

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. CIRCULATION Total City Zone 3,763 Retail Trading Zone 8,457 All Others 13,946 Total Net Paid 13,946

Tribulations Of Tito

Policy-makers in the Kremlin, highly satisfied with the trouble they have created for the Western Powers in Korea and elsewhere in Asia, are now reported to be seeking ways and means of touching off another powder keg in Europe.

Armies of these three Soviet satellite countries are estimated to number some 660,000 men. Moreover, six Russian divisions are presently stationed in Rumania and Bulgaria.

The situation presently developing in the Balkans poses the most serious policy decisions for the Western powers. A Soviet-dominated Yugoslavia would be a much more serious menace to the security of the Mediterranean and the Middle East than the nationalist-minded communist regime of Marshal Tito.

It is easy at the moment for most of us to dismiss the tribulations of Tito as having no significance for Canada. The fact of the matter is that those tribulations may become our own in the near future.

Despotism Curbed

Abuse of executive powers has been restrained in at least one instance by a decision of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court. Provincial fruit inspectors were ordered to examine 10,000 barrels of apples.

The inspectors' stand in the matter would have deprived a farmer of all chance of marketing his crop had the court not intervened. It is a matter of prime importance to everyone in this age of ever increasing power in the hands of individuals and boards, that there should always be such an appeal from executive decisions which may be based on an untenable principle.

Canada's Growth

Economists have been pointing out that Canada now appears to be entering a period of industrial growth to be compared with that experienced by the United States following World War I.

An exponent of this view, Mr. W. T. G. Hackett, economic advisor of the Bank of Montreal, lately dealt with the subject in an address to a group of exporters in Chicago. He pointed out that since World War II Canadian industry has expanded at a rate faster than in any other country.

Canada is, of course, heavily dependent on foreign trade. This country is, in fact, the third largest exporter, though ranking 28th in population, with more than 30 per cent of national income coming from exports of goods and services.

As a natural consequence Canada is a heavy importer normally taking goods and services from the rest of the world about equal in value to our exports, though this year when final figures are tabulated

Canada will have imported a little more than she exported.

Mr. Hackett pointed out that Canada and the U. S. are each other's best customers, and that U. S. investments in Canada amount to over \$6 billion, roughly 20 per cent of the total capital investment in Canadian industry.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The first English Parliament sat this date 1269.

Records are made to be broken, and the late use of Charlottetown harbour is no exception.

When the human system becomes saturated with alcohol only "shako" will provide the necessary kick or stimulant to satisfy the craving of the drinker.

Pity the plight of the English whose austerity ration of eggs has been further depleted by the spread of fowl pest, traced to the use of unboiled swill from an American air base.

The evil of the Packers strike is still making its presence felt in the decrease of both imports and exports to and from the Province. In addition, the tourist hotel proprietors have had to suffer considerable reduction in their patronage due to the railway strike.

Tomorrow officers and men of the P. E. I. Regiment (17th Recce) assemble here from various points in the Province to carry out regimental training.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Prince Edward Island is one of the three Provinces in which farm income was higher in 1950 than the previous year, showing the advantage of not having all our eggs in one basket.

Montreal is rapidly learning from Ottawa the technique of making words mean what you want them to mean. Not to be fazed by lack of a subway system, a proposal in the City Council is that the city sewers be uncovered and re-named canals.

The strength of the armed forces in Britain is 708,100 according to figures issued recently by Britain's Ministry of Defence. Auxiliary forces number 137,800, with just under 250,000 civilians directly employed on work for the forces.

Compulsory reduction of potato acreage in Canada is again being mooted. The idea has a beguiling appearance of simplicity but the difficulties of putting an equitable system into practice in all Provinces are by no means small.

Britain is to release sterling balances totalling £246,000,000, as her contribution to the Colombo Plan. Releases will enable India, Pakistan and Ceylon to buy from Britain, over the next six years, much-needed capital goods and plant.

Have we fallen down on the purchase of luxuries? Not according to our investment in new autos. Canadians purchased almost twice as many new cars during the first 11 months of 1950 as they did during the corresponding period of 1949.

Of new stamps for philatelists there seems to be no ending. Three new South African postal stamps are to be introduced at an exhibition in Johannesburg.

Canada's new \$1 stamp emphasizing the nation's fisheries wealth will be released Feb. 1, and it will be dark blue—not green. Postmaster General Rinfret gave no reason for the change in the color of the stamp, except to say that it had been "considered advisable."

It has been demonstrated this Province can produce the highest grade livestock in the world. Why then hesitate to make full use of our opportunities.



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.

FARM PROBLEMS

Sir, — Farm problems overtaking the farmer during the latter part of the year, and remaining unsolved at its termination, have been automatically carried forward into the new, to harass and hinder usual farm activities and production.

For instance, and as an illustration of the thought in mind, twenty-five years ago the provincial Department of Agriculture would solicit and place on record information as to quantities of feed grain that might be available to livestock feeders who wished to buy, but did not know where to locate.

To provide an adequate feed service for livestock producers of the province may not be a legitimate function of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and it is doubtful that it is. It may not be considered a responsibility of the Federation of Agriculture, but undoubtedly it is, and although evaded, it cannot become severed.

A weekly blast over the radio depicting an unfavorable feed situation is not a service, but rather an aggravation. Passing resolutions continually at Federation gatherings, asking the Federal Government to make the freight subsidy payment on grain from Western Canada a permanent policy, is not a solution for our livestock feed problems.

Western grain is now at such a prohibitive price even after the government has paid the freight, that feeders cannot afford to import it, have it processed, feed it to livestock and anticipate making a living wage on the turnover.

No, the livestock feed problem cannot be solved over night, and it cannot be solved by passing stereotyped resolutions either at home or abroad or both. It will require profound thought, effective organization, competent action and a determination to gain an objective.

Proper organization, leading up to the instituting of an adequate livestock feed policy will require some time and effort but is an absolute necessity if this province is ever to have access to the possibility of becoming one of the greatest livestock producing areas in Canada.

I am Sir, etc. J. A. GILLIES Charlottetown.

Old Charlottetown

THE PASSAGE ACHIEVED Concluding excerpt from an account of a passage by ice-boat from Tormentine to Prince Edward Island in the early spring of 1882.

"At ten in the morning we had approached to within three miles of the Island, which could be now seen, the shores fringed with pine forests, dark and impervious, while a long red streak stretched along the coast. This arose from the colour of the soil, which is most peculiar, and we have often seen bergs, the tops covered with red dust, blown from the shores; they had a singular appearance."

"We had our renewed struggles of yesterday over blocks of ice and sharp boulders, which were heaped, if possible, in more intricate confusion. When we had neared the shore-ice, we were cheered by seeing, on an eminence in the distance, some human forms, who by gestures pointed out a favourable course to steer by over the ice. These silent directions we followed, and in another hour we had clambered over the last ridge, and were met by Philip Irving, elder brother of Arthur, who was one of the conductors of the ice-boat, mail service. He had brought down a sledge, upon which we were all glad to mount, the ice-boat being previously lifted into it."

"We had lurched at Carleton Point, which was about three and a half miles from Cape Traverse, our destination. We were thus drawn along the ice over Guy Cove, past Amherst Point; and once over the cove of the same name, we posted inland, after depositing the ice-boat, kept up, in a sheltered spot. Our passage across was thus performed in about six hours, and was considered an excellent one."

"I again crossed over the Straits the same spring, in the ice-boat. I arrived at Clarke's on a Thursday afternoon. On the following morning, at seven, we were down at the boat. Our crew which was a fresh one, was commanded by Philip Irving, whose turn it was to relieve his brother."

"I cannot refrain from taking this opportunity of most highly and justly bearing my testimony to the many, courageous deportment of the two Irvings. These brothers are both possessors of some six hundred or a thousand acres each, with comfortable farms and homesteads. But for twelve years past, they have performed the winter mail contract across the Straits for the Government, and have displayed in that dangerous service a courage, coolness, and daring well worthy of a more elevated career. The Irvings are

The Age-Old Story

He that overcometh, the same shall be clothed in white raiment.

both gentlemanly men, well informed, and superior to the same class of yeomen around them. Arthur is the more adventurous, but Philip, for cool presence of mind in a difficulty, equals his brother. I must say however of both, that they are 'chips of the same block'—it would be difficult to find a brave trait in one which is not equally displayed by the other."

"The remuneration for this service is small, nay niggardly, and reflects great disgrace upon the local Government. They only receive six pounds Island currency for each trip across; that is, from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine and back, reckoned as a single journey. This amount is about equal to four pounds sterling; but out of this they pay the crew and all expenses. For passengers, only two dollars are charged, the average number crossing being about three to four each time. Some small sum in addition is made by the carriage of parcels. The boat is a most crazy, inefficient one, and has been in use a couple of years. During the summer, Philip Irving is the commander of a very fine schooner packet, which sails from Bedouque to Shediac, New Brunswick, twice or thrice a week."

"Having harnessed to the ice-boat, we proceeded on our course, and, after about four hours' labour, reached open water. But here again a heavy wind blew, and to venture out would be impracticable. We drew up the boat upon a small berg, to see if any change would take place during the morning, hoping that the wind would go down."

"While smoking a cigar, seated on the snow, we felt a tremendous motion beneath, accompanied by a loud, cracking noise. In an instant, at Irving's command, we jumped to our feet, seized the boat by the gunwales, and ran her on an adjoining field, which we had scarcely done, before the ice, upon which we had been sitting, rent in twain, separated out, and a heavy mass toppled over, and fell into the Gulf, covering us with spray."

"This was a narrow escape to commence with. The suddenness with which the ice breaks up is a common occurrence, from sunken masses being driven up by the current below others; thus, heaving upward, the superincumbent mass receives a shock, and splits up in cracks and fissures which destroy the whole."

"The current, with a northerly influence, carried us as far up as Seacow Head, or Navigation Point, which is ten miles from Cape Traverse, from whence we had started. The tide now ebbed, and falling toward the south, we passed backward towards Carleton Point, carefully keeping on those glacial fields which were in proximity to the shore-ice."

"At Carleton Head we mounted the crest of an eminence, and lighting a pine fire in a sheltered nook, we gathered around, and patiently awaited the wind's lulling, with however but little hope, after all, of getting across that day. We had been out now nearly

YOUR POSSESSIONS The things you live with—your home, your business, your "stock in trade"—are all subject to loss through accident or circumstances beyond your control. For your own sense of security, you should learn how easily you can be protected. We will be glad of an opportunity to serve you. HYNDMAN & CO. LTD. Insurance Since 1872 Offices: CHARLOTTETOWN - SUMMERSIDE - MONTAQUE AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE

Notes By The Way In the City of Ripon in Yorkshire, a horn is blown every night at nine o'clock in the middle of the city, and this blowing of the horn each night has been going on since the days of William the Conqueror—over a thousand years ago. — John Cornell on a BBC Broadcast. A scenic highway from Niagara Glen to the Queenston power works will be realized from the big construction of Hydro at the Falls. It will be 7,000 feet long and one quarter of it will be blasted out of solid rock. Canada's side of the Niagara river certainly keeps several jumps ahead of the American in tourist attraction. Montreal Gazette: The Quebec attorney general's department is readying a crack-down on bingo games for early in 1951. It has long frowned on them, but tolerated their operations as long as they were on a small scale. Now that they've developed into big business—one weekly session in Montreal draws around 1,800 people each Tuesday—the end is in sight. And it will mean not only the end of the big ones, but also the little ones run in churches and school halls. Religious authorities are behind the move wholeheartedly. — Montreal Gazette. As some one once said, and he deserves no particular marks for having said it, there is no telling about people. Take, for instance, three recent news reports from the United States. In Detroit, a woman went to court because her husband did not speak to her on 223 days in 1950. The court, seemingly overlooking the possibility that he merely had nothing to say, granted her a divorce. Then, in the great dairy state of Wisconsin, a woman shed her male because he tried to make her use margarine instead of butter. She had agreed to take him for butter, apparently, but not for worse. In Salt Lake City, on the other hand, a woman set what must be a record of some sort. Her husband left her sitting in the car and went to get a snack. Then he forgot where he had parked the car. Thirteen hours later, with police assistance, he found it. His wife, still sitting in the car, said: "I knew he'd come back." It seems to show that the little shortcomings which will be overlooked by one man's mate may be set to another man's position. — Toronto Globe.

The Poet's Corner WINTER SONG The days are like an empty house, In cask or cupboard is no crumb To satisfy an orphan mouse, No spider spins upon her loom. No coral ribbons catch the eye, No merry masks come now to dance. Nor in the night go riding by, Forgotten figures of romance. Gay Summer with her birds is gone, The fields and the cloaks are sold; Winter, a gray and wrinkled crow, Is hunting fargots in the cold. —Betulah May J. P. MacPherson & Son Men's Clothing That Fits SUITS - TOPCOATS - OVERCOATS 157 QUEEN ST.

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