

THE GUARDIAN

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CHARLOTTETOWN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1952

Institute Convention

The opening today of the thirty-ninth annual convention of the P. E. I. Women's Institute should see a large representation of delegates from all parts of the Province. This is always an important occasion, not only for Institute members but for our citizens as well, whose interest in the proceedings has increased from year to year and who now require no reminder of the great importance of the work which is being carried on.

Among the subjects to be discussed at the convention will be health and social welfare, education, agriculture, citizenship, arts and literature—everything, in short, which touches upon rural community life. The special speakers will include Miss Bertha G. Oxner, former director of Home-makers Clubs in Saskatchewan, and Dr. Ivan Crowell, director of handicrafts for the New Brunswick Department of Industry.

The convention programme makes provision for the social amenities, and includes a garden party at Government House and dinner at The Charlottetown this evening. Tours will also be made of the Experimental Farm, the Cotton Memorial Nursery and the new Public Health Centre. Another interesting feature will be the presentation of life memberships. These awards for outstanding service in Institute work are high testimonials indeed, and their ceremonial presentation will, as on former occasions, be one of the highlights of the proceedings.

Our Distinguished Visitor

Lord Lovat, Chief of clan Fraser, who will be visiting the Island next week and will be guest of honour at the Scots' Games at Montague, is in a certain amount of difficulty. The famed Commando leader is also a well-known exporter of pedigree stock. A large number of his animals, however, some of them sold a long time ago at the Perth sales, are still awaiting shipment to this country and to the United States.

Due to the foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks in Britain, there is no hope of his moving these animals—at least until December in some cases. The purchasers on this side, however, who bought in-calf heifers may, according to report, get three animals instead of one when their purchases finally arrive, for some may have their second calf by the time they can be cleared.

Lord Lovat can be sure of a warm welcome in this Province. But he comes directly from attending the Calgary Stampede and goes on from here to the Cape Breton Gaelic Mod, so local Scots will have their work cut out to provide a comparable spectacle.

Fishery Resources

If the fisheries experts are right, there is little danger that the world's oceans will become depleted for a long time to come. Dr. D. B. Finn, director of the fisheries division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, pointed out the other day that oceanic foods resources remain largely unexploited. The International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, meeting at St. Andrew's, N. B., has been told that the herring and other fisheries in East Coast waters could easily be expanded. An important part of the Colombo Plan, as of the FAO program, is to increase the catch in Asian waters. The world's rapidly growing population, without a parallel growth in production of land-grown foods, makes this one of the most worthwhile of all projects.

Not only new fisheries, but improvement of marketing and handling procedures require study. Improved automatic scaling, filleting and quick freezing facilities, for instance, have been largely responsible for the growth in the catch of Atlantic ocean perch, or rose-fish, from 7

million pounds in 1935 to 238 million pounds in 1948. Landings of this fish now surpass those of cod or haddock. Packaged, quick frozen fillets were virtually unknown in Canada six or seven years ago. Now they are common.

As the Ottawa Citizen points out, Canadian fish consumption in the past year has risen to 12 pounds per capita, from a previous annual average of 10 pounds. This is still nowhere near the 35 or 40 pounds per capita eaten annually in other countries, but it is an improvement. As fish becomes more popular with better handling and cooking methods, and especially as other types of food, such as meat, grow scarcer and more expensive, fish consumption may be expected to rise. The industry in this Province is second only to that of agriculture in importance and the possibilities through improved processing and marketing are of vital concern to our economic future.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Caen, capital of Calvados in Normandy, was captured this date 1944. After the Canadians had fought for three days for the Carpiquet airfield the town was taken by a massive attack preceded by a heavy aerial bombardment.

Charlottetown welcomes the delegates to the 39th annual convention of P. E. I. Women's Institutes. It is no coincidence that the revolution in rural living in this Province should have paralleled the growing influence of the W. I.

Song writers must sometimes wonder if they are welcomed on their travels because of the hope that people or places may be immortalized in their songs. We hasten to assure Mr. Geoffrey O'Hara that such an idea is merely a pleasant afterthought to a spontaneous welcome.

If there should happen to be a native of the London suburb of Willesden in this Province we might get some publicity for Island bacon. The Canadian Chamber of Commerce was sent a letter requesting some ex-Willesdenite to donate a fitch of bacon for the winning couple in an annual August bank holiday festival.

It was not quite so bad in British Columbia as it is in the United States elections, but in either case the suspense is terrific. There is much to be said for the electoral system in use in Canada generally. It may in some cases over-emphasize the majority of the leading party but that makes for strong government. In any case the whole business is quickly settled.

The United States, irritated by the steel strike at home, may be tempted to take too serious a view of Denmark turning over a newly-built tanker to Russia. The Danes are very much business men and it is not surprising that they should have gone through with an agreement dating from before U. S. aid to Denmark.

The sincere sympathy of all our citizens will be extended to the Hon. Mr. Bernard, former Lieutenant Governor, and family in the death yesterday morning of Mrs. Bernard. She was very widely known and esteemed, and during Mr. Bernard's term of office at Government House proved a most gracious and charming hostess.

The British Post Office cable ship Monarch, which recently completed a job off the coast of Florida for an American Company will sail again in mid-July to renew some 800 miles of the cable connecting Portcharno, Cornwall with Harbour Grace, Newfoundland and to divert to deeper water and renew the cable linking Harbour Grace with Halifax, N. S.

The coffin of Samuel Richardson, the author of Clarissa, has been uncovered during the excavations at St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, London, E.C. According to the London Times, it was found almost three feet below the present floor level, and has been identified by Mr. W. F. Grimes, director of the London Museum, who is supervising the excavations. The nameplate states simply: "Mr. Samuel Richardson, Died 4th July, 1761, in his 72nd year."

A device by which central heating for the home and similar low-grade heat for other purposes can be provided from the soil was one of a number of ingenious exhibits on view at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, recently. Investigation into the heat pump has been carried out by the British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association. The principle of the heat pump is somewhat similar to that of a refrigerator, working in reverse: a small amount of electrical energy is used to cool the soil by means of chilled pipes. The heat thus extracted from the soil is boosted to a high temperature by the action of a compressor.

Takin' The Spotlight



PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of its correspondents.

SECURITY PAYMENTS

Sir,—When a fallacy is stated as a fact, particularly by a man in a position of high authority, some effort should be made to present for public consideration the rebuttal opinion. The Hon. Paul Martin, federal cabinet member, is reported in the press as having told a convention of school trustees, "It has been proved beyond question that, quite apart from what they do to provide increased security and better health and well being for individual citizens, measures of social security have an important effect in giving stability to a nation's economy and acting as a pillar of prosperity."

It is questionable that any of Mr. Martin's assumptions have been "proved beyond question." For one thing, social security measures do not give stability; they are destabilizing to the economy because they are inflationary. They tax away the fruits of labor of the hard-working and thrifty and give them to persons of a lower order of productivity. The latter then have spending money for which they have produced no corresponding volume of goods and services.

Also, in this compulsory transfer of income the government takes part of the money to pay to civil servants who themselves produce nothing. With more and more money chasing fewer and fewer goods, retail prices rise. Statistical proof of what the Canadian Government's policy of inflationary social security transfer payments has helped to do to prices is to be found in any government figures. In 1941, when the first social security enactment was placed on the statute books, retail prices were 14.9 per cent above the 1935-1939 average. In April of 1952 they were 117.6 per cent above the 1935-1939 average.

If the pillar of prosperity of this country is going to be social security payments, our future rests on a very shaky pillar indeed. I am, Sir etc. C. J. HARRIS, Sec'y, Canadian Unity Council, Toronto, Ont.

THE WORKING MAN

Sir,—In 1930 in Oshawa when many men were idle, a teacher asked her pupils how many of their fathers were not working. A minister's daughter of ten years was one who stood up. Her father was not working, so she thought. The teacher told her to sit down, but still she maintained her father was not working. This illustrates the confusion in the minds of people, in general, about who the working man is. He is the ditch-digger, the road-maker, the farmer, the blacksmith, the man who uses his hands all day and every day. He is not expected to have much brains and not held in high esteem. The lawyers, the doctors, the politicians, the big business men are the men who are supposed to have the brains and they presume to run society, and the working man is supposed to do what he is told, and when the new age began to come the leaders of society stood aghast when the working man began to talk back and rebelled against doing what he was told; and compulsion was brought to bear upon him, hence labour unions for the protection of the labouring man against the man with the money who didn't have to take up the pick and shovel.

These unions are giving a great deal of trouble because there seems to be a mistaken idea of the rights and the place of the working man in our society. Many people still think he should do what he is told and ask no questions. It seems that in God's mind the working man is just as good as his boss, and as important. Just as a working man for, at least,

The Age-Old Story

Who would not fear thee, O King of nations? for to thee doth it appertain; forasmuch as among all the wise men of the nations, and in all their kingdoms, there is none like unto thee. But they are altogether brutish and foolish. But the Lord is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlasting king. He hath made the earth by his power, he hath established the world by his wisdom, and hath stretched out the heavens by his discretion.

eighteen years and during that period used His hands daily and every work day. He made doors and yokes and all the things that carpenters made in those days and we believe His work was just as acceptable to God as when later he preached a sermon or healed a leper. At His baptism a voice was heard saying, "Thou art My beloved Son in whom I am well pleased," and it is believed that was the divine approval on His carpenter work.

But the ancient attitude toward the working man prevailed. "Is not this the carpenter?" they scoffed. "He is nobody." He has neither brains nor reputation," and to this day the working man is not held in high esteem. In China men used to go about in public with finger nails three and four inches long to show the world they were not in the working class.

We have a doctor in our family and we are proud of him and we have also a lumberman who has been in the woods for fifteen years, peeling pulp wood and fighting black flies, and in spite of my better judgment I think the doctor the better man. It is not so with what would become our society if we did not have men of brawn and brain to do the world's hard and dirty work? Is this where our greatest sin lies, the sin of the corporations? Take any big, rich and powerful company like Kitimat, how long would they last without the mucker and ground hog?

In 1910 when I went to Trinidad the sugar companies were building fine houses and paying handsome salaries to their officials and paying labouring men forty cents a day and women twenty-five cents. I have seen East Indian women carrying manure in baskets on their heads from a big pile in the cane field and dumping it in place, in a pouring rain. Their bedraggled condition reminded one of drowned rats rather than human beings; and except for those working people the estates would have to shut down; and those officials were nice, good people.

I heard a Christian minister last week say the world is getting worse. No such such thing. We are coming into a new day when, all over the world, the working man is coming into his own when his rights and his place in society are being recognized. Read the report of the General Assembly of the United Nations on Human Rights. Fifty years ago this declaration could not have been made. The teaching of Jesus and, especially, the implications of His life, back up the first statement in the United Na-

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

DEAF AND DUMB SOCIETY

"We are happy to be able to congratulate our fellow Islanders on the formation of a Society for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb members of this community. A meeting of ladies and gentlemen deeply impressed with the importance of the subject was held on Wednesday last, at the City Hall, under the presidency of the Hon. E. Palmer, when a constitution proposed by the Hon. Dr. Young was agreed to, the necessary committee forthwith appointed, and a society formed, called The Association for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has consented to act as Patron, and Mrs. Dundas has kindly agreed to preside over the Ladies' Department of the Society. We understand that, in the untiring exertions of Dr. Young, the public are indebted for the existence of this Society."

—The Islander, May 30, 1952.

The Poet's Corner

DUCK ON THE WING

We sing the flight of birds; the length of wing, The slender bodies cutting the wide air; We sing of grace, of speed, of height, Of rhythmic dignity. But see, Of ducks rises under a saffron light, Black against the sun. Here is long reckoning Swiftly undone. Here is flight, so graceless, so free That sags of conventionality Are lost upon a feathered limb whose scant Uneven gestures wile The repetition of our smile, And yet miraculously enchant Till we are gay and jubilant. Grave eagles soar, fleet swallows dip; These water creatures fairly skip Across the sky. Yet, never a flight more full of joy. Artlessly hurrying to convoy The human heart.

—Catherine Haydon Jacobs.

lions' report: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights"; and in this day, all over the world, leaders are respecting this dignity and acknowledging these rights. I am, Sir, etc. W. I. GREEN

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Notes By The Way

Understandably, the manager of fine jars of preserves result. These a Detroit drug store fired a clerk for putting chicken in the soup. If the clerk had been allowed to get away with it, next thing you know she'd be putting ham in sandwiches.— Windsor Star.

A short while back, Tim Buck addressed a public gathering here, washed down with a few cups of tea—that is a fair breakfast for an Ontario farmer. And a farmer can eat hearty without fear of putting on excess weight. His work takes care of that possibility.— Windsor Star.

An affection invented by those failures who forsok the road to happiness to seek easy success in cities, that the dull-witted stayed on the farms, has ceased to circulate. Time has proven that it took more wit and wisdom to reap the richer rewards of a farm home than it did to achieve true success in any other calling. The wise young men and women see in the city of future a future full of opportunities and the rich reward of fulfillment.—The Rural Scene.

Did you know that we have cheat grass in Lethbridge? What is cheat grass? One wouldn't need to ask that question in range areas in Idaho, Washington and some other U. S. northwestern states. Cheat grass is just what its name implies—a cheat. It looks like grass, but except for a very few weeks in the spring before it sets seed, it has practically no feed value. It moves in when it seeds and takes over eroded places on the range, then if the grass is weakened by drought or overgrazing it soon takes over the whole range. In summer, after it sets seed and dries it is highly inflammable and is an ideal kindling for starting a prairie fire. Lethbridge ought to set a good example by cleaning up its cheat grass by careful burning and otherwise when the seed is just getting ripe. It might help to prevent its spread to the farms and ranges where it can do untold damage if left to grow unchecked.—Lethbridge Herald.

Lack of rain and excessive heat played such tricks with the cherries this year, even the birds are spurning the fruit. The feathered folk fly to the trees, look around, try a nibble or two, then usually fly away in disgust. Sometimes they even express their annoyance in bird language that sounds angry, but they are so small, instead of being nice and fat and round, they are small and thin. After picking them, it is hard to get out the stones. Even with these patent machines that are supposed to pit cherries just like that, it is no easy job. There is not much cherry left after the stone is gone. However, if the abundant crop and then endures the labor of pitting the fruit, some a

In the eastern part of the country the French fact is a constant reality. But in the Ontario peninsula, the Prairie Provinces and in British Columbia it is scarcely more evident than the Ukrainian and Polish facts. It is not easy to get an English-speaking Canadian in the west to understand why French-Canadians refuse to do like the immigrants and quite simply assimilate themselves with the Anglo-Saxon society. Abstract reasoning does not take hold on the English brain which obeys, rather, the logic of facts. That is why the extension of the French language radio service to Edmonton has an inestimable symbolic value. The French voice will be carried across the whole country just as the English is. French will no longer be a foreign language like German or Russian, but in truth one of the two national languages carried from the Atlantic waves to the Rockies with the prospect of reaching the Pacific in a few years.—Le Devoir, Montreal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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