, would immediately have called for his resignation or, alternately, a royal commission to investigate the charges.

A warning that it would be "foolish" to cut back farm income through lower farm prices was sounded at the annual meeting of the National Independent Meat Packers Association by Carl H. Wilson, Washington economic analyst. "Farm income is the gear wheel of national income and the gear ratio is seven to one," Mr. Wilson said. "For every \$1,000,000 of farm income, the country has consistently had \$7,000,000 of national income for the past 25 years," he claimed.

Official representatives of Canada's doctors, with an eye evidently on the spectre of State Medicine as seen in England and elsewhere, told Montreal reporters that medical care insurance should be available to everyone, that the state should pay where individuals could not, but, "people able to pay for their own medical care should not have it paid by the state and subsidized by the doctors." The General Council of the Canadian Medical Association also held that the General Practitioner was not being given sufficient access to the educational and scientific facilities of hospitals; decided that the rating of Canadian hospitals, carried out until now by the American College of Surgeons, will be taken over by Canadian medical men; and also decided to seek more Government aid to fight arthritis.

Too Frequent A Visitor Of Late



The Poet's Corner

THE RETURN

It was a fitting time to come back home. Too long my feet had wandered, and the years like weeds had grown between us, shoulder high. I saw it from the hilltop, saw through tears My long-lost childhood in the apple boughs. And greened underneath that stretch of sky A willow I had planted beside the house. Now I was turning home and I had come. A long, long way through time, was back again. With all my heart had lost. The farm lay there Waiting in sunlight for me. All once more, and nothing lost, oh, nothing now! I quickened my steps, and suddenly, I declare, Before I reached the quiet hill-top's brow The apple trees came running half the way. And as I met them shamefully face to face, They reached out blossoming boughs that sun-drenched day And swung me up in their forgiving embrace. —Daniel Whitehead Hickey.

Lesson In Socialism

(A comment from Thomas J. Shellen, teacher at Yonkers High School, Yonkers, N.Y.)

As a teacher in the public schools, I find that the Socialist-Communist idea of taking "from each according to his ability," and giving "to each according to his need" is now generally accepted without question by most of our pupils. In an effort to explain the fallacy in this theory, I sometimes try this approach with my pupils: When one of the brighter or harder-working pupils makes a grade of 95 on a test, I suggest that I take away 20 points and give them to a student who has made only 55 points on his test. This each would contribute according to his ability and—since both would have a passing mark—each would receive according to his need.

After I have juggled the grades of all the other pupils in this fashion, the result is usually a "common ownership" grade of between 75 and 80—the minimum needed for passing, or for survival. Then I speculate with the pupils as to the probable results if I actually used the socialist theory for grading papers. First, the highly productive pupils—and they are always a minority in school as well as in life—would soon lose all incentive for producing. Why strive to make a high grade if part of it is taken from you by "authority" and given to someone else?

Second, the less productive pupils—a majority in school as elsewhere—would, for a time, be relieved of the necessity to study or to produce. This system would continue until the high producers had sunk—or had been driven down—to the level of the lower producers. At that point, in order for anyone to survive, the "authority" would have no alternative but to begin a system of compulsory labor and punishments against even the low producers.

Finally I return the discussion to the ideas of freedom and enterprise—the market economy—where each person has freedom of choice, and is responsible for his own decisions and welfare. Grati-fyingly enough, most of my pupils then understand what I mean when I explain that socialism—even in a democracy—will eventually result in living-death for all except the "authorities" and a few of their favorite lackeys.

Soviet Note On Japanese Peace Treaty

(By W. W. EWER)

The new Soviet note about the Japanese peace treaty can be interpreted and is being interpreted in two completely different ways. There are some who see in it a proposal which would break the deadlock on procedure which has existed since the Moscow conference of 1947. There are others who regard it as a reaffirmation of the Soviet position which created that deadlock. And certainly there are passages in the note which seem to support both these contradictory views.

Let me explain. In Moscow, in 1947, Molotov insisted that the procedure agreed on at Potsdam for the preparation of the European peace treaties must be followed also in the case of the Japanese treaty. The preparation of the treaty must be done by the Foreign Ministers of the great powers in a council of Foreign Ministers. The other Allies would only come into the picture afterwards in a wider conference, which would discuss a draft already accepted and approved unanimously by the members of the council.

This the Western powers refused to accept. They did not consider that the Potsdam agreement about the making of European treaties should be binding in the case of Japan. The method had not proved particularly efficient in the case of the European treaties of 1948. And indeed, their fears that it might simply produce deadlock and delay were to be confirmed by the experience of the Austrian Treaty.

The Foreign Ministers and their deputies have spent four years in failing to agree upon a draft for Austria. Moreover, there was an exceedingly strong case for admitting countries like Australia and New Zealand—which had borne a large part of the brunt of the fighting against Japan for more than three years before Russia entered the war—to every stage of the work of preparing a peace treaty. They had, in fact, been given assurances that they would participate in the work at every stage. But Molotov was adamant. He would not have anything to do with any treaty-making which did not begin with a meeting of a council of Foreign Ministers composed of the U.S.A., the U.K., the Soviet Union and China.

This deadlock has lasted for four years. Now comes the new Soviet proposal. There is one passage in the note which declares: "A peace conference must be called in order to examine the existing drafts of the peace treaty with Japan, in July or August 1951, consisting of representatives of all states whose armed forces took part in the war against Japan." Now that, at first sight, certainly looks as if the Soviet Government had abandoned its old attitude and was now prepared to accept the Western thesis that all the allies who had taken part in the fighting must take part from the beginning in the peace-making.

But that is only one passage. The note has to be taken as a whole and, in another passage, it says: "The preparation of the peace treaty with Japan is entrusted to four countries—the U.S.A., the Soviet Union, Great Britain and China" and that, this "calls for the convening of a council of Foreign Ministers consisting of representatives of those four countries." Which is the Soviet Government really proposing, a council or a conference? It seems to be doing both at once. And the only explanation I can see for this curious behaviour is that Moscow hopes that, by still insisting on its demand for a council, it will make sure its proposal is rejected. Whereupon it will shout to the world that the Western allies have rejected a generous proposition. Such tortuous thinking is not unfamiliar.

The Soviet Government's views about Japanese defence and security after the treaty is signed and the occupation ended are unlikely

Old Charlottetown

(And F. E. L.)

THE "UNICORN" IN PORT

No small excitement was created here yesterday by the arrival of the "Unicorn", one of Mr. Cunard's splendid Steamers, intended, we understand, to ply between Pictou and Quebec. The occurrence was quite unexpected, as we had received no previous intimation of her coming here. As she dashed up to the wharf, she presented a most animating and noble spectacle—her decks crowded with troops gave a martial appearance to the scene, such as we are not every day favoured with. It turned out that she had on board a detachment of the 8th Regiment, sent to relieve the detachment of the 37th, which had been stationed here for the past twelve months, and which, we understand, has lost, during its stay in this town, from death and desertion, at least one-fourth of its original number.

"Much as we were struck with her noble bearing, as she made her rapid approach, we confess we were still more thunderstruck at the splendor of the Steamer's internal decorations. Every facility, consistent with the maintenance of order, was afforded to the numerous parties who crowded on board, and soon filled her elegant and spacious saloon. Among the company, embracing all the mark, beauty and fashion of Charlottetown, we observed the Right Hon. the Countess of Westmorland, who expressed herself highly gratified at the animating spectacle. It was much regretted that His Excellency Sir Charles and Lady Mary FitzRoy were not present—they having left town the day previous for Three Rivers." —Colonial Herald, June 20, 1840.

The Age-Old Story

The Lord will perfect that which concerneth me; thy mercy, O Lord, endureth for ever: forsake not the works of thine own hands.

ly to be accepted either by the U.S.A. or the U.K. or the Pacific Dominions or, probably, by any country except those of the Soviet-Chinese bloc. They are set out at great length. But they amount, to this. Occupation forces must be immediately withdrawn. Japan must be kept permanently disarmed. And she must be debarred by the treaty from entering into any sort of defensive alliance. That would mean that Japan would be left completely defenceless, face to face with two heavily armed powers as her immediate neighbours. She would be, on a larger scale, very much in the position in which South Korea was left when the American occupation force was withdrawn in 1949. The parallel is only too suggestive.

My point is that between proposals of this kind and anything which the other Allies could accept there is an almost certainly unbridgeable gulf and that, therefore, a conference to which the Russians came in order to put forward such proposals would be foredoomed to failure. In fact, it would seem to matter little whether the procedure is by conference or by council. In either case a deadlock is certain.

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Notes By The Way

A horse bit the hand of a Florida motorist. But at least the horse wasn't biting the hand that fed it.—(London Free Press)

Outside the Federal Government most critics of the new Indian Act felt that the new legislation, for all its improvements, left Canada behind the United States in its program for developing the native peoples. But the Senate either thought the bill perfect or paid no attention to discussion that arose throughout the country. A few days ago, its revision was returned to the House of Commons for concurrence in amendments, and upon questioning by opposition members, Mr. Walter Harris, the minister of immigration and citizenship, elucidated as follows: "There are three amendments. The first is the insertion of a comma. The second is the substitution of the word 'or' for 'and'. The third is to strike out an unnecessary 'that'. Nobody was moved to pursue the matter further." —(Ottawa Citizen.)

The pessimists who cry that there is no longer great opportunity for young men in Canada are confounded by the appointments announced by R. W. Diamond, vice-president and general manager of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada Ltd. Mr. Diamond has selected three administrative assistants to help him run the huge plant at Trail and without exception these three men started near the bottom of the ladder. The three—J. Bryden, J. H. Salter and Dr. D. P. Sutherland—can have had little idea of their future with the company when they first entered its service. Mr. Bryden started as a laborer in the silver refinery in 1925 and Mr. Salter began in 1934 in the smelter yard gang. Dr. Sutherland made his start with the company as a research chemist in 1939. These men have worked their way to the top by capacity and hard work.—(Vancouver Province.)

Canadian veterans will be quick to say war was never like this. They will be forgiven a slight bewilderment at the statement of R. Palmer Benedict, civilian adviser to the United States quartermaster general, concerning what soldiers dislike on the army camp menu. The men who fought hard and well on bully beef, boiled tea and concrete biscuit should observe with awe that the American soldier dislikes most: Iced coffee; chilled asparagus salad; timed turnips; parsnips and cauliflower with cheese sauce. These dislikes are, naturally, based on a survey. When there is nothing better to do, and sometimes when there is, a survey is made. Some 14,000 American soldiers have been questioned already; their opinions on food preferences will be recorded by 26,000 more warriors by January. Even Mr. Benedict, and, we trust, the busy bees of the survey detail, will hardly suggest the iced coffee, not to mention chilled salad, is available to the front-line soldier. That makes the bewildering no less. Canadians who knew khaki will remember as vividly as any battle experience those slow, miserable lines that assembled for grub and the undisturbed wish if vitamin-full masses of food laid before them, with small concern as to chilling or, in truth heating. The imagination of army cooks, even when they were inspired by modern diet instruction never ranged to these exotic dishes and drinks the American soldier rejects with such scorn. Canadians never heard of such experiments in food even when they went to camp in the safe comfort of Canada; overseas they never expected such things. Nothing, of course, is too good for a soldier. Perhaps this was the theory Mr. Benedict and his colleagues followed so earnestly. With such ingenuity and goodwill they ought to be able to strike on something fancy the fighting man would like. And that, we fear, will lead to another survey and more envy and astonishment among those who have fought Canada's battles with plain fare and high ideals.—(Ottawa Journal.)

NEW YORK, June 28—(AP)—Saul Chabot, 51, was convicted last night by a federal court jury of attempting to smuggle out of the country gold bullion concealed under the rear fender of his automobile. The charge, violation of the trading with the enemy act of 1917, carries a maximum penalty of 10 years and a \$10,000 fine.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Professional cards for Frederic A. Large, K. C., Bell, Mathieson & Foster, MacPhee & Trainor, M. Alban Farmer, Chas. R. McQuaid, Palmer & Haslam, Allison M. Gillis, Joseph K. MacMillan, Byron J. Grant O. D., J.P. MacPherson & Son, Dr. A. L. MacIsaac, A. Walthen Gaudet, Gaudet & Haszard, J. A. McGuigan, Dr. W. R. Carson, Dr. John E. Sterns, Matheson, Peake & Nicholson, J. S. Taylor, J. A. Carruthers, H. R. Doane & Co., McDonald, Currie & Co.