

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. President and Associate Editor, Ian A. Burnett. Associate Editor, Frank Walker. CIRCULATION "Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew" "The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink". CHARLOTTETOWN, MONDAY, FEB. 23, 1953

Musical Festival

Once more entries are coming in for the annual festival of music, the eighth sponsored by the Prince Edward Island Musical Festival Association. The remarkable growth in interest and improvement in quality of entries over the years must be a matter of great satisfaction to those who devote so much time and effort to the success of the Festival.

A generation ago it was freely predicted that with the development of "canned" music and entertainment popular participation in the arts would dwindle and we would become altogether dependent upon a very small number of professionals to supply entertainment and inspiration. That such predictions have proved erroneous is due in no small measure to such groups as the Musical Festival Association and the Little Theatre which have kept alive and stimulated to a higher pitch popular participation in the musical and dramatic arts.

Amateur and professional music act as mutual supports to one another. The amateur is inspired to emulate the technical perfection of the professional and the discriminating audience provided by popular participation in music in turn stimulates the professional to give top flight performance.

Experience Wasted

In the judgment of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, compulsory retirement at 65 is an unsatisfactory answer to the problem of employment of workers of that age or over. Enforced retirement at a given age, the CMA Executive Council finds, is not good either from the standpoint of the employee or of the nation.

To set an arbitrary age is frequently to discard that very quality of experience without which no endeavor can prosper in the fullest sense. People are only as old as they feel, and at this moment there are thousands of experienced workers at 65 and over only waiting for a chance to prove that age hasn't erased their usefulness in business productivity.

Bevan And Nehru

A very dangerous demagogue is Mr. Aneurin Bevan. Speaking last week in the British Parliament he said: "I believe it is necessary that there should be a realignment of the forces of the world, that there should emerge a third bloc of nations holding the world balance of power and compelling the two giants (the United Nations and Russia) to listen to what they have to say."

Commenting on this statement the Ottawa Journal recalls that the United States emerged from World War II to make free gifts of billions to devastated European nations, to aid in recovery. And since World War II the United States has seized no territories, subjugated no peoples, inspired no attacks on other nations, committed no crimes against humanity.

Russia came out of World War II with vast areas added to its empire, has since subjugated other peoples, has inspired attacks on other nations, has, in blood purges at home and within her satellite domain, done terrible violence to humanity. Yet Mr. Bevan links the Soviet Union and the United States together; says that weaker nations must be protected from both! What sort of intelligence is this?

Aneurin Bevan, a rebel within his own party, is not the responsible head of a state. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, is head of a great state. What to be thought, therefore, of this famous and

responsible leader of India following Aneurin Bevan to preach roughly the same belief? Nehru said that the idea of a "third bloc or third force" frightened or embarrassed people, but he would urge "a third area of nations" who "wish to work for peace and do not want to align themselves with any bloc."

Nehru did not explain what would happen to this "third area of nations" in the event of any one of them or all of them being attacked. Nor did he say what this "third area of nations", presumably acting on their own, would mean to UN.

"None of us in this part of the globe has the right to expect that India will see the world's problems exactly as we see them," says our Ottawa contemporary. "What we have a right to expect is that a great world statesman like Nehru should have more knowledge of realities and more fairness than are implied by his suggestion that peoples who want peace should cut themselves away from the United States as well as from Russia—that these 'two giants' are equally perilous to peace."

Radar Eye Improvement

Great Britain, which led the world in the development of radar, has now gone a stage further and given the radar eye remote vision—with a device known as the Radar Link, which makes it possible for an operator to watch a radar picture of an area of sea, land or sky on a screen erected miles away from the actual radar scanning device.

Its designers, according to the British Aircraft Society, expect the Radar Link to have great uses in military and civil aviation. In the past, operators have had to work near the scanner, and the best position for the scanner has by no means always coincided with where the operators wanted to be. Now the scanner can be located in the position for producing the best radar picture, and then linked up with the most convenient site for the operators.

This means that coastal radar chains can be linked to central operation rooms, or a group of air defence systems built round a central control point—doing away with "filter" rooms where information telephoned from dispersed stations has to be collated before a complete picture is presented. Information from one station can also be presented at several different points.

EDITORIAL NOTES

West Germany's voluntary restitution to the Jews is without parallel in history. Conquering nations have frequently imposed such levies but a voluntary one is unique.

The School Board's census of preschool-age children will be worse than useless unless parents co-operate to provide information. The need for additional accommodation next term and subsequently is great but the question is how great.

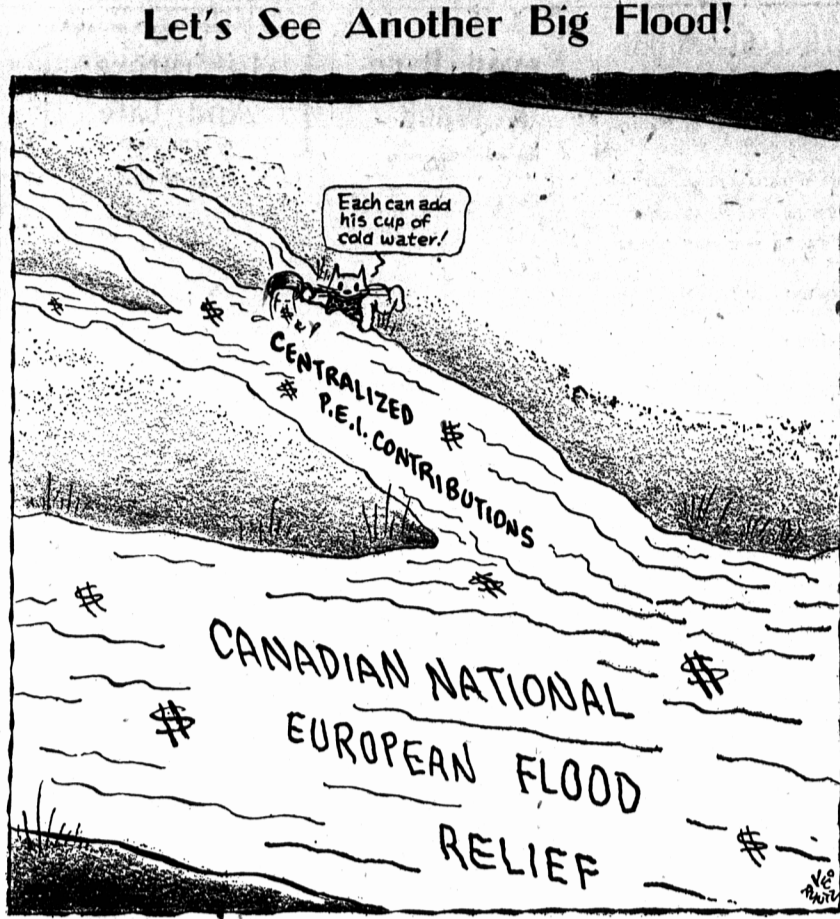
It is curious, to say the least, that poachers should so often be protected by the very sportsmen whose fish and game they are annihilating. The old idea dies hard that game is somehow a public right unjustly made private property. It never was so in this country but the traditional attitude still exists.

The organization of a Maritime police school through the efforts of the Maritime Chief Constables' Association is a very useful development. It is to be expected that the benefits of professional training will be available to far more policemen than when it was necessary to go to Ottawa or other points for training.

It seems that Federal officials were merely following the lead of Provincial ones in their now-abandoned attempt to buy at less than the price charged the general public. An essential to the success of such a scheme is secrecy. Discrimination which the public learns about does not last very long.

Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec are the four sugar-beet-growing provinces in Canada. Together, they produced beets enough to make 297,000,000 pounds of sugar, of which, in 1952, Alberta produced 141,000,000 pounds; Ontario, 96.5 million pounds; Manitoba, 36 million pounds, and Quebec, 24 million pounds.

John Keats, English poet, died this date 1821. He turned from medicine to literature, probably because he could not help himself. He was a close student of Shakespeare's sonnets and plays but his death at the age of 26 makes it merely speculation that he might have become as great a dramatist as he was a poet. His Hyperion, The Eye of St. Agnes, La Belle Dame sans Merci and other poems contain some of the greatest poetry in the English language.



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.

FINE REPRESENTATIVES

Sir, — Would you please grant me a small amount of space in your paper to tell all the good people of the Island how much I enjoyed the visit from the boys who represented you in the High School during the past week. I am sure I speak the thought of every Saskatchewan when I say that it was a privilege to have had the great pleasure of meeting your boys, who in every sense of the word proved such worthy ambassadors of Prince Edward Island. They did not win any championships, but they did win something else that in my humble opinion is worth all the championships ever given, and that was to endear themselves in the thoughts and minds of all Saskatchewanians. As a result we in the western city have the warmest of places in our hearts for Brewer Auld and his team mates. If all Islanders are as fine in every respect as these boys who came to our city, then Prince Edward Island must be a wonderful place.

To Brewer and his team mates I say — it was grand having you here — please come back again. I am, Sir, etc., W. TURNBULL, Saskatoon, Sask.

FARM PROSPERITY

Sir, — In your editorial (Mr. Gardiner at Victoria), I see the following thought-provoking references duly credited to the Agriculture Minister: "During the six years since the war we have produced on an average 114,000,000 bushels of wheat more per annum than in the six years before the war..."; also, "the average annual total (gross farm income) for the last six years is \$2,300,000,000 and for the previous period \$800,000,000, or about four times as much."

I am inclined to take my stand with your cartoonist's version of the average farmer's reception of the above "So Rosy" generalization — conveniently overlooking the thorns of increased freight rates, labor costs, etc. No word, apparently, was mentioned concerning the higher prices for everything the farmer must buy, to continue in operation. Moreover, surely it is time we got away from us-

The Poet's Corner

WRITTEN IN LONDON, 1802

O friend! I know not which way I must look For comfort, being, as I am, oppressed. To think that now our life is only dressed For show; mean handy-work of craftsman, cook, Or groom! — We must run glittering like a brook In the open sunshine, or we are unblest; The wealthiest man among us is the best; No grandeur now in nature or in book Delights us. Rapine, avarice, expense, This is idolatry; and these we adore; Plain living and high thinking are no more; The homely beauty of the good old cause Is gone; our peace, our fearful innocence, And pure religion breathing household laws.

The Age-Old Story

This I say then, Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh.

ing the depth of the Depression Years as an appropriate base-period, against which to measure farm prosperity? In this latter connection, I recall the dismal fact put onto the record by the organized farmers, and indicating that "for the ten years 1930-39, the average annual cash income of the Canadian farmer was less than \$400" (President Hannam, C.F.A., Ottawa).

Certainly, if we are to give a square deal even to those heart-breaking years (1930-39), it deserves to be remembered that while dollars were few and far between in those days, they were real dollars, rather than the thin 32-cent "dollars" of the present hour. This monetary contrast reminds me of an adage about "sending a boy to do a man's work."

As we get fewer farms and farmers, and more off-the-farm workers, I wouldn't be surprised if rural Canadians become more vital to the nation's social and economic welfare than ever before? I'd like to see them get their proper slice of the national income.

I am, Sir, etc., SQUARE DEAL

MONEY TALKS

Sir, — I remember the first money I earned at tramping straw on a barn loft. It was paid to me in seven new five cent pieces. I shut my fist upon it and ran a mile home to show my mother. I have never been so rich since. That money talked to me. It said "Work hard and save your money and you will be able to get everything you want. You can go where you wish and do what you like." With money I say opening up before me a life of great liberty.

Money talks with a loud, clear voice, a voice often louder than the voice of honesty. Does money talk? Ask the man who sees a chance to make a lot of easy money. Why not? Respectable men are doing it all the time. A young man whom I knew, a clerk in the warden's office, was playing the horses, sure he was going to win, sure he would be able to buy back what he had taken from the public funds, but the time of reckoning came, and he lost his job and his reputation. That is an old story. Many a promising young man has listened to the deceitful voice of money and been persuaded to take risks.

We must learn to talk down to money, from a place of control. Money then becomes a splendid servant, a fine companion and friend. A lawyer in this province said to a young man who was all ready to enter P. W. C. but had no money, "I will see you through college. Pay me when you can." That young man became a successful teacher. He married and today his children are filling important positions, one a minister of the gospel, the other a medical doctor, and they will go on talking for generations.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

SETTLERS' PRIVATIONS

From a letter appearing in the Royal Gazette, Aug. 21, 1832: "The emigrant, on embarking in Europe for Prince Edward Island, consoles himself for the loss of his country and relatives with the expectation of obtaining a comfortable subsistence for himself and family, and ultimately arriving at independence. On his arrival he finds no means of support, the country being destitute of all manufacturing establishments—immense tracts of forest present themselves to his view in all directions, which it would be vain for him to attempt to explore, or find one spot better adapted to his circumstances than another."

"Take land, however, he must, and raise bread for his family, or let them starve in a foreign land; he has no alternative. He then inquires how he can obtain a farm, and is informed that the land is held by proprietors, in large tracts of 20,000 acres each; apply to their agents, and they will recommend you the land to an agent, and is told the terms on which he lets the land to settlers, viz: one shilling sterling per acre, annually. The poor man has no other recourse, for if he goes the whole round of agents, the terms are not more favorable—he may as well comply at once—and he now locates himself in the woods, builds a cabin, clears a part of his land, and prepares it for the crop; and all this under the disadvantages inseparably attendant on the new settler, entirely destitute of knowledge and mode by which the forest is reclaimed."

"After surmounting great difficulties, and innumerable privations, he succeeds in obtaining from the soil barely sufficient for the demands of his cabin, but nothing to spare to the landlord in liquidation of his claims for rent. In spite of his greatest exertions, he sees an accumulation of arrears growing, year after year, threatening to involve him and his family in ruin—and should he realize, by the sale of his stock, the amount in arrear or part thereof, in current money of this Island (the can get nothing else), and tender the same to the agent, it is objected to, as not being a legal tender, and if taken at all, 20 per cent is exacted upon it, to make it equal to British money. He at last loses all hope of ever arriving at independence, and finds that his golden dreams are never likely to be realized."

"It is now he begins to reflect seriously on his condition; he looks abroad upon his neighbours and everywhere a melancholy view presents itself. The squatter, the leaseholder, and the purchaser, none knowing the day that a new claimant may not spring up, and demand of the squatter a bond on his labour; of the leaseholder, a new obligation and a higher rent; and of the purchaser, his farm, with the improvements produced by many years of industry, or in case he comes to terms, he must pay the second time, perhaps five times the amount of what he paid for it in a wilderness state. . . .

"To relieve us from this state of degradation, something must be done; and I beg leave to inform you that a meeting of the inhabitants of Cavendish, New Glasgow and Rustico was lately held at Rustico Ferry (Mr. William Craswell in the chair) for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to cause a Court of Escheat to be established, at which meeting a few resolutions were proposed and agreed to (with one dissenting voice) by an assemblage of upwards of 200 settlers."

Delaware, first of the original 13 states of the United States, has an area of only 2,057 square miles. W. I. GREEN, Stanley Bridge.

Notes By The Way

The outside world cannot afford to look on passively while the problem of the German refugees continues to fester. The situation has serious political implications, for it is among frustrated and deteriorating humanity that the indoctrinators of neo-Nazism and political extremism of all kinds find their adherents. — Manchester Guardian.

We keep wondering what's in store for the weather situation in March-January having been exceptionally mild and February to date filled with high winds that carried away the ice in the river within a week after its late freezing. With all these forecasts would it be too much to hope for an early spring? — (Brockville Recorder and Times).

The North Pole has been reached and crossed so many times that all the fun has gone out of it. However, the National Geographic Society reminds us that no one has ever gone underneath it in a submarine. Sir George Hubert Wilkins tried it in 1932 and failed. There's an idea for some red-blooded adventurer that wants to write something almost completely useless. — (Ornwall Standard-Freeholder).

There is a profound distinction between being "well dressed" and expensively dressed, but unfortunately the exorbitant price of men's clothing tends to erase this distinction. The term "well dressed" is sufficiently vague enough to bear a multitude of meanings. The confusion resulting is unfortunate and certainly does a disservice to the gentlemen chosen for the dubious honor of being "well dressed". For us it is still a matter of making most of what you wear, not wearing most of what you make. — (St. Thomas Times-Journal).

A new twist has been given to the "flying saucer" controversy by an English researcher's discovery that the saucers make their appearance as early as 1290. In that year, according to an ancient manuscript, "a round, flat, silver object like a discus" flew over Byland Abbey in Yorkshire, "exciting terror among the brethren." How up-to-the-minute that sounds! — (Edmonton Journal).

Notwithstanding the immense volume of passenger traffic carried by aircraft operating on the Atlantic routes, the ocean liners in this service in 1952 had no reason for misgiving that the former were skimming the cream from the trade. The passenger traffic by sea was the heaviest in 20 years. The number carried eastbound and westbound by ships during 1952 was about 690,000, exceeding the total in the previous year by 115,000. — (St. John's Telegram).

Shyness in a child may be attractive and even refreshing in a day and age when children very often are too bold. But shyness can be carried to extreme. The quiet survey of new acquaintances by a youngster is not serious but if a child shrinks from adults and other children, the matter should receive attention. He may be suffering from a sense of insecurity in his parents' affection, or he may possibly have some impairment of sight or hearing. — (Kitchener-Waterloo Record).

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