

Published every week-day morning at 136 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I., by The Thomson Company Limited.
 Editor and Manager, Ian A. Burnet.
 Associate Editor, Frank Walker.
 Branch offices at Summerside, Montague and Alberton. Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa.
 By Carrier, Charlottetown, Summerside \$15.00 per annum. Elsewhere in P. E. I. \$9.00. Other Provinces and U. S. A. \$12.00 per annum.
 "The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest link."

TUESDAY, NOV. 30, 1954

St. Andrew's Day

Glen Garry is not merely a type of Scottish headgear, it is the Glen Garry Scheme, one of seventeen power stations in the Highlands established since 1943 and which promise to reverse the process of depopulation which has been going on since landowners decided that they would rather raise sheep than men.

The Scotland that is remembered on St. Andrew's Day is the Scotland of the exile. It is, of course, romantic as no work-a-day countryside or city could be. Much as Scots and their descendants have deplored the loss of the crofters and workers in small industry who have been steadily leaving their native Highlands, it is to be doubted that they will be wholly pleased that those mountains and glens have become a prospective goal for immigration.

The Scot has a habit of putting roots down very firmly wherever he may be and of preserving the memories of the land of the heather as something quite distinct from the practical business of citizenship and earning a living. To deprive the Highlands of their poverty, however, threatens to deprive Scots everywhere of their choicest dreams. It is difficult to feel a romantic attachment for a bustling country with a prosperous future.

The long memories of the Scots, nevertheless, may overcome even that difficulty. They can look back beyond present developments to the storied past: to long struggles for freedom, to tales of loyalty to a chief, to clan rivalries, to traditions of sturdily held faith and widespread scholarship. As the tradition of the Vikings lived on in the Norse sagas, that of Scotland will remain immortal in song and story.

Airway Traffic Control

The federal government has compiled a new series of regulations designed to tighten the control of aircraft over major air routes and congested areas in Canada. This is a direct result of the collision between a T.C.A. North Star and an R.C.A.F. trainer over Moose Jaw last April. That mishap, which killed 37 persons, occurred on a bright sunny day and provoked considerable controversy about alleged breaches in flying regulations and faulty airmanship along established airways.

Writing in the October issue of 'Pilot', a quarterly publication of the Air Line Pilots' Association, a T.C.A. captain declares that if an accident is considered to be an event that is not expected, the Moose Jaw collision was not an accident. "It wasn't deliberately planned and executed," he says, "but it was expected. Most of the professional pilots in Canada knew it was only a matter of time. . . . Laying the blame for one accident won't stop another from happening. . . . To prevent a recurrence, a very thorough study of the whole problem of traffic control should be made without delay. There is too much uncontrolled traffic along airways and the enforcement of rules governing airways and student flying is far too lax."

The government is evidently well acquainted with charges of this nature. It issued one set of new regulations on October 13, and both R.C.A.F. and commercial aviation authorities are working on a further series. The latest rules, significantly, will tighten the rules about flying even when the visibility is as good as it was at the time of the Moose Jaw crash.

Five Year Census

The announcement that the Census of Canada will be conducted at five-year intervals, instead of every ten years, is hailed as good news for businessmen. The Financial Post makes these points in commending the change:

In order to plan intelligently for production and sales, business must know the size and salient characteristics of its market; and underlying every market survey is an adequate census. In former times, when the census was used chiefly to fix electoral boundaries, a ten-year survey seemed enough. There was rarely sufficient change, from year to year, to justify a more frequent stocktaking. Right now, though, we're in the midst of rapid and important changes in our population. Between the time of the last census in 1951, and the time of the census now proposed for 1956, it is estimated that over two million people will be added to the population. That's an increase of almost 15% in five years. At that substantial rate of increase it's just not reasonable to assume that the new two million will fall into the same pattern as the old 14 million. There's no way to sam-

ple, or estimate; these noses must be counted, or we won't know where we stand.

Apart from the rapid increase in our population, there are movements from region to region, changes in housing and in family circumstances, in education, in occupations, in earnings—all of immense importance to business planning. No one but the government has the organization and the authority to make a complete survey of the population and to reveal these trends. On these matters we can't afford to guess. Serious mistakes could be made if we were forced to assume that the patterns of 1956 were the same as those of 1951.

Good Luck, Senator Greene

When in Washington, Senator Theodore Greene of Rhode Island, who was elected in the recent Congressional election to a fourth consecutive term, takes an ice-cold shower every morning before walking the two and a half miles from his hotel to Capitol Hill; occasionally he takes a high dive in the Y. M. C. A. pool. He plays tennis regularly, but not golf, which he dismisses as an "old man's" game. During the campaign he made, on an average, six speeches a day.

There would be nothing especially startling about any of these rigorous exercises were it not for the fact that Mr. Greene is eighty-seven years old. In the heat of the campaign his opponent, who is sixty-four, made much of the Senator's advanced age and intimated that it was time he retired for "his own good." The electors, however, did not see it that way and gave the plucky octogenarian a substantial majority. It now seems more than likely that they will help him realize his one great ambition: to be the first hundred-year-old Senator in the nation's history. Asked to express an opinion as to the reason for his robust longevity, Senator Greene said in part: "I'm not a vegetarian. I eat anything, any time. Nor am I a tee-totaler; occasionally I take a glass. The secret is moderation. I don't worry and I don't get excited."

Besides his moderate habits and cheerful manner—excellent gifts for anyone fortunate enough to possess them—Mr. Greene must have had another important asset, namely, the ability to serve his constituency well and faithfully; otherwise, he would not have been elected four times in a row. Partisan politics aside, he will have hosts of well-wishers everywhere who will hope that his 100th anniversary will find him hale and hearty, free from worry, and able to do a good day's work in the Senate. Every governing body needs at least one really old man whose spirit is young and vigorous.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It would seem that treachery in the language of Pravda means any precaution taken against the possible Russian use of force. At any rate that is the term being applied to Sir Winston Churchill for being prepared in case Russian troops in 1915 did not stop at the agreed lines.

Montague is understandably pleased with the near-completion of the new bridge uniting the town that stands on both banks of a very beautiful river. In addition to townspeople, however, the many people who make use of the several highways passing through will appreciate the improved connection.

Central America still seems to be a hotbed of revolution and power politics. Costa Rica, with Panama to the south and Nicaragua to the north seems to be the latest focus of trouble. It is reported that forces in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic and Honduras are contemplating an attempt on the Costa Rica government.

Jonathan Swift, British satirist and writer, was born this date 1667. The greater part of his life was spent in Ireland, although he lived in England from time to time. His satire remains effective even today because, although he played a powerful part in party politics, his indictment of social customs and indeed the whole human race was inspired by a desire to better them. The clarity of his prose style and his use of language has been an inspiration to writers ever since. "The Tale of a Tub" and "Gulliver's Travels" are but two of a wide range of works.

The late Mr. J. J. Larabee was popular with all classes, and set an excellent example in the discharge of his duties as regional fisheries protection officer under the Dominion Government. He was successful also in public life, and those who recall his speeches in the Legislature need not be reminded that they were characteristic of a man of broad human sympathies, wide practical experience, and freedom from narrow political prejudice. His sudden passing is regretted by all, for he was known personally or by repute to all our citizens, and admired and esteemed for his sterling qualities.



Doing It Up Royally

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Editor does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

A HEALTHY PORTENT

Sir.—The criticism in The Forum on Monday of the Western Canadian art now on exhibit at the Harris Gallery is regarded as a healthy portent. The Prince Edward Island Art Society, which is sponsoring the show, and the Maritime Art Association, of which the former society is a member body and which contracts for Maritime exhibitions, like to learn how the public react to the art they show.

The opinion of Rev. Adlan Arsenault, who is well-read on the subject, may or may not reflect the feelings of art-conscious people in general of Charlottetown and other Maritime centres viewing this collection. It will be interesting to hear further on this. In addition we are waiting to learn the reaction of Westerners to an exhibition of our paintings, which, in exchange, is now touring their section of the country.

The Maritime Art Association this year offers member groups and all of twelve travelling exhibitions from widely scattered sources. Charlottetown is endeavouring to handle four, of which the recent Meeker Serigraphs and current Western Canada pictures are two. Another which should prove well worthwhile, an exhibition of British watercolours, is scheduled for February, and later the Arts and Crafts Guild will show children's art from Fredericton, N.B.

As public interest grows, and it is proving more evident, more exhibitions of a fine quality may be expected, together with lectures by noted art authorities.

I am, Sir, etc.,
 VIC RUNTZ
 President Prince Edward Island Art Society;
 President Maritime Art Association

SMOG

Sir.—This word smog is new to me. It seems to denote the fog of poisonous gases arising from motor exhaust or from factories, settling down over a city like London or any other big place. The city of Los Angeles just now is greatly threatened with smog. Its people are suffering and dying from it. This gas from one million motor cars of the city of two millions and from its factories is trapped between the mountains and the sea and is settling straight down upon the city. Only a stiff wind or a heavy rain will bring relief.

Los Angeles doesn't want a Hazel or an Edna, but a good stiff wind is welcome. Some years ago I read a Greek story. Zeus, chief of the gods, one day had the hatch lifted in the floor of palace of the gods and was listening to requests coming up from earth about the weather. One fellow wanted rain, another wanted it fine and dry. One wanted a good stiff sailing wind, another just a gentle breeze. Such a variety of requests came up that the old king of the gods grew impatient, slammed down the hatch and declared he would listen to no more requests but give them just what he pleased. That was the only thing he could do.

There is a great deal of complaining about the weather among farmers and fishermen especially they are so dependent upon the weather, but what is the good in this complaining? The wind and the rain are under the laws of nature. The wind is a blessing. It carries away the smog, purifies the air and we cannot do without the rain. I remember in 1911 in the West Indies we had no rain at all for seven months. The grass was so burnt up the farmers were feeding their cattle on bamboo leaves. Many hundreds of acres of cocoa perished. It was midnight in June. I was asleep and was awakened by the roar of the rain on our galvanized roof. I have rarely heard music so sweet as that rain fall was. Our very bones had become dry.

Sometimes we get more than we want of both wind and rain but it calls for faith and patience rather than grumbling. Some people think that God has nothing to do with the weather. Well, if that is so then he has nothing to do with anything in this world. Complaining about the weather is criticizing God. I would not call it blasphemy.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Alcoholism, a Chicago doctor has pointed out, is the only preventable mass disease that lacks a national movement to prevent it. But he foresees an early start on just such an undertaking. In a broad sense Alcoholics Anonymous can be rated as an international movement. But it aims to be curative rather than preventive measures when the A.A.'s get him. The doctor's statement is literally correct.—Windsor Star.

The Soviet Government sends the West a further note proposing a European system of collective security, whereupon we are told that this is just an 11th-hour attempt to halt Germany's rearmament. The analysis of Soviet intention may be right. Yet if that is all the Soviets attempt to do about Germany's rearmament, how much better than what they threatened to do less than two years ago? Russia said, two years ago, that she would not stand for German rearmament, said it specifically and formally. Indeed, there were those in the West two years ago who believed that Germany's rearmament, or attempts at it, would set off World War III. The Soviets, clearly, have become less bellicose, or perhaps less sure of themselves; send notes instead of the bombs which they promised.—Ottawa Journal.

A British health officer says children should have five new pairs of shoes a year, to insure proper development of their feet. In this

he has the earnest co-operation of children, who by wear and tear do their best to reach the desired minimum, and often succeed. The doctor's theory, however, simple sets an idealistic position, with small hope parents will take it as an objective. Some of them probably are quite convinced that a good foot development can follow from a lesser number of pairs. Even from one pair of sufficiently ample size, if it could last out a year.—Windsor Star.

Something new in the co-operative line in this area has been fairly launched with occupancy of the first homes in the housing scheme undertaken by employees of Hi-Way Refineries Limited. Those sharing in the project deserve congratulations and every good wish for success. The idea of co-operating to effect savings in the construction of homes is commendable and noteworthy in itself. But the need for co-operation will not end once all the houses have been finished and occupied. To a somewhat greater degree than is the case in any residential district, this will be a continuing exercise in co-operative living. As such, it will pose a real test of co-operative principles and individual good will.—Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

Old Charlottetown and P. E. I.
 MR. FENNELLS' CAREER
 A business man prominent for many years in Charlottetown was Mr. Robert Fennell, of whom the following details are given in "Past and Present in Prince Edward Island":
 Born here in 1841, Mr. Fennell took passage in 1858 on the ship "Prince Edward" for New Zealand. The owners of the ship were the Smith family. About forty other passengers made the trip, among them Henry Merpeth, George F. Owen and his wife, who was a sister of Hon. Daniel Davies, and some members of the Hazard family, while Dr. Boswell was ship physician.
 Mr. Fennell remained with the vessel during the full trip, which required five and a half months, and spent two years in Auckland. He next spent one and a half years in the South Sea sperm whale fisheries in order to recoup his shattered health, and then returned to Charlottetown, where he apprenticed himself with Thomas Alley to learn the carpenter's trade. After completing his time he went to the United States, where he spent two years. Returning to Charlottetown, he engaged in contracting and building, in which he was highly successful, having constructed some of the most prominent buildings in the city. These included Sir Louis Davies' residence, Brown block, Archdeacon Reid's residence, the Upper Prince Street Methodist church, and other large contracts.
 After continuing in this line for twenty-five years Mr. Fennell discontinued it and engaged in the hardware business with R. B. Norton, under the firm name of Norton and Fennell. Six years later they dissolved partnership and Mr. Fennell formed a business association with Mr. Charles H. Chandler in the well known establishment which still bears their joint name. At that time their store was located on the south side of Victoria Row, opposite the Post Office.

Myra Perrings in the Christian Science Monitor.
 but it is far from a Christian practice. Often this complaining does not mean much, but it is never an expression of gratitude.
 If a farmer has grain or potatoes out late in the fall and cannot get them harvested it is a matter of grave concern. Sometimes this is due to illness or some other good reason, but it may be due to the putting off habit that some have. They have adopted the rule "never do today what you can leave till tomorrow," and of course they complain about the weather.
 I am, Sir, etc.,
 W. I. GREEN
 Stanley Bridge

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The Passing Scene

By Observer
 HOW LONG?
 It seems that almost every day there is some incident that has in it the possibility of world war. The latest, and probably the most serious since the end of the Korean affair, is the imprisonment of thirteen Americans by Red China officials on what the American State Department calls "trumped-up charges" of espionage. In the past wars have been caused by less serious incidents; and it will be almost a miracle if this one allowed to pass without some sort of military action by the United States Government.
 Not since the day of the Pearl Harbour infamy has American public opinion been so enraged. In the Senate powerful voices are being raised in favour of force. One Senator has called for immediate action even if it should make global war inevitable. Senator Knowland, Republican leader, says that the Chinese mainland should be blockaded forthwith. If the President were to ask the Senate for a declaration of war against Red China tomorrow, it seems certain that he would have the document on his desk before nightfall.
 The heads of the armed forces are in a mood of anger and deep humiliation. There is reason to believe that they were less than enthusiastic about the Korean Armistice in the first place; this most recent incident will confirm their fears that the cease fire was a military and political blunder. General VanFleet, former Commander-in-chief of Pacific forces, now retired, said only yesterday that, since the Communists have violated the truce agreement on numerous occasions, the war should be reopened and carried on to a successful conclusion. All of these circumstances add up to a very grave situation and almost anything can be expected, unless the Communists release the thirteen prisoners; there is very little likelihood of their doing that. Fortunately, if that is the right word to use here—President Eisenhower, who has the last word to say for peace or war, and his Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, are determined to avoid military action, if that be possible.
 The reason for their stand is, of course, obvious. If war with Red China could be kept localized, it is safe to say that it would have broken out long ago. Perhaps it could; no one knows for certain that Soviet Russia would come to China's aid. Indeed, some international experts are of the opinion that the Russians would like nothing better than to see Red China bombed into impotence. This theory is based on the belief that Mao and Chou are far too arrogant and potentially dangerous for Russia's own designs in Asia. That, however, is a mere speculation; there is no way of being sure that it has merit.
 President Eisenhower's thinking, apparently, is based on the belief that war with Communist China would mean war with the whole Communist world, the indiscriminate use of atomic weapons, and probably an issue of ruin for all countries involved. But neither President Eisenhower nor anyone else can commit the American people to one humiliation after another at the hands of the Chinese Communists. There comes a time when a nation in distress, like an individual in distress, begins to ask: "How long?" If the Communist powers have made up their minds that they can perpetrate outrage after outrage with impunity, because the United States and other free nations are fearful of what atomic war might do, will they stop at anything?
 It is abundantly clear by now that neither their given word nor their signature is of the slightest value. Does it mean therefore, that there is no point at which the United States will demand retribution, and not only demand it but enforce it? We may be sure that that question.

No citizen of any free nation, who is in his right mind, would like to see war with Red China or with any other country; but, on the other hand, no one in his right mind can be permanently tolerant of a situation where fear of what might happen is permitted to blind his eyes to what is already happening. One reality that at the moment is unmistakable is that the Chinese Communists are counting on fear to keep the West from striking back, whatever the provocation.
 President Eisenhower has shown himself to be resourceful in war as well as in peace. He may yet find a way to avert war with the Chinese Communists without allowing the thirteen Americans to languish and perish in Communist prisons. But it would be unwise for anyone to presume that war is out of the question.

The Age Old Story
 Know therefore that the Lord thy God, he is God, the faithful God, which keepeth covenant and mercy with them that love him and keep his commandments to a thousand generations.

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