

THE GUARDIAN

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CHARLOTTETOWN MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1953

General Marshall's Warning

In his address at Oslo University on receiving the Nobel prize for Peace, General Marshall, former United States Secretary of State, placed particular emphasis on the problem of "the millions who live under subnormal conditions and who have now come to a realization that they may aspire to a fair share of the God-given rights of human beings." Their aspirations, General Marshall insisted, present a challenge which cannot be ignored by the more favored nations.

"This is a special problem in the present crisis, but it is of basic importance to any successful effort toward an enduring peace," he said. "The question is not merely one of self-interest arising from the fact that these people present a situation which is a seedbed for either one or the other of two great differing ways of life. We must present democracy as a force holding within itself the seeds of unlimited progress by the human race. By our actions we should make it clear that such a democracy is a means to a better way of life, together with a better understanding among nations."

"However, material assistance alone is not sufficient. The most important thing for the world today in my opinion is a spiritual regeneration which would re-establish a feeling of good faith among men generally. Discouraged people are in sore need of the inspiration of great principles. Such leadership can be the rallying point against intolerance, against distrust, against that fatal insecurity that leads to war. It is to be hoped that the democratic nations can provide the necessary leadership."

"There must be effort of the spirit to be magnanimous, to act in friendship, to strive to help rather than to hinder. There must be effort of analysis, to seek out the causes of war and the factors which favor peace, and to study their application to the difficult problems which will beset our international intercourse. There must be material effort—to initiate and sustain those great undertakings, whether military or economic, on which world equilibrium will depend. If we proceed in this manner, there should develop a dynamic philosophy which knows no restrictions of time or space."

Good Examples

The Eisenhower Administration has reduced the U. S. civil service by close to 200,000 persons—from some 2,500,000 to 2,300,000. Two hundred thousand civil servants cost the taxpayers a great deal of money. Indeed the effect of these economies at Washington has been noticed even in the housing situation. There has been an easement in rents.

The Churchill Government in the United Kingdom has also been successful in cutting down the civil service. So far some 20,000 civil servants have been dispensed with. This is not as striking an achievement as that at Washington, but it is creditable.

Here in Canada, notes the Winnipeg Free Press, we are far from emulating these good examples. When asked in the House of Commons on December 9 as to the increase or decrease in the civil service, the Government reported that on December 31, 1952 there were 129,136 on the public payroll. By September 30, 1953 this total had risen by 2,824 persons to 131,960.

In addition there are upwards of 40,000 Federal employees who work for commissions, boards and other governmental bodies and who are not technically classified as civil servants.

This is the time of year when the "estimates" for the next fiscal year are being prepared. "Is it unreasonable, in the existing circumstances," says our Winnipeg contemporary, "for the taxpayer to hope that the Federal Cabinet will face up to the problem of reducing expenditures? Our ever expanding civil service affords an excellent starting point."

Bargaining Agent

Fear of what atom weapons might do in the event of another global war is so intense and widespread that any plan which might help to eliminate it would be a major contribution to the peace of the world. Thus far two plans have been advanced. The first was submitted by the United States in 1946 when it was generally be-

lieved that only that country was in a position to make atomic weapons. Under its provisions an international authority would be set up which would have complete control over the production and inspection of all atomic materials. No nation would produce any weapon without the knowledge and consent of the U. N. authority. This plan was accepted by the U. N. Assembly but rejected by Russia.

The second plan was of Russian origin. Under it the nations which already have made atomic weapons would destroy them and pledge themselves to make no more. At first sight this plan might seem to be the simpler and the more satisfactory of the two, since prevention is always better than cure. However, like everything else which has proceeded out of Moscow in recent years, there was a little hitch in it. Everything would have to be on a mutual-ly confidential basis; no inspection of Russian plants would be permitted. For reasons which almost anybody this side of the iron curtain could name, this Russian bid for a simple and unconditional faith in their self-alleged guilelessness did not take well with the United Nations as a whole.

There is another matter connected with this question that is sometimes overlooked. Supposing that all the countries which possess atomic weapons did destroy them, what then? According to statistical reports which are published periodically, Russia and her allies would have a military advantage, at least for the present and for some time to come, over any combination of Western Powers. The sober truth is that as matters stand now, and from a purely military standpoint, superiority in atomic potential is an important bargaining agent for the Western Powers in their efforts to persuade the Russian government to join them in a policy of friendly co-operation. It may not be an ultra-respectable agent, but it would be folly to let it go unless and until a safer and better one is ready to be put to work.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The potato chip may have to look to its laurels. An English manufacturer of packaged potato straws has recently opened two Canadian factories. Farmers will not greatly worry whether people are munching one or the other as long as the potato continues to be the basic ingredient.

The Canadian Government's action in chartering four cargo vessels for U.N. operations in the Far East should provide of some help to the hard-pressed Canadian merchant service. The move brings the total number of such vessels provided by this country to nine.

Not so many years ago a snowless winter would have caused considerable difficulty to farmers and others hauling wood. Today, however, it is usually an advantage to be able to use wheeled vehicles for the purpose and certainly the task of cutting and trimming has been made the easier by the lack of snow.

The origin of the word "clink" for prison is given incidentally in an article in the P. L. A. Monthly, the magazine of the Port of London Authority. The 70-acre park in which formerly stood the palace of the Bishop of Winchester was known as the Clink and the Bishop's prison stood on the south side of Clink Street. The site is now that of the "Borough" market and nearby were the Globe Theatre and Tabard Inn of Shakespearean associations.

Thomas Woodrow Wilson, 28th President of the United States, was born this date 1856. He practiced law for a time in Georgia and later taught political economy and jurisprudence, becoming president of Princeton University in 1902. In 1910 he was elected Governor of New Jersey and effected many reforms. In 1912 he was elected President by an overwhelming vote resulting from a Republican split. Re-elected in 1916 he maintained neutrality as long as possible and was a prime mover in creating the League of Nations which, however, his country did not join.

Speaking at a Press Conference in London recently, Lord Reading, Minister of State in the Foreign Office, said of the Colombo Plan that it had caught his imagination when he first went to see the Plan in action. He told the Conference that the first problem before the Colombo Plan was to keep up with natural population increase in the countries concerned and that, secondly, it must turn to the task of raising the general standard of living. The second annual Colombo Plan report just published showed, Lord Reading said, that development was along three main lines—agriculture, power and transport, but there were, of course, others. "There is comfort for us all," he said, "to be drawn from observing a great international scheme of this kind which is maintained by concord and mutual trust."

Point Of View



Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

NEW SKATING RINK

"At a meeting of the shareholders in the Charlottetown Skating Rink, held at the office of Messrs. Palmer and Macleod last evening, the tender of Taylor Bros. for the erection of the building was accepted. The proposed rink is to be built on the side of the old Citizens' Rink, and will have a front of 80 feet on Fitzroy Street, and extend back 165 feet. On the east side there will be a row of seats for the convenience of skaters, similar to those in the old Excelsior Rink. On the opposite side will be the entrance, ticket office, ladies' and gentlemen's dressing rooms and toilets.

"The band stand will be above and slightly in the rear of the gentlemen's dressing room and about the centre of the building. Extending from the band stand to the rear or southern end will be rows of raised seats, so arranged as to enable those seated thereon to have a good view of the skating surface, without being interfered with by the promenaders. These seats being in the rear of the promenader there will not be any danger from drafts, etc. The promenader will be raised some 21 inches at each end of the rink on the western side, and upon this elevation skaters may rest themselves when so inclined. The vestibule or entrance will be large, and the dressing rooms will be about 12 x 20 feet. The building will be well ventilated, heated and lighted, and everything possible will be done to make patrons comfortable."

—The Examiner, Aug. 17, 1888.

The Age Old Story

In thee, O Lord, do I put my trust: let me never be put to confusion. . . . Be thou my strong habitation, whereunto I may continually resort: thou hast given commandment to save me. For thou art my hope, O Lord God: thou art my trust from my youth.

New Villages

(UK Information Bureau) Three completely new villages have sprung up in Scotland within four years, the latest being the forest village of Grentool in the county of Kirkcudbrightshire. It is to Britain's Forestry Commission, which develops her forests and produces timber, that the credit goes for their appearance for they have been specially built to house its workers from surrounding forest areas.

Grentool forest village is noted for its glen, probably the finest beauty spot in the southwest of Scotland, which is made the more rewarding by its remoteness and difficulty of access. The visitor interested in history will find in the upper reaches of the valley the scene of a decisive Scottish battle. Here, in March 1307, Robert the Bruce, King of Scots, met and defeated an English force, striking the opening blow in his struggle for his country's independence. The point of immediate interest about Grentool, however, is that along with Carrick, Changue, Cain Edwards and Kirroughtree forests—it constitutes the largest single forest area in Britain, totalling about 111,000 acres.

Spruces, with blocks of larch or pine where possible, are the main trees grown, but ornamental trees like birch and cherry are being where there is special scenic interest. The Forestry Commission's policy is to set up national forest parks wherever suitable land is available and the opportunity has been taken of using the large tracks of un-plantable land for this purpose in the forests mentioned. A suitable camping site has been provided at a farm in Grentool, and arrangements made for campers of all classes.

Churchill's Example

(Ottawa Journal)

Another book on Winston Churchill—"Churchill: by his Contemporaries"—has come off the press. It is unique in the way of biographies, with 40 persons who have known the great man in various fields, or through intimate friendship or association, treating some particular phase of his career.

Not the least illuminating chapter is that in which his private secretary, Mrs. Mary Thompson, tells how Churchill prepares his speeches. Thus: "The preparation of a speech was, as a rule, a fairly lengthy business. First there was the rough draft on which he made corrections and alterations. This was followed by an unlimited number of re-writes, the final 'speech-form' very often only being completed within a matter of minutes before the speech was due to be delivered. Typing in what we knew to be as 'speech-form' was quite an art. It was done on octavo sheets for all except broadcast speeches, when quarto was used. The result had the appearance of rather eccentric blank verse. A 'verse' represented a sentence, and this was subdivided into phrases—sometimes even words—on separate lines, so that, as he reads it, he could tell at a glance where emphasis was required, where pauses were indicated, and where he could draw breath, etc. Many times I have listened over the radio to a speech being made and seldom did he deviate by so much as a word from the script. When he did, I made the necessary alterations on a copy with which I was checking him, so that we had an absolutely accurate record of what he said. When he spoke in the House of Commons he would usually himself insert any alterations which he made, and the copy so altered would go into the record files."

Somebody once wrote that eloquence consisted of hard work sweat and tears. Winston Churchill is the proof of it; he made himself the greatest orator of his age by long preparation, hard thought for every word, every line and sentence in his speeches. That he draws upon Eloquence has departed from public life in Canada largely because our public men do not take the trouble to prepare their speeches; to prepare them with a reverence for words, with a spontaneity, lack of material and preparation, was as far removed from great speech as from great architecture, or great sculpture, or any other great art.

STATUS QUO

OSLO (CP)—The national committee of the Norwegian Federation of Labor has declared there is no necessity of any general revision of wage contracts in 1954. The committee, representing 500,000 workers, said no changes had occurred to warrant a general wage increase.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the P. E. I. Division of the Canadian Cancer Society will be held in the Civic Building, Charlottetown, on Wednesday evening, December 30th at 8.30 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend.

DR. W. J. P. MacMILLAN, O.B.E., President. RALPH M. JONES, Honorary Secretary.

AUCTION SALE

AT EAST ROYALTY ON TUESDAY, DEC. 29 AT 1 O'CLOCK

We offer for sale by public Auction: Farm comprising 24 acres of excellent land, well cultivated and free from noxious weeds, situated 2 1/2 miles from Charlottetown on the paved Charlottetown-Souris highway. House contains 5 rooms, all finished and in good repair. Barn 60 x 32 ft., on cement foundation. An exceptional opportunity to purchase a good home and excellent land near the City.

FARM EQUIPMENT: Allis-Chalmers tractor model B (1949), Niagara potato duster, old throw disc harrows, spring tooth harrows, gang plow, scufflers, electric motor 1/2 h.p., electric drill, extension ladders, blocks and tackle, forks, shovels, etc. Also a quantity of hay, oats and straw, 1950 model IHC ton truck; 1947 Chevrolet automobile; 1 new box sleigh.

LIVE STOCK:—Three young cows to freshen in Dec., Jan. and March, 1 heifer, 8 months old, 1 French-Canadian colt, 2 brood sows to farrow in March, hens.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS:—Iron Duke range, refrigerator (Frigidaire) used 1 year, living room suite, davenport, bedroom suites, occasional chairs, dishes, beds and other household articles, oil burning cabinet heater, Quebec heater, etc. As owner is leaving this Province everything must be sold. Terms to be announced at sale.

EVERETT McKINNON, Owner. J. J. MUSTARD, Auctioneer.

Notes By The Way

Hard work never killed anyone, it's the thought of it which is so horrifying.—Saul Star.

In the language of the economists, a readjustment is when your relatives move in with you or you move in with them; a depression is when you pass each other en route.—Hamilton.

One had habit in the writing profession—and it extends in some degree to newspaper writing—finds expression in the use of strange terms and outlandish names in place of their plain equivalents. Perhaps habit isn't the precise description; perhaps it could better be described as a form of literary snobbery. But the best writing is the effective use of simple terms. Read the best with this thought in mind, and one is surprised to find how plain and simple are the words which are woven into the most moving of language.—Halifax Chronicle-Herald.

At the Royal Winter Fair two farmers overheard discussing the merits of various breeds of dairy cattle. "There's nothing like a Jersey," one said "She's got looks, a good figure, a sweet disposition and the finest milk in the world. Look at those Holsteins of yours, while, then look at those Jerseys of mine. No comparison. The Holstein man stared at him with loathing. "I've got one answer to you," he said. "It isn't me, because I heard it first in Woodstock years ago; a Jersey's too small for a cow and too big for a goat." With that, he turned away so sharply he almost impaled himself on the horn of a ruminating Ayrshire.—Saturday Night.

Concord, Massachusetts, is renowned for the minute men of the American Revolution, for Longfellow, for Concord grapes and for Louisa May Alcott, the author of Little Women. It looks as if the historic town is in for a new dose of fame. During the past few days a Mr. David Adams of Concord has patented an egg with an artificial shell made of plastic or sheet metal. The patent covers cubic, oval, spherical and tubular shapes for eggs with metal or plastic shells. Apparently the hen continues to lay eggs of the usual shape in the usual way. But then the Adams invention takes over. The yolk and white from the egg are transferred to the patent shell, which is then sealed by heat or adhesive tape.—From Winnipeg Tribune.

Discussing the Northern Affairs bill in the Commons, the member for the new riding of Mackenzie River, Mervyn Hardie of Yellowknife, suggested that Eskimos would make an ideal ground defence force. "Who," he asked, "knows the Arctic better, and who can stand its rigorous conditions better?" The answer presumably is "Nobody," but the total of eligibles in a population of only 8,000, scattered across the top of the continent, could not be great. Actually, the armed services have been employing Eskimos as civilians, as far south as Churchill, many lack the education standard for enrolment. There are 12,000 reindeer in the Territories as potential basis for a mobile force, but probably Mr. Hardie has not in mind whole units such as the Pangnirtung Light Infantry or Aklavik Artillery, rather a few parka-clad detachments for special services.—Toronto Telegram.

Before going to the United Nations marble rostrum to make the great speech which resounded around the world, President Eisenhower went into the UN Meditation Room to pray. It is a fine thing that such a room should have been provided. It is a fine thing that the president of the greatest world power should seek the aid of One who is above the earthly powers before dealing with a situation on which the safety of the world depends. The room is a simple one adjoining the lobby at UN headquarters. It is nondenominational. Hostesses from the laymen's movements are on hand at the entrance to the curtained sanctuary to distribute a simple prayer which asks God to "take from us, men and nations, the selfishness and pride that beget strife and strife love." The room is a great tourist attraction, and while many do not doubt visit it simply out of curiosity, there, must be many others who enter there into communion with God, and breathe a prayer for mankind ere they leave the place.—Toronto Star.

The Poet's Corner

TO AN OLD ARISTOPHENES

Three hundred years ago  
Whose was the scholar thomb  
That browned your pages so?  
Athens is never dumb  
To any laughter-lover  
Loosing your mottled cover.

Yet, Aristophanes,  
For me your voice is mingled  
With some old scholar's wheeze,  
Whose English doublet tingled  
While his weak body shook  
With merriment for this book.

—G. Rostrevor Hamilton.

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