

THE GUARDIAN

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CIRCULATION "Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew"

"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1953

Primate Of All Canada

Prince Edward Island welcomes the Most Rev. Walter Barfoot, Anglican Archbishop of Edmonton and Primate of all Canada. He is no stranger to this Province although this is his first visit as Primate.

The Primate's visit is a pleasure, not merely to Anglicans, but to Islanders in general who recognize in him what is well described as the Christian gentleman.

It is 101 years since the Church of England was disestablished here, at any rate for certain purposes, but that move has proven its worth by the increased esteem in which its clergy have been held.

Stumbling Block To Peace

Prime Minister Rhee and his South Korean Government have intimated that they will continue to fight the war against the Communists until the last Red is driven from Korean soil.

Rhee cannot be blamed for attempting to get the Allied forces which have been in his country for three years to do a complete clean-up. But we did not go to Korea to change the existing demarcation line between North and South.

It will be unfortunate, especially for the Koreans, if Rhee carries out his threat to continue the war alone. Before UN troops and ammunition and other supplies had got to South Korea, the troops of South Korea had not done much effective fighting.

In the intervening two years South Korea's army has been built into a disciplined, heroic force and all the world admires its gallantry. But the South Korean Army escaped extermination and became what it is only because UN military commanders trained it and UN supplies armed and equipped it.

Huge Rubber Industry

The gross value of Canadian-produced rubber and rubber products in 1952 approximated \$315 million and this, for a country of 14 1/2 million people, is impressive. In fact, the United States is the only country whose consumption exceeds that of Canada on a per capita basis.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, was the spark which touched off the vast synthetic rubber program in the United States and also hastened the construction of the Canadian syn-

thetic rubber plant in Sarnia. Overnight, supplies of Far Eastern rubber were cut off from the Allies. Fortunately, there had been heavy stock-piling by the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada.

Canada has now a \$75 million investment in the Crown company Polymer Corporation, the only synthetic rubber plant in the British Empire. In addition, a total of approximately \$125 million is invested in 65 rubber products industries located in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

The Sarnia plant, writes Mr. F. T. Carlen in "Foreign Trade", is unique in several important respects. It is the only plant producing the two principal types of synthetic rubber—i.e., Buna-S, more commonly called GR-S, and butyl—and the components as well, all under one roof.

In 1952, Canadian rubber plants consumed 33,500 long tons of natural rubber, 33,500 long tons of synthetic rubber and 13,500 long tons of reclaimed—for a grand total of 80,500 long tons.

Mr. Wilgress' Warning

A warning to the United States has been sounded by Mr. Dana Wilgress, Canada's Deputy Minister of External Affairs, that if it does not provide economic leadership the free world will split into bickering free trade blocs.

Mr. Wilgress is concerned about recent indications in the U. S. that the Congress may not renew the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and thereby scuttle the Geneva Trade Agreements. Time is running short. This crucial turn in American policy, says Mr. Wilgress, may "happen in the next few weeks."

Mr. Wilgress reminds the U. S. that today it represents one-half the world's economic power. Whether it likes the role or not, it has emerged from the conflicts of this century as the super power of the free world. It cannot abandon its leadership without abandoning its own future.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Festival of St. Barnabas.

Work is going on apace in preparation for placing a new bridge at Montague. A temporary structure is being provided but if present plans work out there will be quite a short period between the time of closing the present bridge and the opening of the new one.

The Summerside School Board has lost a pillar of strength through the resignation of Dr. E. T. Tanton after a quarter of a century of service. It is almost impossible to measure or repay that public-spirited effort extending over so many years.

The appointment of L. Dana Wilgress as Canada's permanent representative to the North Atlantic Council and the Office of European Economic Co-operation indicates that this country holds those posts to be very important indeed, not far from that of representation on the United Nations.

Edward Verral Lucas, English author and editor, was born this date 1868. He wrote a number of successful skits for Punch in collaboration with C. L. Graves as well as many travel books, a biography, "A Book of Verses for Children", "The Open Road", and his memoirs, "Reading, Writing and Remembering."

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick coal miners this week commemorate the more than 1,500 workers who died in and around the pits since the turn of the century. On Thursday Memorial Day services will be held at points in Nova Scotia and on Saturday similar observance will be made at Minto, New Brunswick.

Singly Minded Pair



The Poet's Corner

FROM 'THE GARDEN'

What wondrous life is this I lead Ripe apples drop about my head; The luscious clusters of the vine Upon my mouth do crush their wine.

The nectarine, and curious peach, Into my hands themselves do reach; Stumbling on melons, as I pass, Ensnared with flowers, I fall on grass.

Meanwhile the mind, from pleasures Far other worlds and times doth pass; Withdraws into its happiness: The mind, that ocean where each kind Does straight its own resemblance find; Yet it creates, transcending these, Far other worlds and other seas, Annihilating all that's made To a green thought in a green shade.

—Andrew Marvell (1621-78).

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

OBNOXIOUS PETITION

"A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Lots 18 and 19, in the Second Electoral District of Prince County, was held at Wallace's Inn, Indian River, on Wednesday, the 22nd of March, at which the Sheriff of the County presided, ex officio, for the purpose of petitioning the House of Assembly in regard to certain grievances complained of by the country. A series of resolutions were presented at the meeting, setting forth the embarrassed and distressed state of the tenantry, owing to the exaction of high cash rents in sterling, and also representing the conduct of some of the Commissioners of Small Debts, in making merchandise of their office, and converting justice on behalf of the wealthy. These resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a petition prepared which was also unanimously received, and signed by all present.

An adjournment of the foregoing meeting was held on Friday, the 24th of March, at the house of Mr. W. Tindale, at Traveller's Rest, at which the resolutions and petition of the Indian River meeting were adopted without a dissenting voice, and the signatures of the petition augmented to nearly 300. "The petition was presented to the House of Assembly by Mr. Rae on Saturday last, and provoked a good deal of discussion. Among other things, it contained a charge against the Commissioners of Small Debts, not only of the particular district from whence the petition emanated, but of the Island generally, as well as a reflection upon the Executive Government of this Colony, which was deemed by the majority of the House to be disrespectful and unbecoming. The petition was, in consequence, thrown under the table."

—Colonial Herald, April 8, 1843.

The Age Old Story

For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. . . Now he that hath wrought us for the same thing is God, who also hath given us the Spirit. Therefore we are always confident, knowing that, whilst we are at home in the body, we are absent from the Lord. . . We are confident, I say, and willing rather to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord.

Notes By The Way

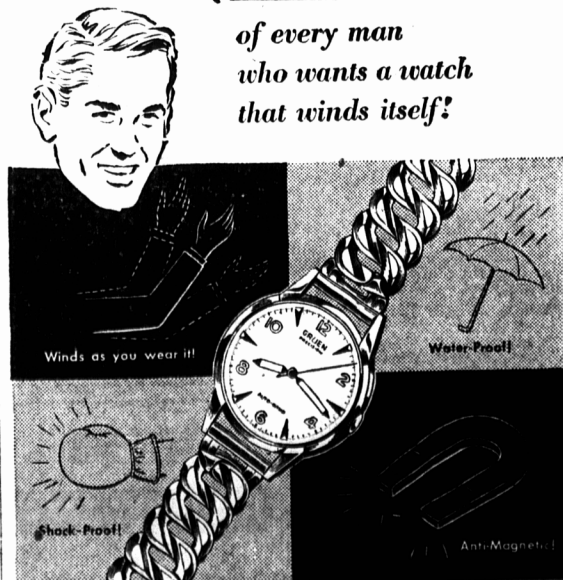
It was a happy thought of the London Daily Herald that Mount Everest should be renamed Mount Elizabeth. The coincidence of its conquest with the Coronation makes the suggestion a felicitous one. But it may readily be imagined that Her Majesty would be reluctant to encourage the change, knowing as she does that Everest has become the name of a mountain but, more than that, a symbol of the human spirit at its most courageous.

Let it remain Everest for us, then. We shall remember that its peak was conquered at the time of Elizabeth's Coronation. Its conquest will forever be associated with her name.—Montreal Star.

A valuable study of the eating habits of 4,734 young school children in Toronto has just been completed by the nutrition committee of that city with the co-operation of the board of education and health department. The findings pointed to the need of continuous, organized efforts to correct the daily eating habits of growing children. The committee's comments on the disproportionate use of meat and sweet foods are important: "The generous use of sweet foods wastes money that could be better spent on healthful foods. The generous use of meat indicates that considerable education effort is advisable."—Moncton Daily Times.

For years the eyes of the world have been trained on the tremendous movement of foreign capital flowing into mushrooming Canadian developments. But little known is the fact that Canadians, too, have grown more venturesome over the years, risking growing portions of their wealth in foreign lands. And just as Canadian investment market has become popular with the American investor, so has the American investment market proven popular with Canadians. In fact, the thriving American market has become so popular that government experts estimate, total private Canadian direct investment in the U. S. by the end of 1951 had almost doubled with respect to the 1945 position. It jumped from \$455,000,000 to \$906,000,000. Total private long-term Canadian investment in all countries rose in the six years to \$1,763,000,000 from \$1,341,000,000. This amount, added to Canadian government credits to help put Canada's Allies back on their economic feet after the Second World War, brought total Canadian long-term investments in foreign lands to \$3,685,000,000 in 1951, a rise of \$1,600,000,000 from 2,048,000,000 in 1945.—By The Canadian Press.

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The Passing Scene

By Observer

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE TRUCE

Strange how big issues of the moment sometimes recall to one's mind little incidents of other days. News reports of the confused situation in Korea brought to remembrance a little story I read as a boy. It went something like this: In a certain school a young lad of quiet manner, and not quite as strong as the other boys in his room, was constantly "picked on" by a rough and ready bully. This went on for some months until one day an older and more robust chap arrived on the scene and proclaimed himself protector of the boy who was unable to defend himself.

Life now took on new meaning for the erstwhile tormented one. He was no longer afraid and the strong arm of his new friend enabled him to go about his school work and play with peace of mind and assurance of security. Came a day, however, when for some reason or other the older boy had to leave school. The bully promptly moved into his former place of aggression, and his victim took the new turn of affairs so happily that he wandered off into the forest and was never seen again. There was, of course, a lot more to the story but that as I recall, was the gist of it.

A small nation is somewhat like a small boy. It is constantly running the risk of annoyance and persecution from some power stronger than itself. Fear of the bully is very real. Sometimes only the strong arm of a friend makes its national life worth living.

Without stretching the analogy too far we can say that the weak boy in the story is represented by South Korea, the bully by the North Korea and Communist China, and the robust protector by the free nations. When the Korean Communists aided and abetted by their Chinese neighbours, invaded South Korea, the Free World knew that an act of unprovoked aggression had taken place. And when the United Nations—or a majority of them—led by the United States called for the defence of the smitten people it was taken as a sign that there would be no appeasement of the aggressor wherever he might strike. Bullying of the weak by the strong was not to be permitted any more.

Well, three years have passed since then and neither side to the dispute has won the war. Apparently, there is to be a compromise peace. Whether or not the goals of the United Nations, or any one of them, have been achieved is a matter that must be laid aside for the moment. From the outside looking in to the policy making councils, it would almost seem that the situation now is about the same as it was in the Spring of 1950. Meanwhile, a lot of lives have been surrendered in the struggle and a lot of treasure has been dissipated. The chief victim of the initial aggression—South Korea—has not been destroyed but, on the other hand, it has suffered greatly with little or no positive compensation. Looking at the situation solely from the human viewpoint it is

not difficult to feel sympathy for the South Koreans in their manifold confusion and bitterness. They are indeed on the horns of a dilemma. If they acquiesce in the truce arrangements they will find themselves in an extremely humiliating position. After all, it was not they who started the war. At least that is what we have been told all along. If they do not fall in line they will probably lose the friends they have with-out gaining any new ones. In either case, their national status will continue to be precarious and their future most uncertain.

The bully has been stopped from picking on the small boy, for the time being at any rate, but he has reformed. The South Koreans are aware of this perhaps more keenly than anybody else. It's all very well to say they are a stubborn lot, but perhaps if we were in their position (which heaven forbid) we shouldn't feel any better about it than they do.

President Eisenhower is reported to be "elated" over the truce that now appears to be imminent, and Sir Winston Churchill says he is "much gratified." Of course, Who wouldn't be? One dispute on the way to being resolved means (theoretically, at any rate) that another world war is a little bit farther away and, it may be, a little less likely.

But we may be sure that neither Mr. Eisenhower nor Sir Winston is convinced in his soul that the South Koreans have no cause to complain about the recent turn of events. Both of these gentlemen know too much about the facts of international politics and are too well versed in history's lessons to have any illusions on that score.

Coming to terms with the enemy without much regard to the military situation is something new in world diplomacy. But, then, diplomacy, like everything else in this fast changing world is not the staid, formal thing it once was. The "unconditional surrender" concept of victory that sounded so well only a few years ago has already had its day. If one may judge from the signs and portents of the hour it is about ready for interment in the tomb of ancient relics.

While fair-minded people the world over will feel a touch of kinship with the South Koreans in their frustrated hopes, they will not on that account withhold their sympathy from the leaders of the Free World who have had to make one of the most difficult decisions that have ever fallen to the lot of responsible men. Time will tell whether or not they have acted wisely and we can only hope that the telling will be done in the gentle tones of approval and not in the violent accents of dissent.

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