

THE GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1951

Godspeed To Their Highnesses

The trans-continental phase of the Royal tour has ended. From this Island capital the Princess and the sailor-Duke embarked for their other island stops before their return voyage to what Guardian readers have come to know as John Bull's Other Island.

Our people came from every village and district of Prince Edward Island to greet their Royal Highnesses who have travelled so far to meet the citizens of Canada and see for themselves something of this nation which may well claim to be the founder of the British Commonwealth as Britain herself was founder of the Empire.

Princess Elizabeth leaves our shores but wherever she goes she is still our own and some day, may it be many a year yet, she will be our Queen. It has been a happy visit although the undertaking was a formidable one. The Royal couple did more than carry out the exhausting schedule prepared for them. They brought into it an enthusiasm and sense of enjoyment which matched the joy with which they were greeted.

Remembrance Day

It is with somewhat grim if unconscious perception that the world has celebrated Armistice Day as its day of Remembrance for the dead of two world wars. When the Great War came to a close there was much baseless talk about an era of peace.

Those who died and those who fought and lived did their part honourably well. But it must not be forgotten that they did not and could not bring peace. That is the task of statesmanship, not of arms. They made the sacrifice of life so that humanity might have the chance to create a way of life that would permit each to strive to develop all that is best within him.

They did not fail. But humanity failed after the sacrifices of 1914-1918. We were given a breathing space and for the most part assumed it to be the goal in view. We have now been given a second chance, at untold cost, and must build a peaceful world in which justice, freedom and humanity are the foundation.

This is the torch which the soldier throws to the citizen and which the citizen must carry to achieve peace.

Significant Emblem

It was a Maple Leaf emblem which the Princess Elizabeth wore on her hat when she was welcomed to the United States by President Truman at the airport in Washington. This, comments an exchange, was a pretty touch which deserves to be appreciated by all Canadians. It was her way of telling the Americans that she was visiting the U. S. capital in behalf of Canada as well as of Great Britain.

Canada's Status In Germany

Since the 27th Canadian Infantry Brigade arrives in Germany as a North Atlantic Treaty Organization force, notes the Ottawa Citizen, the brigade's legal status is not entirely clarified. It is hoped the statute will be modified, so that Germany will have sufficient control over its own defence policy to be able to make a contribution to NATO strength.

Into this situation has stepped the 27th Brigade, with a clear understanding that it is in Germany as a NATO force, and has nothing to do with the occupation. Unless something is done the brigade has no legal status in Germany, and theoretically,

German policemen could arrest Canadian soldiers who are carrying arms. For at the moment the only persons allowed to carry arms are occupation troops. In other words there is no law in Germany yet dealing with armed forces except the occupation statute, and this allows only for an occupation force. The statute needs simply to be amended to give legal status to troops such as the Canadian brigade, which are not part of the occupation force. It is a problem for lawyers, and is apparently on the way to amicable solution.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow Remembrance Day.

Tomorrow, the 25th Sunday after Trinity.

Today, a Poppy is the fashionable adornment.

Tomorrow, Remembrance Day. 1914-1918; 1939-1945; now.

It is all over, including the shouting and flag-flying, and it was a glorious celebration.

Island exhibitors are back from the Maritime Winter Fair and looking for new fields to conquer.

In connection with Ontario's November 22 election it is noteworthy that no deposit is required by candidates in that Province.

Kaiser William II abdicated and fled to the Netherlands this date 1918, followed by the Crown Prince. Wilson's note of October 16 had left no alternative.

Last minute demand for admission permits to the various functions yesterday was enormous, and, of course, could not be recognized far less gratified.

Our Royal visitors were enormously pleased with their reception at this the smallest, but not the least important province in Canada.

Charlottetown was fortunate in having good weather for the Royal Visit, and the people from far and near appreciated the fact.

The latest proposal to Russia by the United States, Britain and France is not for "any kind" of settlement, but for one that can be kept.

Copies of yesterday's Guardian were furnished to the Royal Party at Moncton en route to the Island. There can be little doubt they were pleased to learn in advance the preparations made for their welcome.

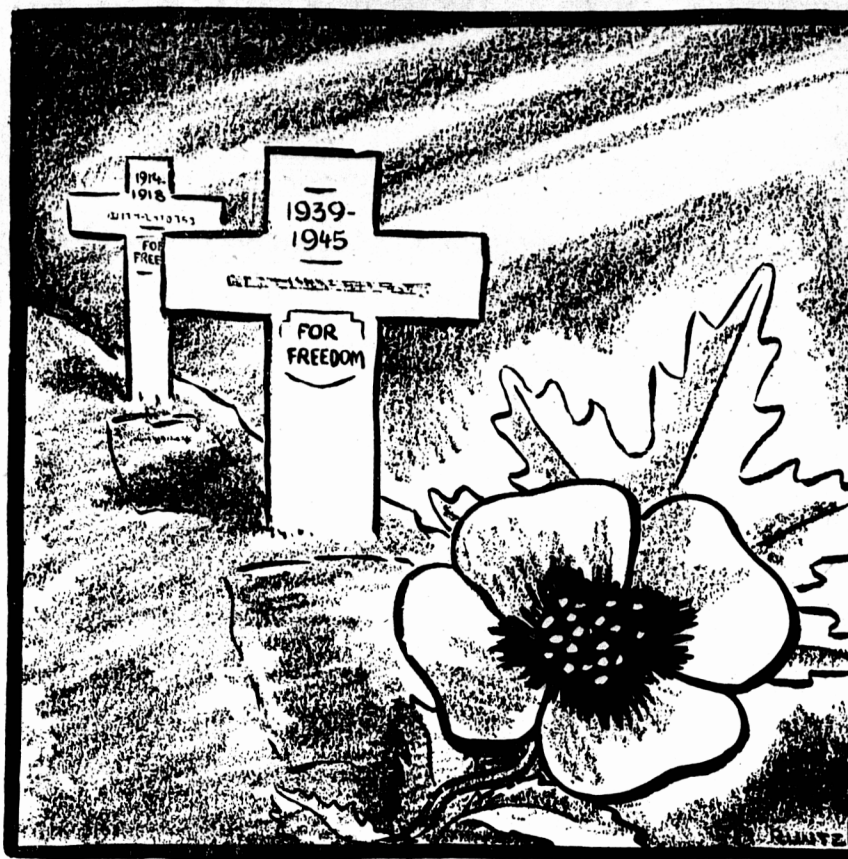
The crowds lining the long route of Royalty was dense and most enthusiastic. Everyone seemed happy, and to be rejoicing at the unique experience of seeing with their own eyes the heiress to the throne and her consort.

Professor C. F. Fraser of Dalhousie University predicts a period of rising prices "for as far ahead as human wisdom can see." He lists a number of reasons for his prediction in a speech to the Women's Canadian Club, Toronto. He said we were being going through a period of war or near war for 15 years and history shows that wars raise prices. Growing strength of the trade union movement would result in a better standard of living for its members, and the political power of agriculture would prevent a decline in farm prices.

Remember the Stevens Price Spreads Committee fiasco set up by Parliament in 1934? An heir and successor has made an appearance in the Government request for establishment of a special committee to study its proposed legislation curtailing retail price maintenance. The matter is still under Cabinet consideration. M.P.'s of all parties are still receiving letters and telegrams from retailers, says a correspondent, demanding that they oppose the bill. Druggists have been responsible for most of this protest mail.

The Defence Production Department, in existence for less than a year, is growing (says The Gazette) at a pace equal to that set by some of the mushroom wartime agencies. By Oct. 1 the department had its own 17-page telephone directory. By that time, it had accumulated 1,298 employees appointed under the Civil Service Act and an additional 194 (mostly in the upper salary brackets) hired on the authority of the Treasury Board. Departmental offices have been opened in Halifax, Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria and Washington. Largest D.P.D. bureau is in Toronto, followed by Washington and Montreal. Most of the others are one or two-man bureaus.

Remembrance



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.

REMEMBRANCE DAY

Sir.—Tomorrow across this great land of ours there will be numerous gatherings at War Memorials to remember those who died in the two great struggles of conflict, and to those young Canadians who have already paid the supreme sacrifice in the Korean War.

There will be the young and the old and there will be grey hairs enough among those who will gather tomorrow in the ceremonies of Remembrance, but all who are remembered are equally touched by the passing of the years. In the oneness of their youth as in the oneness of their cause, there is neither first nor last.

Remembrance Day this year is being observed in bleaker circumstances than have obtained in any peace time year since 1938.

The world may question at this time the value of the sacrifice made by young men whose bodies were broken by war and who finally found lasting rest in cemeteries laid out among the alien acres where they fought and died.

What more sound duty is there for all Canadians on November 11 than Remembrance—solemnly and sincerely expressed—of those immortal heroes whose sacrifice, and that their comrades of Allied Nations kept the tyrants from our shores.

Certainly Remembrance presses on our minds these times as never before. In the years between the wars some felt apprehensive lest the dead might be forgotten, that under the force of other concerns, they would fade back in our minds, and no longer matter to us, but we are not likely to be forgetful now. The mounting weight of their death presses upon us Canadians, their shadow over us is deepening, the swelling sea of their loss flows in about us.

More and more urgently do we realize that the world has become locked in a desperate struggle with death. These men fought for life and gave their lives in the fight. They formed with their own bodies a defence in depth that

They Were Our Spring

(In Memory of Youth)

They were our spring. They were our lovely spring. April-youth, with leap and bound of life—yet in their hands they took the cup of death, set it to their lips and strongly drank. Westering Sank their darkened sun while it was morning. Oh, what shall such dear sacrifice beget! How shall we dare to pay our monstrous debt To them in any coin but this—To swing Above humanity's wide earth such bells Of healing peace that never more shall blown Trumpets call for war, or earth's Young lie prone, Like this, sightless, above bright asphodels.

—Dorothy Duchemin

first step leading up to complete surrender.

I am, Sir, etc., ARCH. MacKENZIE, Kensington.

FARM SUPPORT PRICES

Sir.—I was interested in that item from Ottawa, saying that the Federal Government has spent just \$10 million "in supporting farm prices in Canada in the past five years."

The trouble I find in discussing figures like the above with my friends in town and country, is that today's multi-million statistics (particularly in connection with the defence costs) seem to have blunted the capacity of the general reader to really "measure" the figures.

I thought of this the other day in looking at a picture of a 3 million-bushel elevator at the head of the lakes, which had been purchased by the organized farmers on the prairies. While I was endeavouring to explain to an urban friend just what tonnage of the bread cereal 3 million bushels represented, a box of matches on the supper-table happened to get into the picture, and blotted out the 3-million-bushel elevator. This made me think that, in such pictures, there should always be some base for mental measurement, such as a freight-car, a ship, or automobile. For example, when it was pointed out that one filling of the above elevator would supply the bread-needs of 700,000 Canadians for a year, that supplied the measuring-tape. In like manner, therefore, it may do no harm to point out, by way of contrast with the above \$10 million "in supporting farm prices" in Canada in the past five years, that the cost of farm price supports in the United States called for \$30 million every 30 days across those same five years.

I am, Sir, etc., STUDENT.

SUNDAY READING

Sir.—We attended church this morning and decided that the invitation that the Psalm gave was very good—Serve the Lord with gladness, come before His presence with singing. Bring an offering and come into His courts. The hymn beginning—Oh Lord of Life Thy quickening voice, awakes my morning song. In gladness words, I would rejoice, that I to thee belong. It seemed new, but well worth memorizing. The Christian religion is one of love, giving and adoration. We notice in paper that my friend, H. H., is disposing of his farm to give all his time to church work.

We met not more than a half dozen times. But on the last occasion he impressed me by his courageous witnessing, as well as his general development. He will be a successor of the "Serenty" spoken of in Luke 10th, that I would call laymen. He gives himself and the best that he has. But to return to the Church service. I wish to say that the discourse was on tithing, or the giving one tenth of one's income to God, before using any for self or family. The idea agrees with the statement that Christ made that whosoever loves his father or mother, wife or children more than he is not worthy of me. This systematic way of giving was practiced from the time of Moses. And we believe the early Christian Church gave systematically.

Some gave "up to and beyond their ability." The widow with her two mites gave all. The breaking of the alabaster box will never be forgotten. Go say the least, a Christian act is a means of grace in this life. Not merely to help out in a future existence. Do we not get immediate benefit from observing Holy Communion or in visiting some one in trouble. In the same way, we'll get an uplift by taking up this practice. I know that many give more than their tenth, but it may not be systematic. Some ask whether it applies to rich and poor alike. I would answer yes. Money stretches farther in the hands of an all out Christian. Some one may say—I may be all right for you church people. But I am a man of the world and this handling of money for the poor has got to be a racket. Such thoughts will soon dwarf the soul. Do as you believe a Christian should do, and you will ultimately become one. To humbly and honestly submit to this discipline may turn out to be a

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

THE ATHENAUM

"That well-known building at the corner of Prince and Grafton Streets, erected some fifteen years since, at a heavy cost, by the Temperance Hall Company, having recently been disposed of, and is now being repaired in thorough state of repair by the present proprietor, was re-opened to the public last evening, under its new name of the 'Athenaeum'. The upper hall, in which the meeting was held, never presented so neat and comfortable an appearance even in its palmiest days; and much credit is due to Mr. Morrison (one of the proprietors) under whose careful supervision the transformation has been accomplished, for the tasteful, and indeed elegant, as well as comfortable appearance which the hall presents.

"Had its late proprietors been a little more sagacious, and exhibited a somewhat greater regard for their own and the public interests, by, at least, keeping the building in a passable state of repair, this excellent edifice would not have been sacrificed, as it was the other day, for a mere song."

"It is now apparent, however, that it needed but the judicious expenditure of a comparatively small sum to place the building in a comfortable and, we believe, paying condition. This having now been accomplished, we trust the present proprietors of The Athenaeum will meet with an amount of public patronage commensurate with the outlay they have incurred."

—The Islander, Dec. 24, 1939.

The Poet's Corner

FOR THE FALLEN

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old; Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.

At the going down of the sun and in the morning We will remember them.

They mingle not with their laughing comrades again; They sit no more at familiar tables of home;

They have no lot in our labour of the day-time; They sleep beyond England's foam.

But where our desires are and our hopes profound, Felt as a well-spring that is hidden from sight,

To the innermost heart of their own land they are known As the stars are known to the Night;

As the stars that shall be bright when we are dust, Moving in marches upon the heavenly plain,

As the stars that are starry in the time of our darkness, To the end, to the end, they remain.

—Laurence Binyon.

Lessons From Europe In Community Progress

By Leo P. Meisnac Part Two (continued) (All Rights Reserved)

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

That many farmers' cooperatives the world over have been started and failed, is undeniably true. There seem to be three principal reasons behind these failures. First, lack of education and planning among the people who did the promoting and the leaders who accepted the responsibility to insure efficiency and the absence of certain controls to insure the support of the farmers; and third, strictly consumer dominated cooperatives often organized chiefly for the purpose of obtaining food at the lowest prices possible regardless of the effects upon the farmer or the soil.

This third outlook appears to have dominated the British cooperative movement for some years before and after the turn of the last century. It was then that the farmers of Ireland and Wales especially, were stirred on to organize cooperatives of their own. This they did on the Rochdale principles, but in a competitive economy like Britain, with the consumer movement trying to buy as cheaply as possible, it was difficult for the farmers to make much headway.

In districts where cooperatives restricted themselves to the distribution of farm supplies, and dealt with the consumer wholesale, they did very well, but where they attempted to do a marketing job, even in the home market, they usually met with difficulty. In the distribution of fluid milk for instance, which is a most important matter for the health, economy and convenience of the English people, it was not possible to maintain reasonable or stable prices or to arrange a workable method of distribution on the basis of voluntary cooperatives.

Some of the farmers nearer town, because they were near the market, got a higher price for their milk during the low production periods. Even in the high production periods, except at a very low price, the farmers in the outlying districts could not sell their milk. In a word, the farmers in the remote areas suffered during both the high production and low production periods because of high transportation costs and other factors discussed later in this report. The whole system resulted in continued milk shortages, surpluses, instability and dissatisfaction throughout.

During holidays and in the summer when people went to the seashore in thousands there was little or no milk available for them there while at the same time the cities would have too much. There was no order to distribution at all until the Milk Marketing Board was organized. This Board, on which both producers and consumers are represented, requires both the large and the small producers to sell their milk through the one central body which controls the quality, trucking, price and distribution of the milk.

By paying a bonus on quality milk (Tuberculosis Tested) the farmers who go to the expense of producing a higher quality product get paid for their extra effort and added expenses. By controlling and paying trucking expenses directly to the truckers, there is no overlapping in routes or inefficiency in collecting from the farms; the distant patrons of course are charged slightly more for trucking.

By paying a slightly lower price for milk during the summer months when production is cheaper and during the winter months when production is more expensive, there is no overlapping in the price of milk during the summer and winter. An almost steady year-round production of milk is maintained.

During the whole year the price to the consumer remains the same and a steady year-round supply is assured. Many examples might be given to illustrate how the voluntary cooperative method cannot be as never been a complete solution to farm marketing problems. A brief account of two additional instances of marketing ventures will provide sufficient proof of this for now:

1. After the 1914-18 war, the English Hop Growers Limited, a cooperative agency, was organized to market hops; hop-growing then was an industry of considerable size in parts of England. The organization was well planned and studied and was successful in getting over 90% of the hop growers to join as members. Those who remained outside were free to sell their hops at whatever price they could get.

Then the big interests in the brewing industry refused to buy the hops from the central cooperative. They offered those growers outside the organization a much higher price than the co-operative could pay, and at the tremendous loss of imported sufficient hops to "break" the cooperative agency. This not only undermined the confidence of the members in their cooperative, but it also defeated the whole attempt to put stability into a small but important industry.

2. Another example is found in cooperative marketing in Denmark and Sweden. In order to assure sufficient volume and a first class product when they first organized, the Danes and the Swedes laid down certain stipulations to ensure control. Every member had to sign a contract to deliver all his produce, whether it be hogs, milk or

other products, to the cooperative factory. Then a central marketing agency with sufficient powers delegated by the Government to control and regulate exports, price, distribution and quality, was set up. Anyone connected with agricultural cooperatives in those countries will tell you that these provisions were mainly responsible for the success and rapid development of their whole movement.

This local contract is still the basis of the marketing system in Sweden and Denmark, but, for political reasons, many of the powers of the Danish marketing boards have been revoked, until now when they are constituted only as a voluntary board. As a result of this lack of regulation, the industry is suffering. The managers of some of the central boards told me that now they are permitted to give advice only or make recommendations regarding export prices, distribution, quality, etc., while the private speculators who handle only a small portion of the export volume of dairy, pork or bacon products, or potatoes, are able to cut prices on the export market, maneuver around quality regulations, and in general upset market conditions and prices for all.

Even though these industries are highly organized on the voluntary, local cooperative basis, they are helpless, at least in as far as the export market is concerned, without some measure of central control and regulation.

In England, at present, apart also from the specialized marketing organizations like the Milk Marketing Board, the Wool Marketing Board, the Hops Board, and the Potato Marketing Board, agricultural cooperation is making progress. There are many local multi-purpose stores, and several groups who are now organized on a county basis for the growing, cleaning, packing and distribution of seeds. They have also, with some financial backing by the Government, established several grass-drying plants.

These, in most cases, are combined with the seed-cleaning units, set up on a branch basis, and have a central organization for the county. There are already some cooperative farming projects, and plans are under way to set up a vegetable auction similar to the ones in Holland. In Ireland and Wales practically all creameries and factories are run on a cooperative basis. All creamery managers and butter-makers must take a special university course before being appointed to that position.

National Farmers' Unions are the promoters of the Marketing Boards and Agricultural cooperatives in most countries. The N.F.U. in England has its own farm accounting and research department, so that facts and figures are readily available when any problem needs to be investigated or reviewed. The Government, through its New Agricultural Advisory Service, and in connection with the universities, has a similar "cost accounting" service.

This is the basis on which the food prices are fixed from year to year and sometimes for several years ahead. About two-thirds of the farms in England are still on a rental basis, but the tenants are protected by long term rental agreements and legislation that gives protection to the tenant and the land-owner. Large scale farming and specialization is steadily increasing.

Farms are highly mechanized and, as a result of the money and finances available through these central marketing organizations, producers have been making arrangements for further services. For instance, artificial insemination units, on a cooperative basis have been promoted by the Milk Marketing Board. Goals have been set for efficiency in labor, and bonuses are paid to farm workers for overtime and for exceptionally valuable service. One goal, for instance, set by the Milk Marketing Board, is 10,000 gallons of milk per man per year. This may take either twelve cows, at eight hundred and fifty gallons apiece, or twenty cows at five hundred gallons. Such policies and production goals are developing efficiency among farm producers and interest among farm labor.

(To be continued)

FAMOUS STATUES

Best known human statue in the United States is that of William Penn, a 37-foot monument on top of the Philadelphia City Hall.

The Age-Old Story

Every man is brutish in his knowledge; every founder is confounded by the graven image; for his molten image is falsehood, and there is no breath in them. The portion of Jacob is none other than; for he is the former of them; and Israel is the rod of his inheritance: The Lord of hosts is his name. O Lord, I know that the way of man is not in himself; it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps.

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