

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. CIRCULATION Total City Zone 8,467 Retail Trading Zone 8,467 All Others 824 Total Net Paid 13,942 Editor and Managing Director, J. E. Burnett Associate Editor, Frank Walker

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink". CHARLOTTETOWN, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1951.

Recalling History

It was the great British historian Arnold Toynbee who, in his scholarly treatise Civilization on Trial, quoted the ancient Latin maxim, "The more you throw out history with a pitchfork, the more it keeps on coming back." Toynbee's choice of quotation is vividly recalled by the antics of Britain's former socialist Minister of Health, Aneurin Bevan. For, just as the bolshevik revolution foundered as a true attempt to replace despotism with a socialist democracy because of revolutionary extremists, so too the bloodless socialist revolution in Britain threatens to founder as an experiment in democracy because of the extremist and uncompromising attitude of Mr. Bevan and his followers.

It is probably inevitable that every experiment in socialism will thus fail. For sooner or later the more sober-minded elements in the movement recognize, as Prime Minister Attlee and some of his cabinet colleagues appear to have done, that socialism can only find its ultimate fulfillment within the framework of a police state. It is but natural that men of Mr. Attlee's temperament and background should shrink back in horror from such a consequence. It is equally natural that men of Mr. Bevan's temperament should be ready to stop at nothing to achieve their ends.

Mr. Bevan has now made his position and that of his followers quite clear. What he fears and hates most of all, it seems, is Britain's alliance with the United States. For the security of the North Atlantic Pact he would substitute the dubious alternative of "co-operation" with the Soviet Union. "Restrain the Americans", says Mr. Bevan, and there will be peace in the world.

If Trotsky were alive today, instead of having been assassinated by Stalin's thugs while in exile, he would understand Aneurin Bevan. Fortunately, for the rest of us including Prime Minister Attlee, there is still history to guide us as to the course to be followed in this time of crisis.

Manufacture To Order

The falling off of auto sales resulting from credit restrictions has drawn attention to a feature of the modern economy which seems to have resulted from lessons learned from the depression days of the 'thirties. Instead of cars piling up in the hands of dealers and then in those of the makers, production simply slowed down or temporarily stopped.

The manufacturers were producing to order and dealers, by and large, were taking orders for cars rather than stocking them for sale. The system has the effect of preventing periodic gluts on the market and resulting price cuts. The supply is simply reduced and prices remain at or near the previous level.

Variation in demand has more rapid effects on employment, of course, but the worker also in this socialistic age has his own cushion against economic tides in the form of unemployment insurance and other benefits.

It would seem that we are heading towards the situation where only the farmer must make outlays with the return dependent on conditions months or even years ahead.

Worth Remembering

This is a timely occasion for recalling the results of an investigation into the means of preventing death from drowning which was conducted by the Health League of Canada more than a decade ago. The League reported in 1938 that the public generally knew too little about the usefulness of artificial respiration in cases where persons were submerged for more than a few minutes. Based on a series of investigations carried out by the late Sir Frederick Banting, and on the evidence of innumerable case histories, the Health League's conclusion was that many deaths from drowning might have been prevented by the prompt and sustained application of artificial respiration. Many of the drowning accident victims died because efforts to revive them were inadequate. Their rescuers, assuming that there was no chance of their surviving more than three or four minutes of submersion—and because

the heart had stopped beating—performed artificial respiration for only a short time. Persons who have been under water for 15 to 30 or even 35 minutes have been revived by prolonged artificial respiration. According to Dr. Gordon Bates, general director of the Health League, artificial respiration should be kept up for hours, whether or not there are signs of life. Moreover, in many cases of apparent drowning, the actual cause of death was suffocation. Sir Frederick Banting and his associates discovered that the larynx of a drowning victim might remain closed, when he lost consciousness. If his rescuers failed to ensure that air passages were free, their application of artificial respiration would be vain.

It is essential, then, in the reviving of apparently drowned persons, to make sure that there is no obstruction of any kind in the mouth or throat. When this is ascertained, artificial respiration should be applied and continued either until success is achieved or rigor mortis sets in. This may necessitate the application of artificial respiration for four hours or longer. But it may save a life.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The returning Canadian and Island Bisleigh team have brought credit on themselves and their country and province. A warm welcome home should not be lacking.

In order to save time and expense the Marketing Board appeal case is being transferred to Ottawa for hearing. It is not often the Courts and Counsel are so considerate.

After being made to play second fiddle to Summerside, the City is being prepared for the dial telephone system. After its introduction it will be the telephones and not the "Hello Girl" who will be responsible for a wrong connection.

How the mighty have fallen financially! Edward Agar Horatio, fifth Earl Nelson of Trafalgar and Merton of Swanage, Dorset, left \$14,115 (duty paid \$4,675). This means the new Earl will have just about \$9,000 with which to carry on

The first silver florins were issued this date 1849. The two-shilling coin derived its name from the gold coin of 54 grains weight issued in Florence in 1252. A gold florin, value six shillings, was issued by Edward III but soon withdrawn. The 1849 coins were known as the "goddess florins" from the omission of "Dei Gratia" from the legend.

This is an imperfect world, to put it mildly, and it would be a daring statesman indeed who applied the doctrine of loving his country's enemies but even Communists seem to refrain from ridiculing Quakers who sincerely try to put into practice the principles which most Christians hold in theory.

The Speaker of the New Zealand House of Representatives is anxious to lift the ban on a number of opprobrious words which have been ruled unparliamentary. The effort would seem unnecessary if politicians Down Under are as expert at finding new insults to throw at opponents as they seem to be everywhere else.

The principle that it is better to help people to help themselves than risk making them permanently dependent on outside assistance is being more closely followed by those administering the United States Marshall Plan. It was inevitable, probably, that in the early emergency stages direct relief should have been unavoidable but the self-help idea is certainly more sound.

The Chieftain of the MacLeods, Mrs. Flora MacLeod of Dunvegan, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Wolridge Gordon and the latter's twin sons John and Patrick, are due here the end of next week. John has by leave of the Court been authorized to change his name to MacLeod, and has been named by his grandmother as heir to the chieftainship. The boys are twins, but John "saw the light" 40 minutes before Pat.

Basket making, which has for long been diminishing as an industry by our Indians, is being re-born in the borders of Scotland. The children collect, dry, and dye their own sturdy Tweedside willows from the riverside near the school, and the finer willows are sent from Taunton, Somerset. Recently the children and Mr. Harvey, their teacher, were proud exhibitors at a special basket stand of their own at the Northumberland County Show. The invitation to exhibit from the Rural Industries Committee was a recognition of a fine achievement in the little school.



Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.) A GAELIC SCHOLAR

The following item from the Glasgow Herald of Oct. 23, 1840, was reprinted in Island newspapers following the arrival here of the Rev. Mr. McIntyre as minister of St. James Presbyterian Church:

"On Friday last, the Rev. Angus MacIntyre was ordained here, previous to his proceeding to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, having been appointed by the Colonial Committee to that interesting charge. Mr. MacIntyre is a young man of high talent. The Synod of Argyle awarded him the premium for divinity, and the Edinburgh University the MacPherson Bursary of £100 for literary distinction. Mr. MacIntyre is likewise a distinguished Celtic scholar—having translated several tracts for the good of his countrymen, and he carries with him a new Gaelic grammar in MS., on a condensed and popular plan, which we have no doubt will prove worthy of its author. Mr. MacIntyre we believe left on Saturday via Liverpool, Halifax and Boston, per steamer, to join his anxious flock, many of whom are emigrants from the bounds of the Presbytery of Mull, and his own former neighbors."

Review And Outlook

Canada's economy will become more, rather than less, sensitive to international events, says the current issue of the Canadian Bank of Commerce monthly Commercial Letter. It would be unrealistic to assume that, although the tension has eased, the Western nations can relax and neglect the defence economy we have chosen.

Industrial production, in the aggregate, is at a level above that of 1950. Restrictions on the use of steel, copper, aluminum, etc., and shortages of certain materials do not seem to have had a very depressing effect on consumer production in general. Defence production has not yet moved into high gear and, so far, has caused only moderate diversion of plant, materials and labour.

The mid-year estimate of capital investment projects for 1951 is \$4,561 million, the largest on record. It is significant that industrial investment program that is expected to absorb 8 to 10 per cent of this year's Gross National Product. Compared with last year there have been considerable changes in the proportions allotted to various classes of investment. In the first six months of 1951 construction contracts awarded were just slightly more than twice those for the same period last year. Industrial and engineering awards were, percentage-wise, up sharply at the expense of residential and commercial contracts. Defence projects and resource development were to the fore.

The past six months have seen fundamental changes in the Canadian financial world. Checking the monetary expansion of the past five years was a major development. Its effects have not yet been felt by large sections of the community. Unless a very delicate balance can be achieved between the restrictive effects of monetary and fiscal policy and the inflationary forces arising out of a protracted defence program, inflationary pressures will continue to complicate the economic progress of the Western world.

If the total of Government spending and of capital investment exceeds the total of taxes and savings, only an expanding money supply can bridge the gap. This would provide the community with purchasing power but would not increase the supply of goods. In this situation economy expenditure by all levels of Government, credit restraint, taxation and savings could assist in the achievement of economic stability.

Coming Back Into Style

Chief Constable Walter Mulligan, in his special traffic report to the city council, explains that Vancouver police are now spending more time keeping drunken drivers out of trouble than in arresting them. In the six-week period ending January 31, for instance, 37 drivers had been arrested for drunken driving. But in addition 184 tipsy motorists had been taken out of their cars by patrolmen and put on foot before they could kill someone. — Vancouver Province.

The Age-Old Story

And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good.

Draggers For N. B.

(St. John Telegraph-Journal) A second chapter is now opening in the story of the dragger, or pocket trawler, and its transformation of the New Brunswick fisheries. It may mean that the years immediately ahead will see both a further increase in the number of draggers plying our coastal waters and a considerable extension of the areas in which they operate.

Since the close of the Second World War, the efficient little draggers have gradually but surely pushed most of the obsolete sailing vessels out of the North Shore fishing picture. By 1950 there were twenty of these vessels shuttling back and forth from the north and east shore of New Brunswick to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, carrying home with bigger catches of cod, faster and more regularly, than their predecessors. Keeping pace with the heavier and steadier influx of fish, quick-freezing and cold storage plants, of which there were only about four before the war, increased to ten.

Thus while the draggers did—as their critics had always contended they would—reduce the number of men actually engaged in fishing, they helped make it possible for a far greater number of men and women to earn a livelihood in their plants, processing their catches. This year has seen the modern fleet augmented by five more draggers, stepping up the North Shore fleet to twenty-five. But perhaps the most important 1951 development, in the long run, will be the fact that two new-type draggers have had successful trials—a small dragger for the North Shore and a larger dragger for the Bay of Fundy.

One of the features of the new Caraquee dragger is the fact that its tow—about two-thirds that of the standard type—puts it within the reach of more fishermen. (Its construction, as in the case of all draggers, is assisted by a provincial loan and a federal subsidy.) Also, the craft can be handled by three or four men instead of five.

The Bay of Fundy dragger, designed to cope with deep water and strong tides, will be operated by a Grand Manan fishing family. If its work proves productive, more of the same type will undoubtedly be launched to take the place of hand-line and long-line vessels.

Prime Minister King's Political Ends

(Saturday Night) There will shortly be available to the public in the Proceedings of the Canadian Political Science Association a most remarkable paper by Mr. Eugene Forsey on the constitutional theories and practices of the late Mr. Mackenzie King, and we imagine that Mr. Forsey will eventually extend his discussion of this fertile topic into a full-size book.

We have long felt that Mr. King was capable of wresting constitutional doctrines from their main purpose to serve his political ends, and that in the King-Byng case he did so in a rather alarming manner. Mr. Forsey, by dint of tremendous industry, has dug up so many similar but less spectacular cases that he feels entitled to suggest a sort of motto for the King regime: "I have made the Senate my washpot, and over the Commons have I cast out my shoe." The suggestion is not wholly unreasonable.

Mr. Forsey asks himself whether Mr. King's constitutional creed was really parliamentary democracy; was it not rather "plebiscitary democracy with a thin parliamentary veneer?" As far back as 1923 he enunciated a doctrine which was already a denial of the right of Parliament to change Governments. "The whole effort manifest in the evolution of government," he said, "has been to bring the ministry to the point where, if for any reason whatever it ceases to hold the confidence of Parliament, it will be obliged to go to the people." No recognition there of the possibility that Parliament might be willing to grant its confidence to some other ministry.

Notes By The Way

In a darkened room at Manhattan's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel this week, newsmen watched a large opaque, glass ceiling-panel suddenly light up, flooded the room with a mellow glow. There was no bulb or fluorescent tube behind the glass panel, yet its whole surface glowed evenly. Thus Doris E. Mitchell, 46-year-old president of Sylvania Electric Products Inc., showed off "Electro-Luminescence," a radically new method of producing light entirely different from either incandescent or fluorescent light. Instead of filaments or gases, the source of the light is a chemical sprayed on the inner side of the glass. When "excited" by an electric current, the chemical becomes luminescent. It is the longest-lasting source of light yet made, said Mitchell. "For the first time, lighting can now be literally built into the architecture of a room in large glowing panels." — Time Magazine.

They say — and it is nearly true — that in Great Britain 999 people out of 1000 have access to public libraries. In Canada, less than half that number enjoy such institutions. And while in Britain one out of four persons regularly borrows books from libraries, there is scarcely one Canadian out of 20 who does likewise. The great reason is that Canada is so big and its population so scattered. But there is another and more painful one, since geography has nothing to do with it: the people of Canada do not interest themselves in books. As a matter of fact, while it is to be noted that some progress in this regard has been made since the war, we wonder whether the people of Canada have much of an interest in literature. No use hiding the fact: we are not a reading people. If the taste for reading were

more developed among us, it is the people themselves who would demand public libraries, more numerous and containing a greater choice of volumes. And they would get those libraries, since we live in a democracy and the will of the people continues to make the law. — Le Canada.

A leading Washington psychiatrist says that the habitually reckless driver may be a "psychopath" as much in need of mental treatment as some sex perverts, dope addicts and alcoholics and praised a Detroit judge who recently sent one such to a mental institution. Both the psychiatrist and the judge are right. There are unfortunately numbers of people on the streets and roads today, who are, for whatever reason, unfit to drive. It may be that a psychiatrist would succeed where a policeman, judge and jailer would fail. But we should like to be sure that the latter methods of correction have been quite exhausted before the former is called in. In the particular case involved they do not seem to have been. The Detroit "offender" had a record of 16 arrests for reckless, drunken driving and other offences. What most people will find hard to understand is how, with a record like that, he still got the necessary authority to keep on driving. When the mental examination of this dangerous young man is concluded, the psychiatrist or whoever conducts it might be given an opportunity to ask a few questions of authority that permitted this youth to remain at large behind a wheel. — Montreal Daily Star.

THE BARN

The smell of apples stored in hay And homely cattle-cake is there. Use and disuse have come to terms, The walls are hollowed out by worms, But men's feet keep the mid-floor bare And free from worse decay. All merry noise of hens astray Or sparrows squabbling on the roof Comes to the barn's broad open door; You hear upon the stable floor Old hungry Dapple strike his hoof. And the blue fan-tail's whirr. The barn is old, and very old, But not a place of spectral fear, Cobwebs and dust and speckling sun Come to old buildings every one. Long since they made their dwelling here, And here you may behold Nothing but simple wane and change; Your tread will wake no ghost, your voice Will fall on silence undeterred. No phantom wailing will be heard, Only the farm's blithe cheerful noise; The barn is old; not strange. — Edmund Blunden.

Mr. Forsey asks himself whether Mr. King's constitutional creed was really parliamentary democracy; was it not rather "plebiscitary democracy with a thin parliamentary veneer?" As far back as 1923 he enunciated a doctrine which was already a denial of the right of Parliament to change Governments. "The whole effort manifest in the evolution of government," he said, "has been to bring the ministry to the point where, if for any reason whatever it ceases to hold the confidence of Parliament, it will be obliged to go to the people." No recognition there of the possibility that Parliament might be willing to grant its confidence to some other ministry.

In 1923, with a new Parliament not yet sitting, but containing 116 Conservatives, 101 Liberals, 24 Progressives and four others, Mr. King said officially that among the courses open to him was that of advising "an immediate dissolution" of a Parliament which had never even assembled! It was, in Mr. King's view, within the rights of a Liberal Government supported by only 101 out of 255 members of the Commons, to decide that that Parliament never should assemble.

Mr. Forsey's chief concern, and a very well justified one, is to prevent the King-Byng case from being interpreted as establishing a constitutional rule that a Prime Minister in office has an absolute right to secure a dissolution. The results of the election in that case were at the time widely interpreted as having that significance; but opinion has, we think, somewhat veered away from it since. At any rate any future Mr. Meighen will have a lot of Mr. Forsey's documentation to appeal to in any like case.

Constitutional authorities interested in Canada have long complained during the last 40 years the powers of Parliament have steadily been passing into the hands of the Cabinet, and that the Cabinet itself is to a great extent a tool of the Prime Minister — who as we learned in the Ralston case can hold the resignations of members in his pocket and can produce any one of them at any time. (It has always seemed to us that this system involves something rather like forgery of the date of the resignation, but perhaps we are unduly particular.)

Much of the process by which this aggrandizement of the Prime Ministership was effected can now be seen to have been the direct result of Mr. King's manipulation.

Advertisement for 'Service Styles' featuring a woman in a dress and a sign that says 'Service Styles NATIONAL DEFENCE'.

Advertisement for Dr. A. L. MacIsaac, Dentist, located at 179 Grafton St. Phone 281.

Advertisement for Professional Cards, listing various legal and professional services.

Advertisement for Chas. R. McQuaid, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, etc., located at 1711 Prince St.

Advertisement for J. S. Taylor, Optometrist, located at 1012 Kent St.

Advertisement for Dr. John E. Sterns, Veterinarian Surgeon, located at 238 Pownall St.

Advertisement for Allison M. Gillis, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, etc., located at 130 Richmond St.

Advertisement for Byron J. Grant O.D., Optometrist, located at 128 1/2 Kent Street.

Advertisement for H. R. Doane & Co., Chartered Accountants, located at 145 Great George Street.

Advertisement for McDonald, Currie & Co., Chartered Accountants, located at Currie Bldg, Charlottetown.