

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. Editor and Managing Director, 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, AUG. 3, 1953

Newfoundlanders Abandoning The Sea

In a pamphlet entitled Employment Conclusions in the Atlantic Region and issued by the Unemployment Insurance Commission, it is noted that "the fishing schooner which has been decreasing in use in Nova Scotia for some time appears to be suffering the same fate in Newfoundland. This season it is estimated that only about half the regular fleet will go to the banks, mainly because the fishermen have moved ashore to construction work."

Another extract reads: "The Newfoundland Federation of Labour states that there will be fewer men fishing in Newfoundland this year than ever before in its history. At the peak of the season last year, 10,000 men were employed, but this year it is anticipated that not more than 6,000 will be so employed. The Labrador fishing fleet has dwindled to less than a dozen schooners. However, it is reported that very few men are left unemployed as they have found employment either in woodwork or in construction work at Goose Bay and Seven Islands."

Commenting on the above excerpts, the St. John's (Newfoundland) Evening Telegram says the desertion of the industry in the past eight years, and in particular in the past three years, has been largely due to the inducements offered in other fields of labour. Uncertainty regarding the marketing of some of the products, the losses of sales in countries formerly among our best customers and falling prices have all tended to discourage the fishermen to remain in their occupation.

"As Newfoundlanders abandon the harvesting of the prolific seas washing the shores of the Province," says The Telegram, "foreigners from distant lands are increasingly crowding those waters. It surely indicates complete incapacity to evolve a fisheries policy on our part when, as Newfoundlanders seek other occupations, foreign firms find it profitable to outfit ships for long voyages in order to prosecute the fisheries within close reach of these shores. It either means that we in this country have no one capable of devising means to enable the prosecutors to earn a livelihood from what is beyond question our major natural resource, or that the attention of those in authority is so deeply involved in transforming Newfoundland into an el Dorado by the creation of secondary industries that they have neither the time nor the interest to apply their minds to the utilization of this wealth which a benign Providence has made so readily available."

Korean Aftermath

In a recent speech in Ontario, External Affairs Minister Pearson took time out from politics to hammer home a diplomatic point which is all too easily overlooked. The problems of restoring peace and unity to the unhappy land of Korea will be even more difficult than was the negotiation of the cease-fire.

It was something that needed saying, and that may need to be said again at frequent intervals, comments the Hamilton Spectator. For it is a sad characteristic of the Western world that we tend to win wars and lose the peace that follow them. We throw away the benefits of victory through a combination of carelessness, lack of interest and a burning haste to forget about war, bring the boys home and turn inward to the pleasant normalcy of our own firesides.

In Korea we have perhaps not won a war, but we have fought aggression to a standstill from which the aggressors decided to withdraw because they found that their effort no longer paid. It would be a tragedy if, after demonstrating that armed aggression is not worth the effort, we were to allow political disruption to succeed.

The temptation to wash our hands of Korea and leave it to its own devices is bound to be strong. It is an unattractive little country to whose defence we came on a point of principle, not from any deep sense of kinship; and the behaviour of President Syngman Rhee, first in postponing the armistice by freeing prisoners of war, then in compromising the truce talks by his stubborn argumentativeness, has not endeared its government to us. It is all too easy to feel that the time has come to leave the Koreans to their own devices. Un-

fortunately much more than Korea is involved. At a time when an awakening Asia is still feeling its way tentatively toward a permanent political philosophy—and when it is not wholly unsympathetic to the blandishments of Communism—it would be tragedy if we were to fail to show the principles and prove the strength of our own creed, and thus lose the partnership of a third of the world by default.

Commission Favors Fluoridation

The long delayed report of the Commission appointed by the British Government to investigate the advisability of fluoridating water supplies has been published. The British Commission of five, headed by Dr. H. H. Stones, Dean of the Dental School, University of Liverpool, carried out an investigation of the fluoridation of water supplies in the United States and Canada during the spring of 1953 and now have issued a report.

The British experts are convinced that the practice of adding fluoride to drinking water as a method of reducing tooth decay is beneficial, and they have recommended that the practice be adopted in Great Britain. As a result of their investigation in the United States the report states "among children aged 12 to 14 years there was about 60 per cent less tooth decay, and about six times as many children had permanent teeth that were free from caries (tooth decay)."

Further it is stated that studies among adults, both in England and the U. S., showed that the effects of fluoride persisted up to about 40 years of age. It is not known, it is said, whether fluoride retards the progress of existing decay, but the Commission could not find any evidence that the treated water had any adverse effect on industrial processes such as bottling, brewing, baking, laundering, and chemical manufacturing.

EDITORIAL NOTES

This is Election Day for the Armed Forces and voting will continue the rest of the week. Sqdn. Ldr. E. E. Arnett, Summerside, was a member of the four-man inter-service committee which made the arrangements for taking the Service vote.

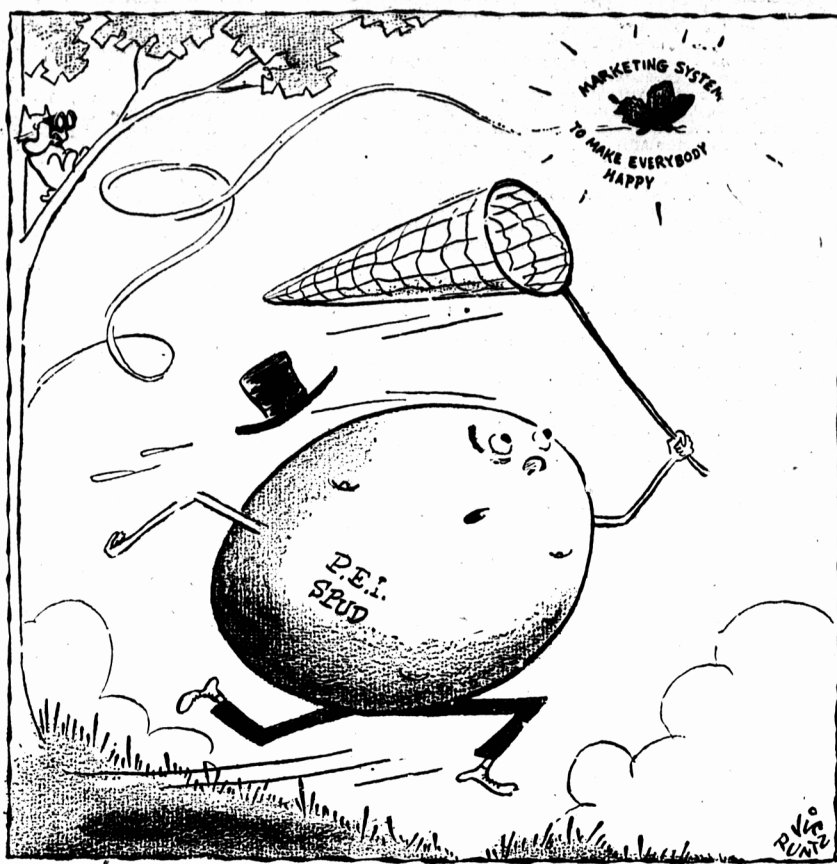
The late Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio was an isolationist, yet anything but narrow minded or small. His very strength and astuteness, however, was reason for gratitude that he did not achieve his ambition of being President. As things were, he gave the benefit of his great ability to loyally assisting the policies of President Eisenhower.

A team of nine British cadets, drawn from the Combined Cadet force and the Army Cadet force, will compete in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association prize meeting at Connaught Ranges, near Ottawa, August 9-15. Before the war the tour was an annual event. This is the second tour since the war. The team sails July 28 in the "Empress of Scotland". Their itinerary includes visits to Quebec City, Three Rivers, Montreal, Toronto, Niagara Falls and Kingston; also visits to Canadian Army camps at Valcartier, Petawawa and Barrfield.

Rupert Brooke, English poet, was born this date 1887. Son of a housemaster at Rugby School, he was bored by school and college although he took high honours in classical studies. He visited Italy and Germany in 1911 and published his first volume of poetry the same year. It was followed by a nervous breakdown from overwork. He made an extended tour in 1913, including to Canada and joined the Naval Division at the outbreak of war. He was at the defence of Antwerp and died on the way to the Dardanelles. His poetry mingles humour and beauty.

Dr. A. W. Greenwood, Director of Scotland's Poultry Research Centre of the Agricultural Research Council has left for a lecture tour of Canada. He will address the Poultry Science Association at Vancouver. Dr. Greenwood, who was born in Australia, has devoted almost his entire research career to investigations on the domestic fowl and he has won the Keith Prize of the Royal Society for his publications on the Biology of the Fowl. Awarded a Rockefeller Fellowship in 1931, he studied at the Universities of Columbia and Chicago, visiting North America again in 1946 as a member of the British mission to investigate the development of the poultry industry in Canada and the U. S. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and has served both as vice-president and member of the Council. He is a past president of the British branch of the World's Poultry Science Association.

The Chase Goes On



The Poet's Corner

THE PIONEERS

Their deeds are written on the land—those men of lowly name; Theirs was the strong and faithful hand, unskilled to grasp at fame;

Content to lead a simple life; untroubled by discontent or strife, Till Death's oblivion came. They sowed that, when they "fell on sleep," their children's children still might reap.

Unused to scenes that stir and thrill, to conquest's lurid glow, Their homely boast was strength and skill to lay the forest low; To tear the stubborn stump from earth, and burst the pine tree's mighty girth.

With strong and steady blow, Those were the foes our fathers fought, in fields by bloodless battles bought.

They rest in peace, beneath the sod their toiling hands have won; These fruitful fields, so green and broad, proclaim their work well done.

And we, who bear the lighter part, shall keep this legend in our hearts, Of these whose race is run:—"The Axe, the Bible, and the Plow, have made our nation mighty now."

And there were wives, and mothers too, brave, patient, tender, kind, Whose hands were full, whose hearts were true; though crude, perchance, in mind, To deftly whirl the droning wheel, and on the antique skiening reel.

The homespun product wind; To sew, to weave—such was their boast; and who shall say "Twas labor lost!"

Oh, dear departed, weary ones, our ancient honored dead! May reverence guard your holy bones, and love, your lowly bed;

For us, 'tis all that we can do—above the mounds to speak of you— The grateful tear to shed; Keep green the memory, and the grave; and guard the heritage you gave.

—Webster Rogers, quoted by the late Mr. Benj. Bremner in his "Tales of Abegweit".

Books Received

GREEN THUMBS (Rosecoe A. Fillmore, Ryerson, 394 pp., \$4.00). Professional gardeners will read Mr. Fillmore's book with interest and fellow nurserymen will enjoy comparing notes with the author, but it is of especial value to the amateur gardener and city dweller with a small plot of land to beautify.

Mr. Fillmore, a gardener with a lifetime of experience ranging from Western Canada to Siberia, and now head of a nursery firm in the Annapolis Valley, is a Maritimer, and the book is written with consideration for the particular soil and climatic conditions of the Maritime Provinces.

The author writes with authority on lawns, shrubs, trees and flowers—in each case describing the species, selecting hardiest varieties, and dealing with their culture and problems likely to be encountered. The amateur who wishes to try his hand at rose culture should seek more detailed advice, but otherwise the information seems most complete, and includes sections on the culture of fruits, large and small, and vegetables.

The wealth of information given makes "Green Thumbs" interesting reading, and the cross index increases its usefulness as a garden annual for reference when questions and problems arise.

Notes By The Ways

Northern Manitoba's largest uranium staking rush is now building up around George W. Hal-year, and, on the side, taught himself German. Many of the best astronomy books are written in that language.—Christian Science Monitor.

The stork didn't swoop down to visit very many Canadian homes during the depression thirties. Hence today's shortage of teenagers and those approaching the marrying ages, the shortage of stenographers, the smaller enrolments at colleges. The marriage rate is already beginning to fall. And for several years a decline in the birthrate any time now has been expected. The birthrate today is somewhere around twenty-seven per 1,000 population, only slightly below the 1947 peak of 28.6 per 1,000. And it's not likely to fall by very much—certainly, not nearly as much as the decline in marriages would indicate. The reasons: The size of Canadian families is growing. Enough people today are having a second, third, or fourth child to largely offset the effects of a decline in the number of marriages. There is a second reason. Over half the immigrants are in the age group twenty to forty years. And this age group produces ninety per cent of all births.—Financial Post.

One of the most alarming developments in science recently is the theory put forward by an American anthropologist that the Neanderthal is the name given to a race of ape-like creatures who ranged over a large part of Europe and Asia 100,000 years or so ago. The Encyclopedist, Britannica, thus describes their appearance, as reconstructed from skeletons found in caves at various places: "The normal skull of this race was long, wide, and though low, was capacious. The flattening affected the back part of the skull, so that the head must have appeared as set on a thick ball neck. The brow ridges were massive. The chin was lacking." Who knows—any day now a full fledged Neanderthal, beetle brows and all, may move in next door and want to borrow the lawn mower! —Edmonton Journal.

The total passenger movement on the world's airlines in 1952 was equivalent to transporting almost the whole of the population of Greater London or Greater New York, or about 7,000,000 persons from Montreal to Western Europe or to the valley of the Amazon. This movement was 15 per cent greater than that of 1951, a little more than two and a half times that of 1946, and 17 times that of 1937. Incidentally, the world's airlines set a new safety record in 1952, for the third successive year. One recalls a lot of crashes during 1952—many of them military, it is true—and yet the preliminary figures for airlines indicate a 1952 fatality rate one-third to one-half less than the average for 1945-48. Domestic U. S. airlines went through the last ten and a half months of the year without a single fatal accident.—Edmonton Journal.

Youth will be served, George Borrow said before the world moved into the present age. But these days youth is very often serving itself. That is as it should be, since a youth that serves itself today will serve the world significantly tomorrow. There is, for instance, fourteen-year-old Harrison Sarrafian of Dallas, Texas, who flicks a switch and studies 1,500 stars in eighty-nine constellations thrown onto his living-room ceiling. Young Harrison didn't wait for his parents to give him his "toy." He says he started studying the stars at...

The Age Old Story

And he said, The Lord came from Sinai, and rose up from Seir unto them; he shined forth from Mount Paran, he came with ten thousands of saints: from his right hand went a fiery law for them. Yea, he loved the people...

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AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE

Lord Selkirk's Arrival

When Lord Selkirk left Scotland with his emigrants for Prince Edward Island in the midsummer of 1803, his intention was to arrive by the first boat. He came in the "Dykes," which sailed a few days before the "Polly" and the "Ough-ten." They seem to have had a fair passage over, and on August 3rd found themselves, north of Cape Ray and within the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Soon they made Bird Islands, a little further on Brion or Cross Island. Early the following morning, August 4th, they saw the Madalen Islands at a distance, and towards evening came near the North Cape of Cape Breton.

Friday, Aug. 5th, the ship was becalmed off North Cape, or rather a little to the southwest of Cape St. Lawrence, where they caught plenty of fish—codfish when the vessel was stationary, and mackerel when she was moving.

Monday, the 8th August, they made Prince Edward Island at 3 a.m. at what they at first supposed was East Cape, but which proved to be the south side of the Island near Cape Bear. "The land," notes the Earl in his diary, "on Lot 62 had a forbidding appearance, the wood small and nothing but spruce and birch, scarcely a tree the size of a man's thigh, and great part of it quite young. I learnt, on arriving at Charlottetown, that all this coast had been laid waste by a great fire, thirty or forty years before."

Tuesday, the 9th August: "A favourable breeze brought us into Hillsborough Bay. On passing Point Prim, a vessel appeared lying in Orwell Bay, just at the situation pointed out for the Polly. They had sailed after us, yet it turned out as we shortly learned from the Charlottetown boat. Losing the tide we anchored off the mouth of the harbour. Major Holland, Fort Major, came on board and conducted me to the town, where we called on Governor Fanning, who asked us to remain, which we did. Dr. McAulay (Selkirk's agent) arrived a little after rather than before. The people are to land without any preparation for their reception, on an uninhabited spot. Had I been a week sooner, some kind of barracks might have been ready. The people, however, are setting about hutting themselves in wigwags."

August 10th: "I got comfortable lodging in Mr. Cambridge's new house (in Charlottetown). On arriving, as the 'Dykes' was long in getting up the harbour, I accepted the Governor's invitation to stay all night and he pressed me to remain next day, which I thoughtlessly did. This interfered considerably with business. The bonhomie's politeness is rather burdensome. He is a man of no superabundant head. The Chief Justice, Mr. Thorpe, dined with him, a

"Mr. C. Stewart went down, with Dr. McAulay to Orwell Bay to point out the situation. They had just arrived at the Polly when a message from me brought them back. Dr. McAulay had misunderstood my instructions and was proceeding to fix the position in two or three large wigwags, instead of ten or twelve smaller ones. This my arrival rectified. Dr. McAulay was anxious to be back to the ship, as two or three country people had been on board circulating ill reports of the country.

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