

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. President and Associate Editor, 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, TUESDAY, NOV. 23, 1952

Natural Resources

A Canadian economist, Mr. Gilbert Jackson, speaking to a service club at Edmonton, has provided a salutary reminder for Canadians. He says that at the present rate of demand for Canadian raw materials this country may find itself running short of resources in 25 or 30 years. The boom now underway in development of Canadian natural resources should not blind us to the fact that these resources have limits. Mr. Jackson points to the possibility of a greatly increased demand in the U. S. for materials due to shortage of needed basic resources. American consumption of goods and services could be 40 per cent greater in the next 10 years, and possibly five times greater by the end of the century. The American people are looking for alternative sources of supply, he adds, and Canada is the nearest with a huge supply of timber, iron ore, oil, and several main basic metals, as well as water power and other resources. Obviously we cannot sit on this potential wealth, like an anxious broody hen on a china egg. These resources are badly needed, and we must share them. But we do not need to squander them as they have done in the U. S. Our heritage of natural resources, as Mr. Jackson suggests, could be quickly squandered if we fail to adopt intelligent, long-range policies for their use and conservation.

A good example of intelligent foresight may be seen in the work of the Alberta Resources Conservation Board, and in steps that have been taken in B. C. to use timber resources on a self-perpetuating basis. These measures, notes the Vancouver Province, are new. There is much room for improvement in the procedures adopted, but this will come with experience. But Canada is at an important stage of development. For one thing there is great need for more accurate inventories of our resources of timber, metals, water and soils that provide the base for our future growth. "We should be doing a lot more research and thinking, too, about what new industries we can develop here in Canada to process our raw materials, rather than thinking in terms of selling only raw materials to other countries," says the Province. "Better to start our national book-keeping now, while our assets are still here, than to emulate our neighbors to the south and start worrying about them only after they have become dangerously depleted, as is indicated in the recent President's Water Report, and the Paley Report on U. S. Natural Resources."

Tariff Test Looming

So far as Canada is concerned, notes the Winnipeg Free Press, the great imponderable of the new regime in Washington is the future of the United States' trade policy. A Republican Administration has been elected and, since 1920, the Republican Party has rightly been regarded as the advocate of protectionism, though previous to that time it had favored a reduction in tariffs, President Taft having negotiated the reciprocity agreement with Canada in 1911. Of late years the Republican Party has learned the folly of the Fordney-McCumber and Smoot-Hawley tariffs, which devastated the world's trade and of themselves were a major cause of the great depression. Nevertheless, the old-fashioned protectionism still remaining in the Congress is concentrated in the Republican Party.

Some of its most powerful leaders, like Senator Taft, have always attempted to whittle down if not to destroy the reciprocal trade agreements legislation, by which the Democratic Administration reduced the tariff to the lowest level of modern times. Mr. Taft and his friends were the authors of the recent dairy import restrictions which clearly violate the letter and spirit of the Geneva trade agreements. But this lingering theory of economic self-containment should find no support in the White House when General Eisenhower occupies it. Throughout the election campaign he showed clearly his realization that a political and military policy of internationalism cannot succeed with an economic policy of isolation. He has emphasized repeatedly that the free world cannot prosper or adequately defend itself without an expansion of trade between its members. And he has said over and over again that if the United States wishes to continue its

present huge exports it must import on a similar scale. In the next six months these will not be abstract questions. United States tariff policy will come before the new Congress when it is asked—undoubtedly General Eisenhower will ask it—to renew the reciprocal trade agreements legislation for another term of years. At that point it is to be expected that the enemies of this legislation, and of the Geneva system largely based upon it, will come out into the open. The legislation, though not the agreements entered into under it, will expire next June, unless renewed. Such an expiry would mean that no further agreements could be entered into. The existing agreements, however, would continue in force until denounced (as provided for in the articles) by either party to them. It is thus clear that a vital test of the new Administration's trade policy, and of its strength in the legislature, looms not far ahead.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina have been snowed in. It will not be long before winter reaches Prince Edward Island.

Persistent reports from Ottawa on the possibility of a Spring election indicate that there are some would-be strategists who weigh a coronation very lightly compared with a budget as a matter of public concern.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, British statesman, was born this date 1884. When Mr. Anthony Eden flew home from the Quebec Conference in 1943 he left Sir Alexander with Prime Minister Churchill as adviser on foreign affairs. He was a member of the Security Council of the United Nations until 1950. Within a period of a year he received a Suez Canal directorship, an O.M. and the chairmanship of the BBC board of governors.

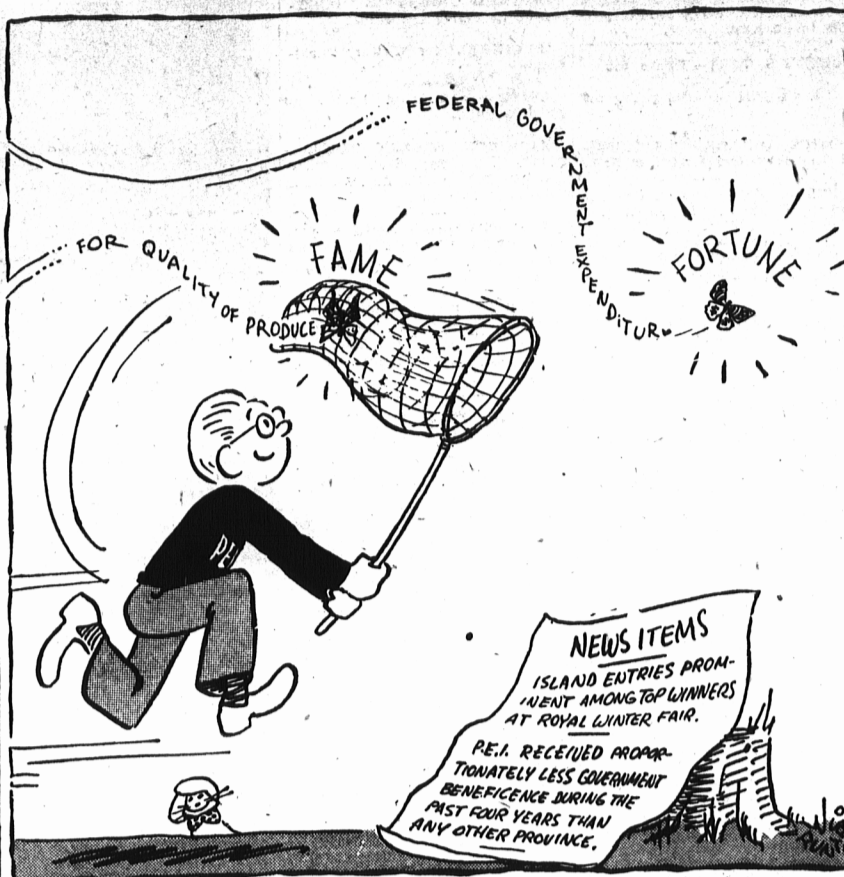
Prospects are bright for Charlottetown to have the airport developed to handle large planes. The City did not ask, however, to become the operator and the Minister of Transport certainly attached no such condition when he went into the matter with City and Provincial authorities. What is fully expected is that the City will provide any necessary additional land and that the Department will remain responsible for operation.

Writing in the London Observer, Mr. Chester Wilmot, noted historian of World War II, has this to say about the Canadian troops in Germany: "Lord Alexander told me last week that he regards the Rhine Army as the 'finest army Britain has ever had in peace-time' and he spoke with the same enthusiasm of the R. A. F. squadrons which provide the main strength of the 2nd Allied Tactical Air Force. The most encouraging development of the past year has been not the expansion of British strength — though this has been considerable, especially in the case of the R.A.F. — but its reinforcement by Belgian, Canadian, and Dutch contingents. The Canadian Brigade Group, though formed only last year, has no superior in the Rhine Army."

Skye hopes to receive a record number of overseas visitors during next year's "Skye Week". On the suggestion of the Scottish Tourist Board, the Skye Council of Social Service have decided to hold the "week" before the coronation, the dates being from May 22 to 29. This will allow tourists to spend some of their time before the coronation in visiting the island. The final programme of festivities will not be completed for a few weeks, but it is certain that there will be another MacLeod Rally at Dunvegan Castle on May 26, when Flora, Mrs. MacLeod of MacLeod, the chief, will be at home to members of her clan. Mrs. MacLeod is at present touring Canada, and the United States and has invited those of her clansmen who will be coming to Britain for the coronation to go to Skye.

In 1951, about 195,000 immigrants came to Canada—the largest number for any year since 1913 when 500,000 were admitted. In the first nine months of this year, arrivals from Britain totalled 32,781, an increase of 49 per cent over the 21,935 for the corresponding period of 1951. A total of 6,977 came from the United States compared with 6,015, an increase of 16 per cent. From northern Europe there were 54,129 compared with 45,834, an increase of 18 per cent. From other countries there were 41,409 compared with 56,101, a drop of 26 per cent. Ontario took the bulk of the immigrants—70,931. The number taken by other provinces: Nova Scotia 2,246; Newfoundland, 376; New Brunswick, 802; Prince Edward Island, 276; Quebec, 28,874; Manitoba, 5,681; Saskatchewan, 3,216; Alberta, 10,745; British Columbia, 12,103; Yukon and Northwest Territories, 47.

Still The Other To Catch



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.

ENFORCING ISLAND CLAIMS

Sir,—Premier Jones' address to the Empire Club of Canada at Toronto last week is one which deserves careful study on the part of all Prince Edward Islanders. Liberals and Conservatives alike should commend our outspoken Premier on his masterly presentation of our grievances against the central government.

However, with regard to his prediction that Islanders would support another party if it would recognize our right, I think this question, why another party?, naturally arises.

The writer would like to see Premier Jones publish a statement to the effect that, if, before the next election, the Liberal Party fails to recognize our just claims he would be willing to use all his influence to help elect the Conservative party, provided that the Conservatives were prepared to see that right was done.

I believe that such a statement would be sufficient inducement to secure the support of the Conservative party, and the Liberal party would then be forced into similar action so that the Province would stand to gain no matter which way the election went.

By such a manoeuvre the Premier would, of course, incur the displeasure of Ottawa, and doubtless prejudice his chances for a seat in the Senate. On the other hand he would have the gratitude of his fellow Islanders and the self-satisfaction of knowing that he had done more for his native province than all the senators and representatives who have served us since Confederation.

To secure a satisfactory settlement for our age old problems I believe Premier Jones would gladly forego a seat in the Red Chamber.

I am, Sir, etc., LIBERAL

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Sir.—As one of the citizens of the Province I would like to exercise my privilege in interesting myself in the conduct of the public business.

Having sat in civil service examinations in accountancy and received certificates of qualification as an accountant, my interest centered particularly in the presentation of the public accounts.

I find much therein which seems far removed from my interpretation of proper accountancy. In Standard Accountancy, debit and credits are equal for each transaction. Consequently total debits and total credits in the Day Book or original records, are equal. When the entries are posted into another book or file, they are classified into accounts. This book or file is the Ledger. The proprietor or owner of the business has an account in this Ledger, called Capital Account.

Loss and gain accounts as Expenditure and Revenue, Merchandise and Interest, are parts of the Capital Account and are closed into it.

In the Government Ledger there are two asset accounts, i.e., Bank of Montreal and Investments, three liability accounts, i.e., P.E.I. Bonds, Loan Account, and Bank of Montreal.

The balances of these accounts show liabilities \$17,395,824.02, assets \$1,841,254.90, debt \$15,554,569.12. None of the accounts are in Standard and easily understandable form. For instance, Capital Account, page 23, is a sort of jumble which might easily be presented in the following Standard form—

Account Balance March 31/50 To balance \$14,157,171.82 50-51 deficit 1,397,397.30 March 31/51 To balance \$15,554,569.12

Sinking fund is not the name of a ledger account. It is the kind, class, or quality of an account which could be used to sink or

Notes By The Way

The foundations of the Empire Her Majesty. This sort of thing is one reason we sing "God Save the Queen." Police forces protect her from accident. The armed forces protect her from national enemies. "completely crazy" to take time out for a cup of tea. — Ottawa Journal.

In view of the fact that the Dominion Government always seems to find it possible to cut taxes prior to an election, it might be a good thing to institute the one-year term for Ottawa. —Lethbridge Herald.

The farm wife is indeed a wonderful, inspiring element of femininity. She works hard, harder than the hired man in many cases; and her sun-up to sun-down duties in the house, barn and barnyard have made the difference more than once between a farmer's success and failure. The country wife may well be an example to other wives as well. Every woman should be as important as her husband's right arm, and perhaps a little more so. —Saint John Telegraph-Journal.

Court circles in London are doubtless agog over the imminent arrival of the puck with which Maurice Richard scored his 325th goal. This puck, so we learn, is to be plated with gold and sent to

A cottage lone and still, With bowers nigh, Shadowy, my woes to still, Until I die. Such pearl from Life's fresh crown Fain would I shake me down. Were dreams to have at will, This would best heal my ill, This would I buy.

But there were dreams to sell Ill didst thou buy; Life is a dream, they tell, Waking, to die. Dreaming a dream to prize, Is wishing ghosts to rise; And, if I had the spell To call the buried well, Which one would I? —Thos. Lowell Beddoes.

The Age-Old Story

O Zion, that bringest good tidings, get thee up into the high mountains; O Jerusalem, that bringest good tidings, lift up thy voice with strength; lift it up, be not afraid; say unto the cities of Judah, Behold your God! Who hath directed the Spirit of the Lord, or being his counsellor hath taught him? All nations before him are as nothing; and they are counted to him less than nothing, and vanity. To whom then will ye liken me, or shall I be equal? saith the Holy One.

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The Passing Scene

By Observer THE ROMANTIC POETS (Continued from Thursday Guardian) Tennyson was preeminently the poet of the 19th century in the sense that more than any of his contemporaries he penetrated the problems and interpreted the under currents of that era. He had none of the revolutionary characteristics of Byron and it is doubtful if he moved the average reader of poetry to the same extent as did Shelley but he was more respected than either of them. There is an earnestness of purpose in his writings which it is safe to say has not been excelled, perhaps not even duplicated, by any poet before or since. In a very unique sense he took the hopes, fears and aspirations of the society in which he lived and made them living tissues of common life. It was an age in which faith was struggling to retain its hold on men's souls through all the pressure of growing scientific knowledge and in which the best religious and philosophic thought was occupied in trying to strike a working balance between the old and the new. With respect to England it was a time of awareness of great imperial responsibility. The essential question was whether England's might would be used for national aggrandisement or world freedom. Tennyson's poetry is full of hope that the English people could and would justify their status and burden of Empire. Each in its own way, "In Memoriam" and "Idylls of the King" takes up into itself all the deep undercurrents of the time, especially as they concerned the English scene, and makes them significant and practical living forces. Tennyson's passion for democracy is well known, but the political ideal he cherished in his heart had little in common with the democracy that passed for democracy in many quarters today. "But pamper not a hasty time Nor feed with crude imaginings The crowd, wild hearts and feeble wings That every sophister can lime (snare)" His first thought was for an enlightened people who would prove themselves worthy of self government. And, although he hoped that knowledge would come more and more widespread among the people, his chief hope was that learning would always be an ally of faith. To him the possibility that simple trust in science might supplant the old faiths of the people was utterly distasteful and full of national danger. "Let knowledge circle with the winds; But let her herald, Reverence, fly Before her to whatever sky Bear seed of men and growth of minds." But Tennyson's chief contribution to the literature of his time—and of our time, too—was the perfection of form in which his work and thought were wrapped. He was, and is, an inspiration to all those who reach out after harmony and beauty in

whatever it is they are called upon to do. Browning was just as "English" as Tennyson but he did not share his super-nationalistic sentiments. Indeed, Browning was the most cosmopolitan of all the Romantics. His was a world view, or as we would say to day, an "international" view. As a distinguished critic of his day put it: "The world and everything in it is Browning's scope." None of the common things which people do and few of the uncommon ones are excluded from his thought. Commerce, art, politics, war, peace, eating, drinking, religion, philosophy, all come under the spell of his romantic genius. Being not quite satisfied with the world of space, he invents a new world and peoples it with all sorts of human souls from beggars to kings. And all have the same yearning, to find within themselves that spiritual idealism for which the outer world seems to have no place. "Nothing is worth studying", he once confided to a friend, "but the development of a soul". Much of Browning's poetry is difficult, and the immediate motive being some of it has puzzled even the most able critics. At no time during his long and useful career did he consider it worth while to defend himself against the charge of making use of apparently meaningless language, except to say: "I never wanted to offer the people such literature as should be a substitute for a game of dominoes". Keats died in early manhood but he left an influence of the world of poetry that only rare genius could have provided. He was the least scholarly and perhaps the least sophisticated of all the Romantics. His lack of formal scholarship, however, did not keep him from deep penetration into ancient mythology, so much so that one biographer said of his poetry: "Perhaps there is no other instance on record of so profound a knowledge of old Greek life and manners". His principal forte was an innate sense of artistic beauty and he saw it in every animate and inanimate thing. But beauty to Keats was not a passing attraction whether it appeared in a little child whom he had never seen or in a nightingale which made him wish that he might "leave the world unseen, and with these fade away into the forest dim". It was rather an eternal value linked with truth itself. "Beauty is truth, truth beauty, That is all ye know on earth and all ye need to know". Keat's political opinions, if he had any at all, were probably of the liberal school but there is not the slightest trace of them in any of his poems. Unlike Byron, he had no interest in breaking down anything and, unlike Shelley, he took no particular interest in the building of a better social order. Only one idea possessed him, namely, that to recognize beauty and quench their thirsty souls from its eternal springs.

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