

THE GUARDIAN

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CHARLOTTETOWN, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1952

Introduction To Korea

For the past eight months Canadian service personnel bound for Korea have had that country and its people explained to them in a little booklet "Korea", published at the request of the Chief of General Staff, Canadian Army, by the Bureau of Current Affairs.

The Foreword by National Defence Minister Claxton explains to the Canadian soldier that the intention is to let him know something of the historical and cultural background of the Korean people whose peace and security were threatened, and that the object of the Korean campaign is to show that aggression will be resisted and therefore will provide no easy way of conquering nations one by one.

The booklet goes into the geography, population and climate of that country, so like and yet so unlike our own land. Soldiers are told that it's even more different than it looks. Sons don't shake hands with their fathers, nor smoke in their company at any age. It's the land of the fortune-teller. With intricate formulae based one year, month, week and day he will predict the most auspicious circumstances for anything from a marriage to the grave.

The Canadian serviceman's eyes are opened to the long and unified history of the Koreans (divided into "North" and "South" only by the division of American-Russian zones of occupation of 1945). He learns among many other things that 20,000,000 Koreans lived south of the 38th parallel and 8,000,000 north of it in 1945 but that since then a further 5,700,000 have fled into the already over-populated south.

The Marshall Plan

The Marshall Plan came to an end officially on June 30 after four years and three months' operation, without achieving its object of rebuilding Europe's war-torn economy. This failure means that the British, French, Italians and our other allies in western Europe are still not able to balance their trade with North America and yet maintain a civilian standard of living and a military standard of defence sufficient to hold off the internal and external threat of Communism. This imbalance of transatlantic trade diminished appreciably just after the outbreak of the Korean War, when North America was buying enormous quantities of British colonial raw materials for war stockpiling, and thereby pouring dollars into the sterling pool.

The problem has become much more serious again. Still, the Plan has not failed completely. It has helped the European countries a long way along the road back even though it has not achieved its full purpose. In fact it is estimated that an annual "investment" of four billion dollars of Marshall Aid in 1948 and again in 1949 resulted in a jump of \$30 billion in Western Europe's annual production.

Canada has indirectly been one of the greatest beneficiaries of the Marshall Plan. A total of \$1,298,000,000 in Marshall aid dollars was spent by European recipients on Canadian goods which they could not otherwise have afforded to buy. Britain alone spent \$991,020,000 here up to the end of last year. This was 38 per cent of her total allocation of Marshall aid, and the rest she spent in the U. S.

The cessation of Marshall aid, and its replacement by the U. S. Mutual Security Aid with its emphasis switching from consumer goods to military equipment, means that our exporters, especially of wheat, now face a serious threat to their markets in western Europe.

Novel Contest

The London Spectator recently invited its readers to submit character-sketches of Stalin drawn from the following imaginary works: Carlyle's "Russian Revolution", "Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Russian Empire" and Macaulay's "Essay on Communism." A few samples follow.

From Carlyle: "Lenin-loyal, Kremlin-hungry, the People's friend is no Puritan. What matters though Czarist corpses tumble towards his boots implacable? He pulls from his pocket not a revolver but a pipe; fills it, spits; whither? Into the Infinite; and now smoke-happy as the Everlasting Bonfire, he gives an Everlasting Puff." From Macaulay: "The many edifices

devoted to the pursuit of material wealth; that now greet the gaze of the astonished traveller from Muscovy to Sakhalien may be counted sufficient memorial to the man whose name is associated with this transformation. Yet there is probably not one of the myriad humble peasants, whose blood and lives purchased such wealth, who would not count the fame of Stalin too dear at the price of universal abhorrence."

And from Gibbon these gems: "As the hallowed inspirer of all enlightenment and instruction, he caused the archives of universal history and the postulates of science and art to be falsified by fabrications which disclaimed the maxims of reason and rendered powerless the vital principles of humanity, virtue and veracity."

"Stalin was sensible that mankind is governed by names; nor was he deceived in his expectation that the people would submit to slavery, provided that they were respectfully assured that they still enjoyed their freedom."

Apparently because it was difficult to sustain the adopted style for any length, the above entries failed to qualify for monetary rewards. It also appears unlikely, notes an exchange, that they will qualify for Stalin prizes by reason of their fidelity to truth.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The foot-and-mouth disease threat is reported to be at an end, but it will be a while before Canadian farmers or Americans get over the accompanying jitters.

Among the little-known casualties of World War II were the race course and cricket fields at Gibraltar. The British eliminated them to make way for a modern airfield, says the National Geographic Society.

The storming of the Bastille this date 1789 was the commencement of the French Revolution. The mob completely destroyed the old state prison and citadel of Paris which had been used for the confinement of political prisoners.

When seamen, meteorologists and oceanographers from a number of countries met in London on July 14 to discuss international cooperation in marine meteorology, Mr. K. T. McLeod, of the Canadian Meteorological Service, will represent Canada.

Canada is represented at an International Seaweed Symposium which opens today at Edinburgh University. Topics being discussed include psychology, algal chemistry, harvesting technology, utilization in industry, medicine and agriculture, and world seaweed resources.

Finance Minister Abbott has revealed that Federal indirect taxes amount to more than one and one-half times the direct income and estate taxes. In this day, however, Income Tax itself is in the nature of indirect taxation for it is collected from the employer who must recoup from the wage-earner.

Paneling and furniture in English oak have been shipped to New York as Britain's gift to the permanent headquarters of United Nations. The furniture includes tables for 34 delegates, fitted with loudspeakers and for simultaneous interpretation; delegates' armchairs and 28 chairs for use by the public and press.

Some 46 huge icebergs were sighted last week in the Strait of Belle Isle. The drift of polar ice has long been noted by Arctic explorers, says the National Geographic Society. An example cited by Commander Donald B. MacMillan concerns a pair of pants. Commander MacMillan says that a friend left his pants on the ice off Siberia in 1881 and they were found at Cape Farewell, Greenland, in 1884.

Civilized man, who relishes crabs, oysters, snails, and frogs' legs, scorns insects as food. Yet Hottentots consider a locust plague as manna from heaven. Australian bushmen eat various types of raw insect larvae. American Indians enjoyed roasted crickets, as well as the queens of leaf-cutting ants. And to the Aztecs an ear of corn tasted best if full of borers, says the National Geographic Society.

Henry Borden, Q.C., president of Brazilian Traction (a Canadian company that employs 45,000 people in Brazil) made a wise observation in a speech last month, says the Printed Word. It is that an immigration policy of easy access might not let into Canada more undesirables than will get in under a highly restrictive policy, while many of honest intent who would make good citizens may be kept out. The red tape involved in the passport regulations, for instance, does not, apparently, prevent forgery of passports or the irregular obtaining of visas.

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.

LIQUOR STORES DENOUNCED

Sir,—I have been reading the letters in your paper concerning the liquor store at Borden. I agree with Mr. Simpson; this thing should stir the soul of every man and woman of our Island. As stated in a letter concerning "road sign and marks", I am sure that we need these. I am likewise positive that we do not need any more stores or shops selling anything that is degrading and damning our men and women today. Day after day the lives of our people are in grave danger as they walk or drive our highways; especially so, when a person is under the influence of liquor, as many of the drivers of today are. Some people are doing their best to lift humanity up from sin to a level where they will be respectable, God-fearing people. On the other hand, another "liquor store" means that we are another step farther away from the brighter side of life and that much nearer the brink of eternal woe and the Judgments of God. I am, Sir, etc. REV. W. C. WILCOX. Elmsdale, P.E.I.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

TENANTS' LEASES

From a letter from the Executive Council of Prince Edward Island to the Rt. Hon. Earl Kimbrell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, setting forth the reasons for introducing the Tenants' Compensation Act, 1951:

"The great majority of leases granted in this Island are for the term of 999 years, and are not interterred with by any of the provisions of this bill. The grievances intended to be redressed are those where the lands have been granted to tenants on lease for short terms, taken in many instances by emigrants either previously to, or immediately after, their arrival in this Colony, before they were acquainted with the difficulties and hardships connected with clearing wilderness lands, and providing homes for their families.

"Coming from the Mother Country they looked upon leases for terms of from twenty to forty years as a great boon. They, however, found by bitter experience, that a term of forty years was only long enough to enable them to clear away the forest, erect suitable homesteads, and bring their farms into a state of cultivation sufficient to afford for themselves and their families a comfortable subsistence.

"The tenant after having spent the best years of his life in giving a real value to the property, in his old age finds the result of many years of labour and toil pass into the hands of his landlord, who relets the said property with its improvements, at a high rate to a stranger, and thereby reaps a large profit from the unremunerated labour and industry of the unfortunate tenant.

"The rents reserved in the leases for short terms are quite as high, and, in many instances, higher than those reserved in leases for terms of 999 years. There is no analogy between the position of the tenant in the Mother Country holding a cultivated farm under a short lease, and that of a tenant in this Island who takes a short lease of a wilderness farm and is obliged to clear away the forest before he can grow either a blade of grass or an ear of corn for the support of himself and his family.

"Tenants for short terms of years in this Island are not entitled to the privilege of purchasing the freeholds of their farms from their landlords under the provisions of the Fifteen Years Purchase Act, whilst many tenants for long terms of years enjoy this privilege.

"The Bill which is the subject-matter of this minute is the only remedy which the Government of this Colony have been able to devise as an equitable adjustment of the difficulties and hardships under which tenants for short terms of years are now labouring."

Echoes Of 1930's In Farm Prices

(Windsor Star)

Those who heard the debate on agriculture in the Commons Thursday must have had memories of the great depression of the 1930's when the bottom fell out of farm prices. Members cited instances of farmers receiving at present as little as 18 cents per dozen for eggs and a net of 21 cents for a 38-pound hide.

During the depression eggs were selling for a few cents per dozen, and some cattle shipped from the foothills to Winnipeg scarcely paid the freight and commission costs. Low prices for farm products then, and the inability of farmers to purchase manufactured goods, deepened and prolonged the depression. None wants a repetition of those conditions.

There is no depression now, of course, but there is something wrong if a farmer gets a net of only 21 cents for a hide, prices of leather goods being what they are. Mr. Robert Fair, Social Credit, Battle River, produced a cheque for this amount.

Likewise there is something wrong if a farmer anywhere in Canada has to accept 18 cents a dozen for eggs, as alleged by Mr. John Smetak, Lib., Springfield. If the farmer gets less than half the retail price for eggs, as claimed by Mr. L. E. Cardiff, Cons., Huron North. Such prices are put in perspective if one compares them with the prices farmers have to pay for

The Neighbors

By George Clark



"So nice you're near enough to drive over with your boy. I was afraid Bobby wouldn't have anybody to fight with."

Notes By The Ways

An intoxicated driver wrecked his trailer house against a concrete wall—showing you another way drink can break up a home.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Areas of Asia and Africa that were once highly fertile contributed great populations are today brown and parched and little better than deserts. They have lost their soil. Canada is in a happier position. She started her soil depletion later in the day. But she is hard at it, and the result is inevitable unless she changes her ways.—(Vancouver Province).

It's watermelon time. In regions where the huge green melons are a commoner crop, they are the target of small boys with larcenous intentions. The cool green melons are also a big business. In 1951, the American public ate \$8,297,000 watermelons, valued at \$30,297,000. This probably doesn't account for those illegally obtained and consumed by parties unknown to the owner.—(Cornwall Standard-Freeholder).

The Governor General of Canada has an admirable lesson from Confederation Day when he advised his Canadian fellow-citizens to "keep to their own character to fulfil the role assigned them in this new Elizabethan era." Mr. Massey emphasized that a host of little things contribute through our national life to constitute our national character. We ought to realize that, he said, and to take hold of the task that is ours within confederation which still remains a "great act of faith" of men endowed with a great foresight.—(Le Soleil, Quebec).

Milk is provided in many schools without cost, or at a reduced price, so that dietary deficiencies in pupils may be corrected. The idea is good but one defect is that all children don't like milk. In such cases, nothing is added to their caloric intake. It appears, though, that even the closest screenings and finest calculations of science rarely turn up a child who doesn't like ice cream. In fact, it might not be going too far to say most like it better than milk. If this looks like the germ of an idea to school boards, let's credit far off Tasmania with having found it first. Down there the minister of health is proposing free ice cream instead of free milk.—(Windsor Star).

machinery or other essentials of production. Mr. P. E. Wright, G. C. F., Melfort, says fertilizer now costs \$106 a ton, against \$19 cost shortly before World War II. That is why Mr. Sinnott urged an investigation into farm machinery prices and Mr. Wright one into the fertilizer industry.

None suggests such examples are typical of farm prices. The food-and-mouth disease, resulting in surpluses, knocked prices down. But most farmers still can operate at a profit, even though a reduced one. High processing and distributing costs are, of course, the key to the differential between what the farmer receives for his produce and what the consumer pays for it. Early in the year, Mr. J. William Horsey, president of the Dominion Stores, Limited, said the producer gets only 41 per cent, on the average, of the consumer's dollar. The other 59 cents goes somewhere between the farm and the shopper's basket.

He termed this a great challenge, saying that while production costs have been lowered, distribution costs continue to soar. He offered a \$2,000 prize for the best essay offering a solution to this dilemma. He recognized the seriousness of it. During the past decade the value of farm machinery more than tripled, from \$600,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000. Certainly this is evidence farmers generally have been prosperous, with money to buy. But it also is evidence of the heavy investment they must carry—and that they can't carry it on the basis of eggs at 18 cents a dozen and 21 cents for a hide.

Consumers want reasonably priced food. But they should not want it so cheap as to knock farmers out of the market for manufactured goods. That route leads to unemployment. And they should also expect farmers to get a fair share of consumers' dollars.

The little girl who said "lions are mean" had every reason to say so, because she was the one who was mauled by a lioness at the Lethbridge exhibition. Lions certainly are mean, little girl, and we don't blame you a bit for saying so. However, we don't blame the lions, either, if you understand what we mean. No wonder lions are mean! Who wouldn't feel the same way they do if they were taken from their natural habitat and caged up in a cage for the rest of their lives? Humans wouldn't like it, so why should animals who are used to roaming the fields and the mountains of their homeland without a care in the world. We feel sorry for the little girl who was mauled, but we also feel sorry for the lioness.—(Lethbridge Herald).

Four five-cent pieces, no two alike, turn up in a small batch of silver coins. One is dated 1934, carries two maple leaves. The next, dated 1944, has a "V" (presumably for five as well as for Victory) and two small maple leaves. The third shows a beaver, and a set of leaves. The fourth shows a beaver, and a set of leaves. The fourth shows the tall chimneys of a nickel plant. Visitors must wonder why we do not settle upon a design for the five-cent piece and keep to it, as we do in our other coins.—(Ottawa Journal).

This party who grew up in Fort William swears one can run a partridge home without shooting it first. "Instead of a gun, you use a long light pole," he said. "When you get near a partridge, you move the pole up and down. This has sort of a hypnotic influence on the bird. He starts moving his head up and down, keeping time with the pole. Once you have the partridge moving his head, you keep moving closer to him as you keep the pole going up and down. Finally, when you are quite close to the bird, you bring the pole down sharply on his head." Maybe it works. We wouldn't know.—(Fort William Times-Journal).

Defence, and stockpiling, and sinews of war, mean different things in different places. Take France, for example. Over there two bumper grape harvests have all but deluged the market. The market, according to a Paris report, is glutted. And what idea has that put into the head of a French senator. Simply that this flood of grape juice should be used to create "a security stockpile of wine for the European army." Another politician has observed that "with such a stockpile even England might be induced to take part in the European community." He has the wrong notion. Not wine but ale, or beer, or 'arf 'arf' is needed for that. How is France's crop but from relatively weak ones—Viet Nam (Indo-China) and Ecuador—which makes the gesture all the more democratic. From an outspoken champion of the home and family life, this innovation by Her Majesty is not surprising. More happy gestures of a similar nature may be expected as her reign continues.—Windsor Star.

One of the first innovations of the reign of Queen Elizabeth II has become known, and those women who may be described as diplomatic wives are going to like it. Two envoys, about to make their first call on Her Majesty to present their credentials, have been invited to bring their wives. This presumably will become a custom. To the diplomatic has been added a friendly, personal touch previously submerged in that thing called "official procedure." The two envoys whose wives will share in the setting of this precedent are not from powerful states, but from relatively weak ones—Viet Nam (Indo-China) and Ecuador—which makes the gesture all the more democratic. From an outspoken champion of the home and family life, this innovation by Her Majesty is not surprising. More happy gestures of a similar nature may be expected as her reign continues.—Windsor Star.

The Age-Old Story

Thus saith the Lord, the Holy One of Israel, and his Maker, Ask ye of things to come, but concerning my sons, and concerning the work of my hands command ye me. I have made the earth, and created man upon it; I, even my hands, have stretched out the heavens, and all their host have I commanded.

Bagpipes Are Scottish Regardless Of Origin

(National Geographic News Bulletin)

The bagpipe, a Johnny-come-lately to Scotland according to a current Glasgow researcher, is as Scottish as plaids and kilts for a that.

That the national musical instrument of Scotland is far older than its Scottish ties seems well established, says the National Geographic Society. It is regarded as Asiatic in origin and counted among the most ancient of music-makers.

Braving the wrath of his countrymen, the Glasgow scholar places the arrival of the bagpipe in Scotland as late as the 16th century and finds it came from Italy. There is evidence, however, that bagpipes were brought to the British Isles by Roman legionnaires, to whom the instrument was well known. Nero was reported to be an accomplished performer on one type of bagpipe. The pipes were popular with troubadours of the Middle Ages.

The Scottish people have taken the bagpipe as their own. There are three types of such music. The Ceol Bag, or Little Music, consists of dance and march tunes; the Ceol Meadhanach, or Middle Music, includes slow marches, retreats, and simple laments; and finally, the majestic Ceol Mor, or Great Music, embraces the great sonatas or concertos of bagpipe composition.

There are about 300 laments, battle hymns, and salutes that can be classified as Big Music. They are not for the amateur performer or listener. The Big Music is considered by experts to be truly great national music. It consists of certain melodic lines repeated and varied with changing groupings of rhythm.

The most famous of all Highland musicians, the MacCrimmon, hereditary pipers to the MacLeods of Dunvegan on the Isle of Skye, wrote, taught, and played the Ceol Mor, scoring the simpler forms of composition.

Donald Ban MacCrimmon, one of the last and greatest of his line, composed the prophetic lament "MacCrimmon Never Will Return" before he followed Bonnie Prince Charlie in the tragic campaign of 1745 and died in the Rout of Moy. Patrick Mor MacCrimmon had good reason for composing the touching "Lament for the Children" when seven of his eight sons died in the space of a year.

The bagpipe is a complex reed instrument consisting of an airtight leather bag having from three to five apertures to which are affixed the tubes or pipes. In the Highland bagpipe the bag is filled with air by means of a "blow pipe" through which the piper blows air into the reservoir. In other types the bag is filled by a bellows.

The other attached pipes consist of one or more "drones" or tubes, each capable of only one note. The drones supply the constant background notes for the varied music produced by the remaining tube, the "chanter" or melody pipe, on which the piper produces the melody by fingering. Constant pressure of air through the drones and chanter is maintained by air pressure on the bag, which is carried under the shoulder.

The Poet's Corner

SOLITUDE How still it is here in the woods. The trees Stand motionless, as if they did not dare To stir, lest it should break the spell. The air Hangs quiet as spaces in a marble frieze. Even this little brook, that runs at ease, Whispering and gurgling with its curling thread Of sound, the shadowy sun-pierced silences. Sometimes a hawk screams or a woodpecker Startles the stillness from its fixed mood. With his loud careless tap. Sometimes I hear The dreamy white-throat from some far off tree Pipe slowly on the listening solitude. His five pure notes succeeding pensively. —Archibald Lampman

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