

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa The Island Guardian Publishing Co. CIRCULATION Total City Zone 8,450 Retail Trading Zone 8,996 All other 783 Total Net Paid 12,313 Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett Associate Editor, Frank Walker

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

CHARLOTTETOWN FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1950.

Britain Not To Blame

Those who accuse Britain of "ingratitude" to Canada when Britain refuses to continue a wheat agreement or to buy goods from us which she can buy more advantageously elsewhere are taken to task by Winnipeg Free Press, which with an eye apparently upon Agriculture Minister Gardiner says bluntly: "No question of gratitude is involved in this business. Canada did not fight the war for Britain but for its own survival. When Britain stood alone under the blitz and Canada was enjoying the largest prosperity in its history we did not aid Britain because we expected to sell wheat and other goods comfortably in a protected British market later on. We aided Britain during and since the war simply because we knew that the free world must stand together or perish."

"To introduce false claims of gratitude at this point as an excuse for a Canadian farm policy which went wrong is not simply to ignore the obvious facts but to breed ill-feeling damaging to Britain and Canada alike."

The Free Press adds further that when trade passes from private traders into trade conducted between governments the consequences are almost certain to be bad. When a private trader (it says) fails to sell his goods in a foreign market because some other goods are offered more cheaply he does not accuse that country of ingratitude or betrayal. He cuts his price or looks around for some other market and goes about his business. But—

"as we see in the classic example of the wheat contract very different results follow when governments quarrel over governmental trade. At once the issue is lifted out of the sphere of economics into spheres of politics and partisan politics at that. The government which has made a bad bargain accuses the other government of bad faith for it has to offer some explanation to the thousands of producers who have foolishly depended on its business judgment. The economic facts are drowned in a chorus of propaganda and recrimination as discredited politicians and farm organizations attempt to justify themselves to their producers."

This appears to be the inevitable consequence of state trading—which means simply trade taken from business and put into politics.

Want To Be Civil Servants

That there were 100,000 applicants for the 17,248 civil service appointments last year is revealed in the 1949 report of the Civil Service Commission. These figures when compared with the 13,235 separations indicate that, far from declining, Federal Government staffs are still on the increase, and with new demands for services of one kind and another the prospect is that the rate of growth will increase rather than otherwise.

Also noteworthy is the popularity of Government employment. It is not apparent to what extent this is due to the security of employment and eventual pension, or to the attractions of public service itself, with the increasing prestige associated with the holding of an official position. Neither of these possible explanations bodes well for the youth of this country, and it is to be hoped that the attraction for many of the applicants is the opportunity offered by Government employment to really serve their country.

Wastepaper Basket Boom

Senator W. A. Buchanan of the Lethbridge Herald, says that the purchase of wastepaper baskets in the editorial offices of his newspaper is on the increase. The reason? To dispose of the mounting flood of publicity handouts from Ottawa.

This frank comment on bureaucratic publishing efforts from one of Canada's leading newspapermen deserves more than passing attention. For it is not only newspaper offices that have to deal with the deluge of pamphlets, mimeographed documents and other material that pours through the mail. Private organizations, corporations, universities and even individual citizens whose names somehow find their way on to departmental mailing lists.

Suggestions made by Senator Buchanan that a special committee on printing and publicity be set up to investigate the scope and usefulness of departmental publications

is sound. It would be unfortunate, however, were steps taken to set up a separate department of information and publicity which, almost certainly, would develop into something not unlike a ministry of propaganda. Far better solution would be to impose strict limitations on the funds available to government departments for so-called publicity purposes.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A Dean succeeds a Church as commander of all United States forces in Korea.

The Manitoba Flood Relief Committee in thanking contributors to their Fund asks them to have patience with regard to official receipts as they are over-burdened with work in getting them out.

The extensive dredging programme which commenced in Montague River this week should stimulate the business life of the port, much hampered in recent years by the silting up of their harbour.

In the family. Gandhi's sister, Mrs. Raliat Ben, aged eighty-three, went on a 24-hour hunger strike in Saurashtra, India, because the local authorities increased the school and college fees. The authorities surrendered.

The Dominion Fisheries Biological Division men experimenting in stocking Island ponds consider them ideal for trout development. That should be the best of arguments for maintaining the ponds as an almost unbeatable attraction for the kind of tourists we hope to keep coming here.

The Royal Commission on Arts and Sciences is now holding its final public sessions in St. John's before returning to Ottawa to prepare its report which is expected sometime in October. The findings should attract wide public interest but perhaps the crucial question is whether politicians can be induced to study it.

The Credit Union League's proposal to employ a field man for educational and promotional duties is the essence of wisdom. Co-operatives have been launched in this Province in the past, but almost invariably foundered on the dilution of membership with those who did not understand the principles on which they were based.

Among the eulogies lately pronounced on Wordsworth no one saw fit to mention the compliment paid him by a gentleman whom George Borrow met in his wanderings. He suffered severely from insomnia until he discovered one day that if he lay down in a particular meadow and opened a volume of Wordsworth he was instantly lapped in the profoundest slumber.

Mr. H. R. Hare, Ottawa, superintendent of farm development under the V. L. A. is quoted as saying, "Economic studies of farm income have invariably shown that the net returns from farming, seldom exceed the vision contained in the plan prepared months earlier." In other words, the farmer must first see how he is going to profit and then go ahead and do so.

It is expected Senate reform will be high on the agenda of the Dominion-Provincial Conference. The Senate is looked upon by many as the "protector" of provincial rights and the provinces probably will want a say in any reformation moves. Prime Minister St. Laurent, whose Government has initiated procedure changes such as authority to amend Canada's Constitution and abolishing appeals to the Privy Council, is said to be favorable to Senate reform.

Sir Thomas More, English writer and statesman, died this date 1535. Educated at Oxford, became M. P.; in 1523 was chosen Speaker. After Wolsey's disgrace, More, much against his will, was made Lord Chancellor of England in 1529, filling the office admirably. In 1532 he resigned because of Henry VIII's breach with Rome; he refused to acknowledge Henry's claim to the title of the head of the Church in England, and was imprisoned for treason and executed. His chief works are "Utopia", and "History of Richard III". More was a friend of Erasmus, from whose letters may be gleaned many details concerning his life; beatified by the R. C. Church in 1886.

War correspondents report that primitive and overtaxed communication facilities are a serious problem in covering the operations in Korea. Most of the news is telephoned over an uncertain radio telephone circuit from Taejon to Tokyo. Correspondents have access to the circuit for brief periods when the military can spare it. Other dispatches are sent from Korea to southern Japan by planes and telephoned from there to Tokyo. Up to now there has been considerable confusion because of the meagre and undependable facilities and reports from headquarters in Tokyo sometimes have been in conflict with reports from the front.

OTTAWA, July 4 (CP)—French Foreign Office spokesman said today he doubted if France would be able to give material aid to Anglo-American combat efforts for South Korea.

Had Some Other Deal Could Not Be Struck



(NEWS ITEM: New Brunswickers seeking Island wild rabbits, hares, find them in short supply...)

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.) PASTURE LOTS GRANTED

Extract from Minutes of the Executive Council, 26th February, 1949: "Present—His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Patterson, the Hon. Captain Burns, Mr. Townshend, Captain Gray, the Hon. Mr. Apelin: "The Governor having acquainted the Board that it had been frequently represented to him by many of the principal inhabitants of Charlottetown and the Island at large, that it would be attended with very beneficial and salutary public purposes, if the tract of ground in this Royalty, heretofore appropriated as a Common, should be laid out into Pasture Lots, and grants given of the same under certain limitations and restrictions, —it being now useless in its present waste and unutilized state, and even considered as a nuisance and obstruction to the settlement of the Town.

"And the Lieutenant Governor further observed, that it appeared to him highly important to the King's Service, and the convenience and advantage of His Majesty's future Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief of this Island for the time being, that a certain portion of the said Common should be appropriated, and a grant thereof made under the Great Seal of the Colony, for the use and accommodation of His Majesty's Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being, there not having been any reservation of any land heretofore made, for the erecting of a Government House, for the habitation and residence of His Majesty's Governor. He informed the Board that he should call for their opinion on this subject at their next meeting, and requested that they would take the same into consideration.

"The Lieutenant Governor further proposed that Captain Gray, a member of the Board, and acting Surveyor General of the Island, should, against the next meeting, prepare a plan of the said Common, laid out into Lots and reservations as nearly as may be agreeable to what had hitherto been suggested in the Minutes of this day, that the same might be adopted as the division to be made, if approved of, at the next meeting."

Accordingly at the next Council meeting, 2nd March, 1949, "agreeable to what the Lieutenant Governor suggested at the last meeting respecting the appropriation of that part of the Royalty of Charlottetown heretofore considered as a Common, into Pasture Lots, and a reservation to the Governor for the time being, he then requested the opinion of the Board, whether the measures appeared to them eligible or not, and whether an equal portion of the Royalty heretofore reserved for Pasture Lots, beginning at Three Mile tree on the Princetown Road, and extending along said road on both sides equally as near a square as may be for complement, should now be laid out and reserved as a Common, instead of that part of the Royalty heretofore considered as such.

"The Board were unanimously of opinion, that the measure was eligible, and that the reserving the like quantity of acres for a Common as above mentioned on the Princetown Road was both expedient and proper. It was therefore unanimously ordered, that the same should immediately take effect and be carried into execution accordingly."

At a subsequent meeting under Lieutenant Governor Desbrisay (12th March, 1949) "the Surveyor General reported to the Board that he had made a correct plan agreeable to what he had proposed at the last meeting, which he laid before the Board, and the Board having inspected the same, fully approved thereof, and ordered it to be kept as a lasting evidence of the plan of the distribution of the tract of land of which it was the plot, and the divisions of the ground to be bounded accordingly."

OTTAWA, July 4 (CP)—French Foreign Office spokesman said today he doubted if France would be able to give material aid to Anglo-American combat efforts for South Korea.

The Poet's Corner

THE MOLE The mole goes down the slow dark personal passage— A haberdasher's sample of wet velvet moving On fine feet through an earth that only The gardener and the excavator know. The mole is a specialist and truly Opens his own doors; digs as he needs them His tubular alleyways; and all his hills Are mountains left behind him. —Patricia K. Page.

Events Of Today In Australia

By Thomas Dunabin Fixing Floor Prices. When the Australian Parliament meets again after its three months' recess it will have a busy time. It will have such prickly holdovers as the bill to ban Communists and that to avoid deadlocks by altering the method of electing the Senate. Then there will be the Budget.

The Government will also have a bill to set up a permanent tribunal to keep a constant check on the cost of primary production. On the findings of this body the Government will be able to guarantee prices to farmers, thus making a floor, if not a ceiling, for prices.

This decision was announced by Commerce and Agriculture Minister John McEwen to the annual meeting of the Victorian division of the Australian Primary Producers' meeting. He said that evidence would be taken in public and that all sections of primary industry could be consulted. It is a guinea to a gooseberry that some consumers' leagues, such as the militant Housewives' Association, will want to give evidence on prices—to the Government, if not to the tribunal.

Mr. McEwen stated that the Government did not want to control industry. It would have the final say fixing prices because it would guarantee them but that would be only after those in the industries had themselves decided what they wanted. As for outside markets the Government would do nothing to affect adversely the supply of food to Britain but Australia must look ahead and explore other markets.

Parana Pine For the first time in history Australia is receiving shipments of timber from Brazil. This sudden shift of trade seems to be due mostly to an alert Spanish-American Senator Carlos Zapala y Leon, who used to be Consul for Mexico in Sydney.

When imports of Oregon and other pine lumber from British Columbia were cut down owing to Australia's lack of dollars he recalled: (1) That South Brazil has large forests of softwood, the Parana pine; (2) That by arrangement through London Brazil will take payment in sterling.

As a result five shipments of Parana pine to the total value of \$1,000,000 are on the way to Australia. It is expected that the shipments for the year 1950 will have a total value of \$3,000,000. Tariff concessions on timber used in building came into effect on June 8. For the present at least these apply only to shipments entered for home consumption between June 8 and December 31, 1950.

During the 1939-1945 war Brazil took some coal from Australia and would have taken more if Australia could have spared it. Brazil used to take some tens of thousands of cases of Tasmanian apples every year when vessels touching at Hobart, Tasmania, went round the Horn and landed the apples at Montevideo or Rio de Janeiro. Then these steamers ceased to call at Hobart and the trade disappeared.

PORTSLADE, Sussex, England.—(CP)—John William Moyer plans to retire from his job as a drug-store messenger in 10 years. Moyer is 81 and believed to be Britain's oldest "errand boy."

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.

THE SOVIET CHALLENGE

Sir,—It is time the citizens of this still free country grasped their plight clearly. There is no longer any time for middle-headed hoping for the best or ostrich-headed ducking of the facts. Let us use our common sense and judge for ourselves. These are the facts: 1. Soviet Russia and her satellites are police states.

2. No police state can survive indefinitely while there is a single area of freedom outside its barriers. This is so because from this area of freedom there shines spontaneously the light of truth and liberty. Despite the prodigious and unceasing efforts of the police state rulers to hide this light from their slaves, some filters through their barriers and ultimately, directly or indirectly, causes the downfall of the police state. Thus the police state must expand and blot out every area of freedom, and extinguish every trace and memory of individual liberty or perish in the end.

3. The pressing necessity of blanketing the whole planet with their police state system is well known to all the present Soviet rulers, as it was to Lenin. This fact stands stated clearly in their published books, as you may see for yourself. 4. We have two eventual choices only, and no others, either we are engulfed by the police state or we witness the downfall of the police state.

Let us examine now the ways in which police states fall, as shown by history. Police states fall in one of more of three ways: a. They are torn apart by an uprising of their slaves, seeking liberty, in a time of great stress, such as the death of the ruler, or a new struggle for sole power amongst the rulers.

b. The rulers of the police state are forced to return to more democratic ways by pressure from within and without. c. They are crushed in a war, of their own choosing, with the free democratic peoples. Present Russian strategy is one of relentless infiltration and expansion on all fronts, now in Asia, then Africa, then South

cent of metallic iron. Like Canada Australia promises to have soon a much greater output of iron and steel.

Parana Pine For the first time in history Australia is receiving shipments of timber from Brazil. This sudden shift of trade seems to be due mostly to an alert Spanish-American Senator Carlos Zapala y Leon, who used to be Consul for Mexico in Sydney.

When imports of Oregon and other pine lumber from British Columbia were cut down owing to Australia's lack of dollars he recalled: (1) That South Brazil has large forests of softwood, the Parana pine; (2) That by arrangement through London Brazil will take payment in sterling.

As a result five shipments of Parana pine to the total value of \$1,000,000 are on the way to Australia. It is expected that the shipments for the year 1950 will have a total value of \$3,000,000. Tariff concessions on timber used in building came into effect on June 8. For the present at least these apply only to shipments entered for home consumption between June 8 and December 31, 1950.

During the 1939-1945 war Brazil took some coal from Australia and would have taken more if Australia could have spared it. Brazil used to take some tens of thousands of cases of Tasmanian apples every year when vessels touching at Hobart, Tasmania, went round the Horn and landed the apples at Montevideo or Rio de Janeiro. Then these steamers ceased to call at Hobart and the trade disappeared.

PORTSLADE, Sussex, England.—(CP)—John William Moyer plans to retire from his job as a drug-store messenger in 10 years. Moyer is 81 and believed to be Britain's oldest "errand boy."

Notes By The Way

An Ontario man has received a prize for designing a new nickel. What we really want is someone to design a new dollar — with 1939 purchasing power. —Edmonton Journal.

The copyright of Sullivan's music lapses this year. If it is not already too late, may I here implore Charing Cross Road to spare us "swung" Sullivan for the rest of our lives? Tunes which have become part of our national heritage deserve some sort of respect, and the thought of "Mikado Boogie" is horrifying in the extreme. May we hope that good taste will prevail? —Dr. Boyd Neel in London Times.

A woman in Chicago sent us a letter the other day that gave us an acute attack of "what's-the-use?" The woman wrote that she came to visit Manitoba by car. She reached the border at Cartwright late at night. After some difficulty she found the Customs house, but the place was in complete darkness. Not knowing what to do she drove on to Winnipeg, where she reported to the customs people within half an hour, according to the letter. She was greeted with the announcement that she would have to pay a ten dollar fine for entering Canada without reporting at the border, despite protests she was forced to pay the fine. What a beautiful way to begin a holiday in Canada! Whoever is responsible for inflexible regulations of this kind should have his head read. What's the use of individuals and groups knocking themselves out trying to attract tourists to the Dominion when this sort of thing is going on? —Winnipeg Tribune.

Apparently the limits of modern civilization knows no bounds. A district man who recently visited a dairy farm at Schenectady, N. Y., reports that the barn is equipped with masonite ceiling and elevator silos. Stainless steel appliances, including milk cans, were used throughout the dairy, which is also fitted with automatic conveyors or belts and other electrical conveniences. As if this wasn't comfortable enough for even the most particular animal, these cows are pampered still further. They have a heater installed in each individual stall, while "soothing music"—a rhumba or tango would probably produce buttermilk—is directed through the barn by loudspeakers. Vacuum cleaners are used for grooming, and each Guernsey has its own special towel. —Brockville Recorder and Times.

America until the strongest remaining free countries are strangled economically and geographically and finally militarily. It is clear that a military war with Russia is inevitable unless the police state is able to gain its objective of global control without full scale war or unless the police state is destroyed by an internal rebellion or by a voluntary return to democracy.

Thus if we wish to hold our freedom and if we wish to avoid war our task is twofold. We must maintain our military forces in a constant and mighty state of preparedness so that the enemy will hesitate to attack directly. We must attack the police state now with the only offensive weapon left open to us, as a democratic people, the weapon of truth and freedom. This must be used on a far, far greater scale than now applied, and with all our force, if we are to bring about the downfall of the police state from within, which is our only alternative to ultimate war.

We must not be misled by peace manoeuvres or promises of goodwill from Russia. There can be no ultimate peace as long as there are police states and democracies on the same planet. We must resist Russian expansion on every front, with every means available, for every square foot of ground and every human being gained by them will be used against us in the conflict. We must attack with Christian action those targets of Communist propaganda within our midst, all those regions of economic and racial discrimination.

To retain our freedom will require effort, sacrifice and determination from every individual. Let us all do our part now. I am, Sir, etc. R. C. QUITTENTON, Toronto, June 15, 1950.

The Age-Old Story The hand of the diligent maketh rich.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Dr. A. L. MacIsaac DENTIST Dental X-Ray GLORIA BUILDING 179 Grafton St. Phone 291

Matheson & Peake A. W. MATHESON, K.C. A. E. PEAKE, B.A., LL.B. Barristers, etc. Collections - Mon v to Loan 90 Great George Street Charlottetown

Palmer & Haslam A. J. HASLAM, B.A., LL.B. Barrister, Etc. Bank of Montreal (Chambers) Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN

Gaudet & Haszard GILBERT A. GAUDET, B.A., LL.B. Barristers and Solicitors. Money to Loan Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg. Charlottetown

John P. Nicholson, LL.B. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc. 124 Prince St., Ch'town. PHONE 2358

MacPhee & Trainor H. F. MACPHEE, J.A., K.C. E. SOMERLETT TRAINOR, B.A. Barristers, Etc. 105 Queen St. Rooms Bldg.

Bell & Mathieson BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Etc. E. B. BELL, M.L.L. D. L. MATHIESON, J.D., B.A. Attorneys at Law. LOANS ON CITY AND FARM PROPERTIES 126 Richmond St. Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Charlottetown Halifax Moncton Amherst New Glasgow Truro Kentville R. R. DOANE & CO. Chartered Accountants IN CHARLOTTETOWN Sandolph W. Manning, C. A. Bronich M. Sears, C. A. W. Grant Thompson, C. A. Phone: 788 - 1447 Box 245

McDONALD, CURRIE & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, Saint John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Kirkland Lake, Moncton, Charlottetown. Currie Bldg., Charlottetown. Telephone 1039

Electrical Contractor WIRING AND REPAIRING ERNEST R. RAMSAY, 129 Elm Ave Phone 1043J

COMPLETE VISUAL REFRACTION and ANALYSIS G. F. HUTCHESON & SON Optometrists 53 Grafton St.

J. A. McGuigan NOTARY, ETC. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, CURRIE BUILDING

M. Alban Farmer MONEY TO LOAN B.A., LL.B. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Dr. W. R. Carson Chiropractor Palmer Graduate CHARLOTTETOWN 101 Prince St. Phone 1073

J. S. TAYLOR Optometrist Eyes examined, glasses fitted Corner Kent & Queen Sts. Office Phone 1956—House 1013

Chas. R. McQuaid B.A. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Etc. Eastern Trust Building CHARLOTTETOWN Phone 711

Joseph R. MacMillan, LL.B. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc. 75 Queen Street PHONE 778 Money to Loan Collections

Frederic A. Large, K.C. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY Royal Bank of Canada (Chambers) Charlottetown, P.E.I. Successor George J. Tweedy, K.C.

A. Walthen Gaudet, LL.B. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc. Phillips Building 111 Grafton Street Money to Loan Collections