

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, THURSDAY, MAR. 19, 1953

Power Commission

The name of the Prince Edward Island Power Commission is not familiar to Islanders. This is hardly surprising because, although the Commission was created by Statute in 1945, it has never functioned, nor have any of the district power commissions authorized by the Act. Now that Premier Jones is hinting that life will be breathed into the practically defunct Commission it may be of interest to recall something about it.

It is stated to be an agent of the Crown and the three Commissioners are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. They borrow for long-term investment from the Provincial Government or for short periods backed by the guarantee of the Government. They are not subject to the Public Utilities Commission but take over that body's supervision of power projects and power distributors.

The Power Commission, when authorized by the Government, may generate and supply power itself either wholesale or direct to the consumer, dividing the Province into Power Districts for the purpose. It has wide powers of expropriation either to develop power sites and projects or to take over existing plants. It can buy and sell electricity with other producers and supervises the local Power Commission which may be appointed by a municipality.

Rates and other conditions of supply are either set by the Provincial Commission or are subject to its approval. In supplying electricity wholesale to local districts or Commissions it is required to apply any profits to the reduction of the costs of such power to the local Power Commission or Power District.

U. S. Livestock Quotas

Within a few hours of the time the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture lifted the foot-and-mouth embargo against Canadian livestock and livestock products, President Eisenhower reimposed quotas on livestock imports which had been lifted since 1941. In the 1936-38 period, cattle under 700 pounds entered the United States under a duty of two and one-half cents a pound; and two cents a pound over 700. There was also an over-all annual quota of 225,000 head, including cattle from all countries. On April 1, 1939, Canada was assigned 86.2 per cent of this quota, or 193,950 head with a maximum of 51,720 per quarter.

In January, 1943, the United States and Mexico signed a trade agreement which reduced import duties on all weights of cattle to one and one-half cents per pound with a quota of 100,000 head of calves under 200 pounds, 400,000 head between 200 and 700 pounds, and 225,000 head over 700 pounds. Under the favored nation clause, Canada automatically received the same treatment.

On December 31, 1950, the trade agreement between United States and Mexico lapsed. In the meantime, on January 1, 1948, the Geneva Agreement on Tariffs and Trade became effective, which established a rate of one and one-half cents per pound for cattle under 200 pounds going into the United States, two and one-half cents per pound for cattle weighing from 200 to 700 pounds; and one and one-half cents per pound for cattle 700 pounds and up. Quotas established under this agreement were 200,000 head from all countries annually of calves under 200 pounds; 400,000 for the middleweights; and 400,000 for cattle over 700 pounds, with a maximum of 100,000 per quarter of middleweight cattle, and 120,000 per quarter of heavy cattle. Nevertheless, these Geneva Agreement rates did not apply because the U.S.-Mexican agreement was still in effect until December 31, 1950, and being more favorable than the Geneva Agreement, was to the advantage of Canada and Mexico. When the U.S.-Mexican agreement lapsed, however, the Geneva rates were automatically applicable as from January 1, 1951.

This, then, is the basis for the quotas referred to in President Eisenhower's order. The duties have been applied right along since January 1, 1951, but what is new is the re-establishment of the quotas. These had not been applied since 1941 when, during the early part of U. S. participation in World War II, all quotas were lifted because of war emergency conditions,

and they have not been re-applied until the President's order made them applicable as from April 1.

Of further interest, notes an exchange, is the fact that during the Mexican foot-and-mouth disease outbreak from 1946 on, Mexico built large packing plants and, to guarantee raw materials for these plants, established export quotas for Mexican cattle moving to the United States when the U.S. embargo was lifted. No more than 400,000 Mexican cattle may be exported annually with a quarterly quota of 100,000. Mexico is primarily interested in cattle weighing from 200 to 700 pounds, whereas Canada finds the American market attractive for cattle over 700 pounds for the most part. Mexico's quota of 100,000 head per quarter for 1953 is only half as large as the quota for the last quarter of 1952 when, however, only 129,000 head were exported. The lower quota is believed to be due to a drought and to the decline in U. S. feeder cattle prices.

Tractor Accidents

The really tragic aspect of many deaths attributable to tractor accidents is that they are avoidable. A recent survey by the Experimental Farm, Swift Current, Sask., shows that no less than 60 per cent of the 30 deaths in Saskatchewan in 1951 were caused by tractors upsetting. A knowledge of the causes responsible for tractor upsets should lead operators to exercise more care.

One of the most common causes noted in the survey is the attempt to turn a corner at a high speed. Brakes grabbing on one side can also upset a tractor, as can losing control of the tractor when driving fast over rough ground. Taking short cuts over banks or ditches is dangerous; likewise making "jack rabbit" starts when the tractor is hitched to a heavy load. Jack rabbit starts, or hitching to some part of the tractor other than the drawbar, can turn a tractor over backwards.

Several people are run over and killed every year by tractors, generally because of carelessness. Most dangerous is the attempt to hook up implements by backing the tractor, while standing on the ground. Other dangerous practices are riding on the tractor draw-bar or fenders, allowing others to ride on the tractor (especially children) and allowing children to operate or play around tractors.

An operator who is constantly aware of these dangers is much less likely to lose his life or cause the death of another.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Apparently you can't beat the Dutch. Despite the floods the Netherlands expect to play host to more than 500,000 visitors this year.

The island of Jamaica expects to export some 320 million tons of red soil containing bauxite to be converted into aluminum. It is to be hoped that no such use is discovered for Prince Edward Island soil or the Province would soon be under water.

To be able to report to members production of top quality butter in Prince Edward Island for two years in succession is the proud distinction of the Kensington Dairying Co-op. Further satisfaction must be provided by having produced last year the largest quantity of butter in the creamery's history.

Henrik Ibsen, Norwegian poet and dramatist, was born 125 years ago today. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the stimulus which he gave to the modern theatre. Some of his satires on civilization stung Europe into fury. He lashed out at pietism, politics, modern marriage, impractical idealism, and much else, exploiting to the full the dramatic possibilities of each.

For the first time Trans-Canada Air Lines carried more than a million passengers in a single year it is revealed in their annual report. The company showed earnings of \$2,007,879 of which \$1,200,000 went for Income Tax. Income was down \$1,883,078 from 1951 although the volume of mails, commodities and number of passengers carried all continued an upward trend.

Much attention has been given in the dairy industry to the breeding of highly efficient stock but relatively little to the quality of grasses and clover planted, although no one would deny the importance of producing the best possible quality and quantity of feed. New Zealand has made much progress in the matter of improved grasses, as has the United Kingdom. The proposal to test various grass seeds here for adoption to local conditions is most important to dairymen in this Province.

Possible Unforeseen Developments



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.

A FARMER'S REFLECTION

Sir, — In your widely read paper appears day after day a column entitled "Strange But True" written by that very interesting writer, F. H. MacArthur. In a very recent issue he departs from his usual interesting facts and gives us a vivid picture of some of the farm homes one sees as we drive over parts of this fair Province. And his picture is very true; alas, too true; neglected homes where once everything was tidy and shipshape. Why exodus to far distant places if this is such a wonderful country to live in?

In a small district near ours and within a radius of two and one-half or three miles there are eight homes that once were thriving farm homes, closed with the exception of two, and those are occupied by a lonely male on each place. Even the school is closed. Is it because the younger generation see no good? or is the lure of good wages, shorter hours and better conveniences, the reason for this decay?

I read in your paper a few days ago where over in Newfoundland a man was offering \$9.00 per day. Do you think the farm can compete with those wages, although in a recent issue of The Guardian the Attorney General of the Province says he met a man, once a doctor, and in his pocket book were three \$1,000 bills beside a roll of \$100's. Perhaps he was on his way to buy a car and leave his bills unpaid.

Then, our Premier draws attention to further signs of prosperity when we spent for strong drink \$18,000 more this February than we did last year. I am glad he mentioned that the farmers shared in this prosperity; it's high time they were able to go into town after a hard day's work, take in a movie or hockey game, or get a few shots of the good stuff they sell at the Government stores. Now if there could be a place opened in the city, where, when one met a friend, we could go into a nice tavern run under strict regulations, and sit down in a clean place and be served by a friendly, nice person at the price (in New States) of ten cents a glass, would it not be a whole lot better than going into some of the dens found in the city and paying from fifty to sixty cents a glass? I was on a bust in the States this past summer for a month or so and on a hot morning I took a walk to a tavern and there I could sit down in comfort and boy! did I enjoy myself. The meek ale at 10 cents per glass. Well dressed men on their way to their

I am, Sir, etc., GEORGE MACFEE, St. Peter's, P. E. I.

THE FUTURE IS WITH DISCIPLINED PEOPLE

Sir, — I heard this in a sermon recently. I wonder how true it is. The Communists are becoming a thoroughly controlled people; thought, word and action are being brought into subjection to the purpose of world domination. The man of steel believed that if enough people got this idea wrought into their minds the world would be his. The world is afraid of this Russian discipline. It is narrow, selfish and truculent. It is rank tyranny. We instinctively turn away from it in loathing and fear.

This is the discipline of force that crushes freedom and stunts personality. But there is a wholesome, natural discipline that cultivates freedom and rounds out personality. Jesus said: "The meek shall inherit the earth." The meek are the people who are dominated by the spirit of Jesus, the perfectly disciplined pattern for mankind. This is one of the most marked features about Jesus. He was never in a hurry. He never lost His head. In the most threatening circumstance we see Jesus in perfect control. It will take a very long time but followers of such a leader will yet inherit the earth, that is, dominate it as Jesus means with patient love. Nothing is impossible to true followers of Jesus. Paul is an example. In developing character and founding churches Paul did a work that is still surprising the world. He said "I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me". Paul, by the grace of Jesus, changed the moral character of the Roman Empire.

The Age-Old Story

But one of the young men told Abigail, Nabal's wife, saying, Behold, David sent messengers out of the wilderness to salute our master; and he called on them, and they therefore know and consider what their will do for evil is determined against our master, and when Abigail saw David, she hastened, and lighted off the ass, and bowed herself to the ground, and fell at his feet, and said, Upon me, my lord, upon me let this iniquity be; that this shall be no offence unto thee, nor offence of thy lord, either that thou hast shed blood causeless, or that my lord hath avenged himself; but when the Lord shall have dealt well with my lord, then remember thine handmaid. And David said to Abigail, Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, which sent thee this day to meet me; and blessed be thy advice, and blessed be thou, which has kept me this day from coming to shed blood, and from avenging myself with mine own hand.

The Poet's Corner

THE INTERPRETER

In the very early morning when the light was low She got all together and she went like snow. Like snow in the springtime on a sunny hill. And we were only frightened and can't think still.

We can't think quite that the katydids and frogs And the little crying chickens and the little crying hogs. And the other crying things that she spoke for to us, Have nothing more to tell her since it happened thus.

She never is around for any one to touch. But of ecstasy and longing she knew too much. And always when any one has time to call his own She will come and be beside him as quiet as a stone.

—Orrick Johns

offices stopped in for a glass of beer. Drunkards? Not at all.

Now there is such a furore in both Houses over the further increase in freight rates. It is only a short while ago that a 12 percent boost was given. Where is this intolerable condition going to end? In the July 7th issue of the Financial Post a record of the average earnings of the railwaymen of Canada is given. These wages were before the last increase: passenger engineers \$6,335, freight engineers \$5,485, firemen \$3,670, conductors \$5,415, baggage men \$4,385, trainmen \$4,285, yardmen \$3,165, sleeping car conductors \$3,790, porters \$2,940, station agents \$3,740, office boys \$2,300; and the tips of porters equal to one-half to three-quarters of their salary. Not bad wages with the resulting pensions, etc., accruing therefrom. These high wages are paid by the consumers and taxpayers of Canada. I wonder if a young man starting from scratch on one of those poor neglected, run-down farms in a long lifetime of hard work would ever be in such a position? It makes one wonder. Most of us will not be much good when our little pension of forty dollars rolls around.

I am, Sir, etc., GEORGE MACFEE, St. Peter's, P. E. I.

through Christ who strengthens me". Paul, by the grace of Jesus, changed the moral character of the Roman Empire. The day will surely come when God will come down into His Church and discipline the men and women, disciplined by the power of the Holy Spirit; and through these disciplined people great changes for the better will come over our world. Fear will give place to confidence and peace. The problem of drink will be settled. Men and women will put the good of others before their own pleasure.

"Such a time will never come," cries the pessimist. It will come. It must come because God is here, and He is here for this very purpose and will not be thwarted. It is true then that the future of the world is in the hands of disciplined people, men and women disciplined by the spirit of God, not to the ambitious hustlers who ride roughshod over their neighbours.

I am, Sir, etc., W. I. GREEN, Stanley Bridge, P. E. I.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

A LESSER EVIL

"We observe the report of this Island and Nova Scotia being about to be united under one government, alluded to in the London papers. It is satisfactory, however, to find that there is no foundation whatever for it. We see it for the first time stated in these papers, that instead of Nova Scotia, as we always understood it, that the reverse was the case, and that the Government of Nova Scotia was to be annexed to this. This would not be quite so bad, but we would rather, upon the whole, that things remained just as they are."

—Royal Gazette, Jan. 29, 1833.

Boots For Everest

(Ottawa Citizen)

British climbers have their sights set on the summit of Everest again. By this time they have a species of vested interest in the mountain, which however shows no sign of acknowledging it. Everest is impartial. It treats all comers alike, British, Swiss and Sherpas, and whether they approach it from Tibet or Nepal. This is perhaps the most inhospitable as well as the highest peak in the world. Undaunted, however, the latest party is busily and happily assembling its gear for the assault scheduled for this spring. The climbers know a good deal about the southern route, thanks to the two daring but unsuccessful Swiss expeditions of 1952. They also have the additional advantage of superior equipment. The Swiss were proud of their light oxygen containers and their apparatus, but the British have worked out some still better wrinkles—so they think.

In particular, they have a new kind of high-altitude climbing boot. How this footwear behaves will likely be of interest to others besides Himalayan mountaineers, because boots are fundamental to

so many enterprises. These boots, at any rate, have uppers of kid leather which has the advantage of being almost waterproof and very light. On the other hand, it cracks easily, but the Everestists only ask that their boots, designed for use above 23,000 feet, hold together for a very few days. Inside is a lining of waterproof fabric, and also six layers of kapok as developed for airman's survival suits. The inner sole is felt and the outer sole a rubber mixture with tiny air bubbles to give maximum lightness. There is a special pattern tread already tested by the climbers, and the whole affair is fastened off with extremely simple fastenings for the convenience of exhausted men.

Thus shod, the eleventh party of Everestists hope to tackle soon those last few thousand feet, the best equipment ever devised will be of little avail unless the weather is helpful. Everest is keeping to itself its intentions in that respect.

Refrigeration SALES and SERVICE Repairs To All Makes MOTORS Rewinding and Repairs ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE Repairs Palmer Electric PHONE 1444

The Passing Scene

By Observer

ABOUT MYTHS

It was carelessness, not lack of respect for St. Patrick, that caused me to let the 17th go by without so much as mentioning that great man to whom Christian civilization owes so much. I hope that in their charity my Irish friends will forgive me for this obvious sin of omission.

Historically, St. Patrick belongs to the world. He is one of those majestic and heroic persons who are too noble and of too great spiritual stature to be confined within the walls of any particular nationalism. Most of the historians, I believe, say he was a Scotsman by birth, but some claim he was a Roman patriot. What they agree on is that he did his great missionary work among the Irish. That, after all, is what made his place in the human story. That is why his memory will live and be held in honour so deep as heroism, deep as spirituality are numbered among the supreme values of life.

As in the case of most distinguished characters in history, the life of St. Patrick contains some alleged incidents that are purely mythical. For example, the popular story of how he drove the snakes out of Ireland can scarcely be true in fact, for as far as anyone knows there has never been any such animal in that part of the world. And that, incidentally, helps to corroborate the testimony of good Irishmen everywhere that nothing vicious or unlovely was ever given room to grow in the good earth of the Emerald Isle. But, the fact that the story is probably mythical does not mean that it is untrue. It is true in its importance, for it is not the same thing as an untruth. Historical facts are not the only instruments that have been used to advantage in the long and troubled story of man's attempt to reach maturity.

The more one thinks of it the more one is inclined to believe that myth has occupied a place in human life secondary only to that of religion itself. Indeed, there are some traces of it in many of the great religions that have created or influenced civilizations and given strength to the forward movements of the ages.

There was a time when the world lived by myth. In this enlightened age, when mathematical precision is prized far above imaginative sense, people are inclined to disparage the simple credulity of the ancients. Nevertheless, our cultural and literary heritages owe much of their richness and splendour to the symbolic meanings and significance of ancient myths and legends.

What would the world's literature be like without the Homeric poems? Myths they were, pure and simple, but one finds too, a dawn of doubt in the usefulness of gods who could lie and steal and plunder and do cruel things as readily

as many enterprises. These boots, at any rate, have uppers of kid leather which has the advantage of being almost waterproof and very light. On the other hand, it cracks easily, but the Everestists only ask that their boots, designed for use above 23,000 feet, hold together for a very few days. Inside is a lining of waterproof fabric, and also six layers of kapok as developed for airman's survival suits. The inner sole is felt and the outer sole a rubber mixture with tiny air bubbles to give maximum lightness. There is a special pattern tread already tested by the climbers, and the whole affair is fastened off with extremely simple fastenings for the convenience of exhausted men.

Thus shod, the eleventh party of Everestists hope to tackle soon those last few thousand feet, the best equipment ever devised will be of little avail unless the weather is helpful. Everest is keeping to itself its intentions in that respect.

IN THE RED

MEDICINE HAT, ALA. (UPI)—Current reports showed the city of Medicine Hat ended the year 1952 with a deficit of \$5,728. City councilman A. T. Legge said it was perhaps the first deficit in upwards of 20 years.

Chintz was originally called cotton fabric from India, when its piece was called a "chintz".

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

- Gaudet & Haszard GILBERT A. GAUDET, B.A., LL.B. Barristers and Solicitors Money to Loan Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg. Matheson, Peake & Nicholson A. W. MATHESON, Q.C. A. H. PEAKE, B.A., LL.B. JOHN P. NICHOLSON, LL.B. Barristers, Etc. Collections — Money to Loan 175 Grafton Street J. A. Carruthers, R.O. OPTOMETRIST 123 Kent Street Phone 2872 (Next to Simpson's Agency) Allison M. Gillis, LL.B. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc. 130 Richmond St. — Charlottetown Phone 590 Byron J. Grant, O.D. OPTOMETRIST 126 Kent Street Phone 879 (Opposite Revere Hotel) H. R. DOANE & COMPANY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 148 Great George St., Charlottetown Phones 2080 1447 RANDOLPH W. MANNING, C.A. KEVIN A. MCKENNA, C.A. ERMA P. MacPHERSON, C.A. Other offices at Halifax, Moncton, St. John's, Amherst, Dartmouth, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow and Truro. McDONALD, CURRIE & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, Sault John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Kirkland Lake, Moncton, Hamilton, Edmonton, Charlottetown, Carrieville, Charlottetown. Telephone 104