

THE GUARDIAN

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CIRCULATION "Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew" "The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1953

Lobster Fishermen's Loans

The announcement that the Federal and Provincial Governments have adopted a plan to extend joint interest-free loans to fisherman who suffered serious losses early in the summer will be generally welcomed.

The undertaking of the Federal Government to advance 75 per cent of the amount to the Provincial Government's 25 per cent shows a proper appreciation of relative financial resources and possibly of the relative proximity of elections.

As of next month Government insurance will be available to fishermen on their boats and gear so that if all take advantage of it losses will in future be limited to a reasonable proportion of the individual fisherman's investment and can be treated as a normal cost of fishing operations.

Coal Still Needed

The Population Reference Bureau of the United States reports that U. S. mining fields, forests and water resources are at a "suicidal rate". That country's natural resources are being drained away at an alarming pace as the population increases at the rate of 300 persons an hour.

The bureau making the report in question, is a private study organization. Science will have to find ways, it says, to tap the vast reservoir of minerals far below the earth's surface and in the oceans.

It adds that the United States is now "touching the bottom of the barrel," in copper resources and that zinc does not really equal the demand.

"In considering this report," says the Sydney Post-Record, "it seems plain enough that there are no grounds based on the facts of the case to be pessimistic about the future of the Cape Breton coal industry."

Aid Without Obligation

The action of Syngman Rhee in contriving the escape of North Korean prisoners and thereby postponing an armistice which all his allies wanted illustrates one deficiency in the United Nations Charter.

It is fashionable in histories past and present to blame the world's troubles on the lust for power and the machinations of the big nations, says the Hamilton Spectator; and yet it is notable that in the U. N. Assembly and the World Court, in both of which the small powers are in the majority and there is no veto, the non-Communist big powers have bowed to the will of the majority—even when they found it against their interests—much more readily than have the small.

Mr. Rhee's international irresponsibility

is the result of a type of intense nationalism which tends to blaze up in small countries which have newly gained or regained their sovereignty. It is not a new phenomenon; the turbulent history of the Balkans, as one example, is filled with similar fevers.

Warning Re Hitchhikers

An urgent warning that vacationing motorists avoid picking up hitchhikers in Canada or the United States, has been sounded by C. R. Hoggood, Secretary-Treasurer of the Maritime Automobile Association.

Many hitchhikers plead poverty or necessity, but anyone who actually needs transportation can get help from welfare organizations. As for men in uniform, they are prohibited, by regulations, from seeking a lift, except at certain service camps where established "Pickup stations" are maintained for that purpose.

The motor club official quoted FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover, in this stern warning: "Unfortunately, there is no way to distinguish dangerous criminals by their looks and there is no such thing as a 'criminal type.'"

Mr. Hoggood also pointed out that in some Provinces and States the owner of the car is liable for damages in the case of accident involving passengers. This means if a hitchhiker is injured he can proceed to bring suit against the motorist.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A New Brunswick craftsman is turning out wooden potato replicas for the use of inspectors and potato men and to show farmers how to select tubers for exhibition.

James Abbott McNeill Whistler, American painter, lithographer and etcher, died this date 1903. He went to West Point but decided to become an artist rather than a soldier.

According to the Farm Credit Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, farmers' financial interest in approximately 10,000 marketing and purchasing associations registered with the Administration, totalled \$1,298,431,000 for the year 1950, or 13.1 per cent more than in 1949.

Boy Scout camps are now the order of the day. The late Lord Tweedsmuir, G.C.M.G., C.H. P.C. (John Buchan) former Governor General of Canada had this to say about the Boy Scout Movement: "I think the Boy Scouts almost the most hopeful movement of our time."

London (CP)—Britain plans to build the world's first atomic power station alongside the ministry of supply atomic energy establishment at Windscale, Sellafield, in Cumberland. Expected output of the plant is around 50,000,000 watts.

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.

CIVIC AFFAIRS

Sir,—The City Council is to be commended for adopting and carrying out such an extensive program of street and sidewalk improvements. The paying for these necessary new streets and sidewalks will not be an easy task for us taxpayers, but is part of the penalty we now must pay for having had former Councilors who lacked the courage to carry out their duty if it involved the unpleasant and unpopular task of raising the tax rate.

Citizens, however, will not accept without protest the action taken by the Council at its last meeting in this regard. There is no justification whatever for spending \$1,200 of the taxpayers' money to provide hard surfacing on both sides of Kent Street for part of the block between Hillsboro and Weymouth Streets.

It is this sort of expenditure that is to go on over the heads of the Street Committee, who are charged with the supervision of such work. What on earth is the use of having such a Committee, and having it spend long hours drawing up plans and budgets which are never to be done, and for the benefit of citizens generally, yet which we are told can't be done because no money is available.

I am Sir, etc. TAXPAYER

Old Charlottetown

From The Examiner, July 4, 1953. "At the late meeting of the Executive Council, W. C. DesBrisay, Esq., was appointed Provincial Auditor and Clerk of the Executive Council, and Mr. Arthur Newbery was appointed Assistant Provincial Secretary-Treasurer."

We learn that the Board of Education have appointed Mr. John S. Murray, son of Rev. Dr. Murray, Inspector of Schools for Prince and Part of Queen's County, and Mr. Peter Curran, formerly Principal of St. Patrick's School, Inspector for King's and part of Queen's County.

Very good attendance at the market. Sales were lively at the following prices: Beef (small) per lb. from 6 to 12 cents; do. (big) from 5 to 8 cents; mutton, from 3 to 10 cents; veal, from 3 to 8 cents per lb.; lamb, per lb. from 5 to 10 cents; butter (fresh) 14 to 16 cents; do. (old) from 12 to 13 cents; potatoes, 10 to 15 cents; 40 cents; clover, 32 cents; oats, from 34 to 36 cents; eggs, from 9 to 11 cents per doz.; hay, from 35 to 40 cents; strawberries (per qt.) 8 to 11 cents.

The Ocean Steamship Company of Prince Edward Island, Peake Bros. & Co. managers, announce their first autumn sailing, Aug. 20, from Liverpool to Charlottetown, of the first class iron screw steamship "Prince Edward", 1,364 tons register, Robert Fraser, commander, carrying freight at through rates from London and Glasgow, delivered by Charlottetown, Georgetown, Summerside, Alberton, Souris, Pictou and Shediac.

"Robert" Mutch, Esq., Gallas Point, this week sold Blake Bros. of Charlottetown Meat Market, \$800 worth of pasture fed stock. No farmer on the Island could make so large a sale, and have the stock on hand which Mr. Mutch still has. The purchase included sixteen steers and seventy lambs.

"At an examination held during the week in this city by the Commissioners appointed by the Dominion Government to enquire into the efficiency of the officials in the Internal Revenue Department, John Andrew McDonald, Esq., and J. A. Nash, Esq., passed very creditably. Mr. McDonald will, we understand, receive \$400 in addition to his salary and Mr. Nash \$200."

The Age Old Story

Now if Christ be preached that he rose from the dead, how say some among you that there is no resurrection of the dead? . . . But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the firstfruits of them that slept. For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. . . . For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory.

THE SHELL

And then I pressed the shell Close to my ear. And listened well. And straightway like a bell Came low and clear The slow, sad murmur of far distant seas. Whipped by an icy breeze Upon a shore Wind-swept and desolate. It was a sunless strand that never bore The footprints of a man, Nor felt the weight Since time began Of any human quality or stir. Save what the dreary winds and waves incur. And in the hush of waters was the sound Of pebbles rolling round, Forever rolling with a hollow sound. And bubbling sea-weeds as the waters go Swish to and fro Their long, cold tentacles of slimy gray. There was no day. Nor ever came a night Settling the stars alight To wonder at the moon: 'Twas twilight only and the frightened crows, Smitten to whimpers, of the dreary wind. And waves that journeyed blind— And then I loosed my ear—oh, it To hear a cart go jolting down the street!

—James Stephens

The Neighbors



"I'll have lots of memories of this school, Betty. Walking with you to the cafeteria—walking with you to the hamburger stand."

Bypassing The Maritimes

(Richard J. Needham in the Toronto Globe and Mail)

At the time of Confederation, the three Maritime Provinces had approximately one-fifth of Canada's population—770,000 out of 3.7 million, according to the 1871 census. Today, they have only one-eleventh of Canada's population. From 1871 to 1901, factors have roughly four times as many Canadians today as there were at Confederation, there are fewer than twice as many Maritimers as there were then.

This cannot be ascribed either to a low birth rate or to a high death rate. Two factors have brought it about—firstly, the failure of the Maritimes, at any time since their settlement, to obtain any substantial number of immigrants; and secondly, the exodus of Maritimers in Central Canada and the United States, which has been going on for something like a century.

Despite a relatively high birth rate, the Maritime population increased only 1.1 per cent from 1881 to 1891, only 1.5 per cent from 1891 to 1901, and only 4.9 per cent from 1901 to 1911, and only 6.6 per cent from 1911 to 1921. During the ten years ending in 1931, it increased just .9 per cent. The exodus has slowed down over the last twenty years, with a population increase of 12 per cent in 1931-41, and one of 11 per cent in 1941-51. But a great deal of this—certainly, the whole increase during the 1930's—must be taken to represent depressed conditions everywhere else, rather than improved ones in the Maritimes.

For a number of reasons—chiefly, the world change-over from sailing ships built of wood to steamships built of metal—the Maritime economy started to slide downhill during the 1860's. By 1881, no fewer than 100,000 Maritimers were resident in the United States. Today, it is said that there are more Maritimers in that country than there are in the Maritimes themselves. This is easy to believe when one reads Maritime newspapers. People who live in that part of Canada almost invariably turn out to have sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, in the United States, particularly in New York State and New England. Throughout this period, Maritimers have also been moving to Central Canada and the West. If, by some magic, everybody of Maritime blood could be spirited home, that area would have a population possibly as large as Ontario's. But what

Other parts of Canada have suffered from this situation. Ontario lost blood at the end of the last century, with Toronto little bigger in 1901 than it had been in 1891. Halfway through the decade of empty houses. But the great immigration wave which preceded the First World War served as a transfusion, settling the West and revitalizing Central Canada at one and the same time.

That wave of immigration barely touched the Maritimes. Neither did the one which followed the First World War. And neither did the one which followed the Second World War. Of the 194,391 immigrants who entered Canada during 1951, for example, only 3,669 went to the Maritimes; and of the 164,498 who entered Canada during 1952, only 4,028. They didn't go to the Maritimes for the same reason that a lot of Maritimers don't stay there—lack of opportunity, caused by development, especially industrial development.

This bypassing of the Maritimes by successive waves of immigrants has made the area quite perceptibly different from, for instance, the Toronto area. Scanning the telephone directories of Maritime cities, one is struck by the absence of "foreign" names. There are some German ones, that go back for well over a century; and in New Brunswick a good many French. But Anglo-Saxon ones predominate, and in Nova Scotia particularly, ones that hark back to the Scottish Highlands and Lowlands. The Mac's and Mc's have their own section in the Halifax phone book, occupying eight full pages out of 130. In the Sydney section of the Cape Breton phone book, they have seven full pages out of thirty-four.

These facts may explain why Mr. Youstuf Karsh, who has made one or two critical remarks about the Maritimes, found so hardly in consequence. Had he been named Smith, or better still, McTavish, he might have got away with it. But having the name he has, and the ancestry he has, he was asking for trouble. That is plain to say that Maritimers are intolerant, but that they have never had the same melting-pot experience as other parts of Canada. There may be some advantages in that, but there are also great disadvantages. New blood, as we in Toronto have found out over the last eight years, can do wonderful things for a city, a province, or a nation.

Never getting that new blood (at least, not in any useful quantity) and at the same time seeing so much of their own blood run out, the Maritimes have been far outstripped in population by the Central Provinces. Now, the West is moving ahead of them. There are probably as many people in British Columbia today as there are in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; and there will soon be as many in Alberta.

If the Maritimes are going to regain the important position they once held in the nation's life—not least, its political life—they must attract more people, particularly immigrants; since the rest of Canada is none too well populated. Under what circumstances would newcomers from Britain and Western Europe settle in the Maritimes?

To answer that question, it is only necessary to point out the circumstances which have caused the great mass of Canada's post-

Notes By The Way

American profanity was in use 800 years ago, says a professor. It's about time we all swear off. —Sudbury Star.

Growing fish and rice simultaneously on the same ground is a refinement long practised in the Far East, but recent in Africa. To the development of the valuable source of food there is one great obstacle. Over much of Africa there is ample land, but a great lack of water. An acre of water needs a great deal of rain to keep going and rainfall in Africa is very ill distributed. —Manchester Guardian.

New teaching methods, with an emphasis on professional and technical training, are to be tested in Bolivia at a "Pilot School" recently opened at La Paz, the Bolivian capital, with the co-operation of a Unesco technical assistance mission. Facilities of the school, a laboratory in education, are being made available to students of the Higher Teachers' Training College at La Paz. Technical directors of the institute are Dr. Omar Albaracain and Dr. Roberto Velasco of the Unesco mission. —Toronto Daily Times.

It has long been a complaint, in which residents combine with tourists, that there are few places in Ontario where the table, the service and the appointments are such as to inspire an uncontrollable desire to visit. Having wonderful times wish you were here! It is also a matter of regret that few restaurants strive to win celebrity for specialized dishes. In this age of specialization Ontario's restaurants on the whole have attained a reputation for general dining, but they maintain with tiresome consistency. —Toronto Telegram.

Confederation has been imperilled again. And, as any Halifaxian would tell it on Barrington Street, or any Saint John man put it on Dock Street, no wonder! Current Affairs, fortnightly publication of the national defence department, devoting its entire print of June fifteen to an article on "Canada and Sea Trade," has in its mention of Saint John or Halifax, New York is in the piece, and London in Liverpool, and Hamburg and Rotterdam and Hamburg and Montreal is mentioned. Halifax and Saint John, our two Atlantic seaports, not a word! We wait for The Chronicle-Herald to come with at least a page of ringing vindications of Halifax, quoting Joe Howe and perhaps Angus Macdonald and movingly calling for the resignation of Brooke Claxton; and almost we can hear the click of dozens of typewriters in the Canterbury Street office of The Telegraph-Journal typing out Bliss Carmen's "The Ships of Saint John" and quoting too the lyrical prophecies of the late great William Fugusley that Saint John must become inevitably the "Liverpool of America." —Ottawa Journal.

Fireflies are sparkling in the summer air these evenings. Whether you call them glow-worms, lightning-bugs, European or Siberian beetles, Lampyris noctiluca, or some other name, it does not much matter. The uninitiated refer to them as fireflies and that is usually good enough for most people. Around Windsor the fireflies have been leaping and flying around by scores during the recent hot weather. They seem to know enough to get in cool spots, too, because they are usually around

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