

THE GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1951

Not Unseemly

The brightening prospects for a cease-fire in Korea may not, and in fact do not, bring an overall settlement of the world's troubles very much closer.

Meanwhile nothing is to be gained by putting on a long face and deploring the state of the world. In fact it would be playing into the hands of would-be aggressors to allow a spirit of depression or defeatism to rise.

Charlottetown's Festive Week, like more historic celebrations, helps to maintain a sane and cheerful spirit. As the late President Roosevelt declared, "We have nothing to fear but fear", and although care-free celebration should not take the place of steadfast determination and action, it forms a most excellent accompaniment.

The Wood Islands Service

Figures released yesterday by Northumberland Ferries Ltd. for May and June traffic show a very substantial increase over the corresponding months of last year in passengers and automobiles, emphasizing once again the need of more adequate ferry facilities between Wood Islands and Caribou.

The Dominion Government could find \$850,000 of the taxpayers' money to enable a Canadian firm to complete and deliver ships to a mysterious Ming Sung Industrial Company now reportedly operating in Communist-controlled waters from invisible headquarters in Charlottetown and even to provide exemption of these vessels from Federal shipping regulations.

Band concerts on summer evenings have a very special appeal. They can be enjoyed both by those who attend and pay close attention and also by many more who hear the strains of familiar melodies in the distance.

Bad News For Moscow

Professor Sumner H. Slichter, the distinguished economist of Harvard, has set down some heartening facts with regard to the United States rearmament effort. A year ago, he says, the United States was producing goods and services at the rate of \$294.6 billions annually.

The increase in output and in individual productivity continues. Professor Slichter expects the gross national product to rise between 7 and 9 per cent between the first quarter of 1951, and the first quarter of 1952, or between \$21 billions and \$28 billions a year.

These early gains in the United States will result from an expected rise of two million in the labor force, from an expected increase of 3 per cent in working hours, and, it is hoped, by an increase in output per man-hour of 2 per cent.

In all this the most astounding fact is

that the rearmament programme up to now has absorbed less than half of the increase in the national product during the last year. So far, therefore, while creating shortages in some lines, defence has not reduced the total amount of goods and services available to the civilian consumer.

However, defence which is now costing some \$30 billions a year, will steadily increase its demand for goods up to a rate of about \$50 billions early in 1952. At that time, if total output rises between \$21 billions and \$28 billions, as expected, "the supply of goods available for civilian consumption," Professor Slichter says, "at best will increase very little and may drop."

This means that the United States economy will be able to provide a gigantic diversion of goods into armaments and, at the same time, maintain almost the same civilian supply as before. Nothing comparable has ever been achieved by any nation before—and this by a private enterprise system which Communists have long expected to collapse under its present load and which socialists continually attack as inefficient.

The peak strain of the rearmament programme, Professor Slichter expects, will occur in the first quarter of 1952, after which its present rapid rate of increase will taper off and then will cease, though armament expenditures will continue high for about a year after that. Hence, barring general war, relief from the economic strains of armament can be foreseen, probably by 1953.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Festive Week continues.

The public is having its money's worth in street parades and dancing these days.

A long wait is being experienced by autos travelling to and from the mainland, but all the cars get across eventually.

The Little Theatre's "Hansel and Gretel" tonight is supposed to be for little people but appeals to the young in heart of all ages.

For the firemen it is the morning after the night before but their parade this morning gives citizens a chance to show the interest and enthusiasm that all ages have for the "fire-eaters."

An elderly "Islander abroad" who has not been home in thirty years recently commented that Prince Edward Island is remarkable for its peace and quiet. This week, at least it seems more remarkable than either peaceful or quiet.

Nova Scotian farmers adopted a most agreeable method of demonstrating the delights of barbecued chicken of broiler size. They threw a farmers' picnic and enjoyed the dainty themselves, three thousand or so of them with half-a-chicken each.

Independence Day in the United States. The adoption by congress of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776 is celebrated as a legal holiday throughout the States, usually with the reading of the Declaration of Independence as an essential part of the celebrations.

Several thousand of the 250,000 trout distributed in the waters of Canada's National Parks in 1950 were marked by the National Parks Service. When these trout are caught they will provide invaluable information on their growth, survival and migration.

Forty schoolboys from England and Scotland will visit Canada under the auspices of the W. H. Rhodes Canada Educational Trusts, leaving Liverpool August 2nd and returning to Southampton on August 30th. They will visit Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Niagara Falls and spend four days at Camp Wanapitit in Northern Ontario.

Big news for all MacMillans—the clan has a new chieftain after limping along for more than 150 years without one. He is a killed Scottish soldier, Lt.-Gen. Sir Gordon H. A. MacMillan of MacMillan, the commander of the 51st Highland Division during the Second World War and was the last British commander in Palestine. His claim to the hereditary chieftainship of the clan MacMillan has been recognized by the appropriate authority, the Lord Lyon King-at-Arms, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney. Now it is up to the local MacMillans to organize a movement to have their chief visit the Island at an early date, possibly in connection with next year's Festive Week.

Welcome, Visiting Firemen!



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.

THE BIG PROBLEM

Sir—It is commendable that our Government has appointed a nutritional director for P. E. I. What we mothers would like to be shown is where we can get the money for more than the bare necessities after the rent is paid. Eggs? Milk? Butter? Cheese? Meat? Fish? Fruit? And we are to be advised to grow more food. Is that a job for the over-worked mothers?

We mothers have brains enough to chop—but only the judges will have money enough to buy. We are getting rather tired of lectures on nutrition. What we need now is a fair wage and a chance to live. If the Government told us they were reducing taxes on our food and clothing, it would be something. Today's question is how can we pay the price?

I am, Sir, etc. A WORRIED MOTHER

TRAVELLING FACILITIES

Sir—I have just returned from another visit to "The Island" and was very glad to hear the words of praise for the scenery and the friendly people, by those who were making their first trip. Our party was unfortunate in our trip back to the mainland and I am sure that you must receive many complaints about that. We had made an early start and arrived at the wharf in time to find that there were several more cars than the boat could take. We would have liked a cup of coffee at least, but found that we might just as well have been stranded in the wilds. One can appreciate the difficulties of the company running these boats and the fact that other facilities for travellers, other than the present meagre ones, should be hard to arrange. I thought that it would be possible to get some refreshment as soon as the boat docked, but was told that we could not get anything until the boat sailed. Why is there that quite unnecessary discourtesy? Then when the boat finally sails there is a mad rush to get meal tickets, while others are attempting to pay their transportation. There may be some good reason for this, but I doubt very much if it is good enough to explain away the irritation many travellers will have at that final touch.

When we arrived at the N. S. side at 11:30, there appeared to be sufficient cars to fill the remaining three trips to the boat for that day, and we passed other cars obviously headed for the crossing. It will be a poor start to your celebrations for those people. I am, Sir, etc. J. STANLEY BAGNALL Halifax, N. S.

SEEING THE BEST

Sir—I saw an old friend ahead of me on the street. When I overtook him I said—"John you would not have lived so long if you had not possessed that sense of humor that you have." But we quickly fell to the matter of speaking well of people, for I had told him of what wonderful things I had seen on the street that morning, such as a 12-year-old boy with his two-year-old sister on a bike. I could not do that at his age. This boy is a wonder. Bikes then cost \$300.00. And beefsteak sold for 10 cents per lb. I told him that as I met two young men that I did not know. They seemed to "have what it takes"—youth, health, looks, clothes and culture. He remarked that his family tells him that he never speaks well of any that he meets, but he tells them, that "if I walk through a garden and notice that all the plants are uniformly poor, I do not say—they are good." I said that I knew of two bachelors, past middle age, talking over old times. One says: "I believe we have made a mistake in life. We should both have married and

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

THE LAW SOCIETY

"A meeting of the members of the Bar, for the purpose of organizing and constituting the Law Society of Prince Edward Island under the Act of 33 Victoria, Cap. 24, was held, pursuant to notice in the Barristers' Room in the new Law Courts Building, Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the 25th instant. The by-laws for organizing the Society having been read and approved of the Judges of the Supreme Court having been obtained, the officers of the Society for the present year were balloted for, resulting in the election of the following gentlemen: President, Hon. John Longworth, Q.C.; Vice-President, Hon. T. Heath Haviland, Q.C.; Committee, Malcolm MacLeod, Esq., Hon. Louis H. Davies, Hon. Frederick Brecken, Edward J. Hodgson, Esq.; Secretary and Treasurer, F. L. Hazard, Esq."

—The Examiner, June 29, 1951.

raised families." But the other replied: "But would they be worth raising?" I told him of Paul Hoffman, the millionaire, who now has his eyes open to see things that are more valuable than money. Ha, Ha. But how did he make his money?

The following day, I attended church in the morning. The walk was delightful. It was a sister denomination. No empty seats. But the usher with a smile got me placed. I noticed improvements in the building, such as new carpet and a new window. But better than that a spirit of worship, of praise and friendliness. Isn't life worth living? "By this we know that we have passed from death into life, because we love the brethren." "Be not afraid," the best is yet to be, the last of life for which the first was made." I am, Sir, etc. J. A. MacKENZIE, Kensington, P. E. I.

MULTIPLE CHECKS

The system of mass X-ray examinations for detection of tuberculosis was developed in Britain in 1943.

NOTICE

All Taxes owing Howe Bay School District No. 112, not paid before July 31st, 1951, will be handed in for collection.

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181 QUEEN ST. AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE

Notes By The Way

This world, says a gloomy British biologist, is unfit for babies. In the interest of peace and quiet about the home, however, it might be advisable to let them have it.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Our welfare state is getting a bit complicated. A 15-year-old girl at Ayr explained her absence from school on the grounds that she was preparing her trousseau. As a result Ottawa was warned to cut off baby bonus payments on her to her mother. Some baby! —London Free Press.

We cannot claim the credit for the birth of the idea, but we have listened with interest to a suggestion that the term should end by June 15 in the elementary schools, or earlier if possible. A medical man claims that June is just about the healthiest month of the year, and it is a month when school children should be outside instead of locked up in stuffy classrooms. Apparently it would not be difficult to arrange the term so that examinations would be completed by mid-June. After all, it is not so many years ago that the school year was over by that time, and still is, in the secondary schools, nursing schools, colleges and universities.—Sudbury Star.

The freakishly dressed teenagers have no cause for pride. They began the whole sorry business, as far as can be determined, by cowardly attacks on small groups of airmen. They had armed themselves with knives, clubs and blackjacks. They proved themselves hit-and-run boys of a particularly yellow stripe. The servicemen, hearing how comrades had been wantonly and senselessly attacked and injured, sought "revenge," a natural human impulse but not one which would maintain law and order—which soldiers are expected to do. And the servicemen began carrying clubs—to protect themselves.—Edmonton Journal.

Perhaps the onset of middle age can be detected by a simple test as far as people who live by the river are concerned. We're still young when we resent having to wait until the 24th of May for the season's first swim. When we reach the stage where the St. Lawrence still feels forbiddingly cold by the

first of July, we might as well accept the fact that our salad days are behind us.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

This year the Japanese labor and welfare departments increased their efforts to control the traffic in child slaves, but there are many difficulties. Chief among them are poverty of the families, police corruption and the vagueness of labor and welfare legislation in his field. There is not even any precise data on the number of labor brokers who buy and sell boys and girls. In the first six months of 1950 the government apprehended 127 labor brokers for trafficking in human-slaves. In the Tokyo and surrounding area the welfare ministry last year investigated 344 cases of child slavery and this, it was officially admitted, was a small proportion of the actual number.—Toronto Star.

A Federal grant to Canadian universities which will amount to roughly 50 cents per capita of the country's population, and thus total about \$7,000,000, will be asked of Parliament by the Government. This in line with a recommendation of the Massey Royal Commission on the Arts and Sciences, but we think it should be said that it scarcely needed the deliberations of a Royal Commission, seeing that the need of Federal aid for universities was something over which there has long been general agreement. This Federal aid, under the Government's plan, is to be given in a way that seems fair and sensible: Divided among the provinces in proportion to their population and then apportioned to universities in proportion to their enrolment of students at university level. An advisory committee to be drawn from the National Conference of Canadian Universities will assist the Government in working out the details. The Journal would but add here something it said recently, namely: That while all are in agreement that our universities should have this help, it is to be hoped that it won't be used to try to make our universities "bigger", or to encourage ideas about fads and frills which have little or no part in true university education.—(Ottawa Journal).

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