

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa... CIRCULATION... Total City Zone 3,400... Retail Trading Zone 8,000... All other 783... Total Net Paid 12,513... Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett... Associate Editor, Frank Walker... "The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."... CHARLOTTETOWN TUESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1950.

The Late Mr. Kennedy

The late Hon. Murdock Kennedy, whose death is recorded in our news columns today, was for many years one of the leading business men of the Province, and a stalwart of the Conservative Party in many hard-fought elections. In the rough and tumble of platform debate he had few equals, while his command of facts and figures, ready wit and ability to speak on any subject made him a formidable opponent in the Legislature as well. From his entry into politics in 1903, when he scored a victory in the traditionally Liberal riding of First Queen's, until the Liberal landslide of 1927, he proved unbeatable as a candidate, holding his constituency in line during some of the most trying periods for his party. His ability was recognized when he was appointed a member of the Matheson Government, one of the strongest administrations in the Island's political history, and later when he became a director of the Canadian Government Railways, a position which he held until the abolition of the board in 1935. In both capacities his counsel and experience were highly regarded by his colleagues. Mr. Kennedy was a man of warm human sympathies, and it is not surprising that his friends were legion throughout the Province. The Guardian joins with all of them in extending sincere sympathy to the bereaved family on this occasion.

A Unified Korea

One of the most effective bits of communist propaganda in connection with Korea has been the appeal to the Koreans to fight for the unification of their country. The fact that it was the Russian army which prevented the Korean Republic from holding electoral contests North of the 38th parallel is conveniently ignored. To the Americans that line was merely a division for the purpose of accepting Japanese surrender to one or other of the two allies. Despite its origin, the communists have had considerable success in selling the Korean people, particularly those in the North, on the project of fighting the Americans in order to end that division. It is most opportune, therefore, that U. N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie should call for the creation of a unified independent Korea that will have peaceful relations with its neighbors, both communist and non-communist. The wider the publicity given to this declaration, the reader will United Nations forces regain the sympathy and support of those Koreans deluded by Red propaganda.

Psychological Warfare

Why did President Truman undertake to save Formosa from conquest at the hands of the Chinese Communists? There are several plausible explanations. One reason given is that of Formosa's strategic importance to American plans for the "containment" of Asiatic communism. Another is that even today many people on this continent prefer Chiang-kai-shek's corrupt regime to that of the Reds. Yet another is that a struggle between Chinese forces on Formosa and the mainland armies of the communists might spread to involve the whole of the Far East in a conflagration that could lead only to World War III. None of these considerations, taken singly or together, is entirely satisfying. More logical is the explanation of the psychological impact upon other none too stable regimes in neighboring countries of the fall of Formosa to the Reds. Already, Soviet propaganda, coupled with Red successes in China and the North Korean offensive, has left the impression in much of East Asia that, in the words of the London Economist, "it is politically wise to reinsure with Russia's proteges." Red domination of Formosa would probably tend to foster political opportunism of this sort in The Philippines, in Malaya, in French Indo-China, and in Indonesia, on the ground that nothing succeeds like success. In socialist circles in Canada there has been a good deal of loose talk about so-called American imperialism backing the bankrupt regime of Chiang-kai-shek. It is high time some of these armchair diplomats learned to distinguish between the Kremlin's propaganda line and their own best interests as citizens of a country enjoying the freedom of the west.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Our defence forces are now all on active service, though many may not yet know it.

Canso bridge project, like our own Federal building scheme has got another setback due to slow initiative in making a start.

Premier Duplessis has proclaimed Oct. 9th as Thanksgiving Day in the Province of Quebec. Here, under our Interpretation Act, any day appointed by proclamation of the Governor-General is automatically a Provincial holiday.

Politics is blamed for the unsatisfactory discipline in the Montreal police, and the C. C. F. are demanding that Premier Duplessis appoint a commission of investigation with a view to reorganization.

Our tourist business is steadily growing in numbers and in the amount of dollars left behind. It would have been much greater than it was this year were it not for the traffic snag which sent so many tourists early away, and prevented others reaching our hospitable shores. As it is two-and-a-half million dollars and over 100,000 individual tourists are not to be sneezed at.

Librarians throughout the Province, sparked by the Director of Adult Education, are conducting a survey of materials available for inclusion in the archives when established. The public can help in this project by supplying information and suggestions. Presumably the actual collection of material will come later if the present survey proves successful.

France does not want to surrender to Russia as she did to Germany in the last war, hence her rounding up all possible spies and fifth columnists to get rid of pro-Soviet propagandists before they accomplish their objective. In Canada we have not a few pro-Soviets who think more of Russian peace balloons than they do of Canadian unity and freedom.

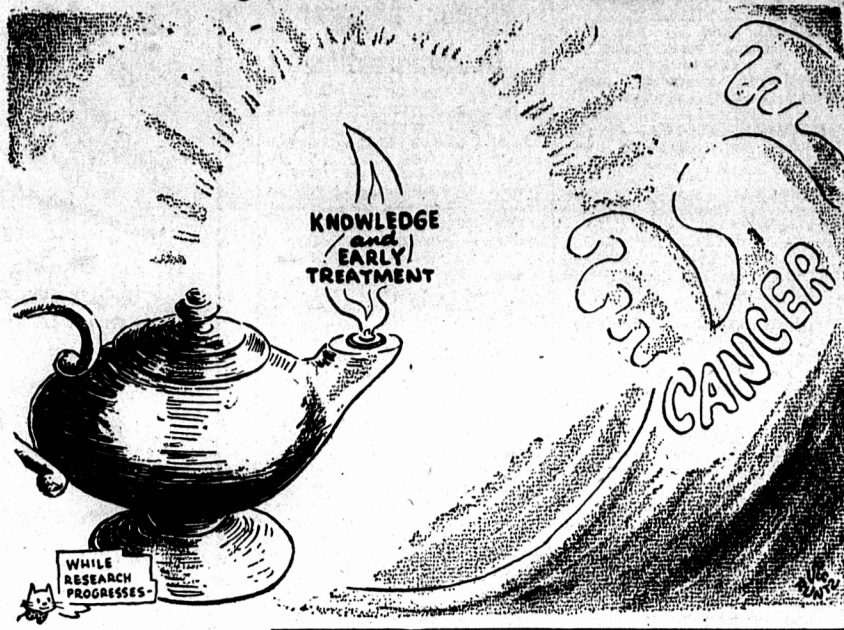
The possibility of making the merchant service an auxiliary of the Navy was broached last week by Defence Minister Claxton. The vital importance of the Merchant Navy in wartime certainly warrants such a move but whether the additional organization involved would prove welcome to all seamen is open to question. At present those who wish may join the naval reserve and take training as convenient.

Seamen have some strange tales to tell. One is of a diver working on a wreck in the Irish Sea. When the time came to bring him to the surface he was found to be unmistakably drunk. Mystification grew as the procedure was repeated and finally another diver was sent below to find out what was happening. The thirsty one was discovered to have filled a corner of a hold with compressed air and stood there, helmet off, quaffing some whisky he had salvaged.

From Glasgow a consignment of 34 North Country Cheviot gimmers, mostly from Caithness but four each from Sutherlandshire and Berwickshire, left recently for Quebec and the Maritimes. This is a follow up on the excellent impression made by the 63 sent out to the Federal Department of Agriculture last year. Twenty-four of the shipment are for the Prince Edward Island Sheep Breeders' Association, and ten are for the New Brunswick Sheep Breeders' Association. The gimmers for New Brunswick are to be taken over by the Premier, the Hon. J. B. MacNair, who is a Cheviot enthusiast. Mr. J. A. F. Watt, Thurso, secretary of the North Country Cheviot Sheep Breeders' Society has received information that 25 of the ewes sent out last year to Canada have dropped a total of 44 lambs.

Herbert Henry, Earl of Oxford and Asquith, English statesman, born this date 1852. Like Prime Minister St. Laurent, he was not much of a politician but a brilliant lawyer obtaining prominence during the Parnell Commission. He was entrusted with the resolution in the House of Commons which brought about the defeat of the Salisbury government. On the defeat of the Liberals in 1895, he returned to his practice at the bar. Subsequently he re-entered active politics as the strongest opponent of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff reform policy. He became Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Campbell-Bannerman ministry, and Prime Minister from 1908-16. In 1915 he formed a coalition government in alliance with Lloyd George and Bonar Law and subsequently resigned on account of opposition engineered by Lloyd George. He was slow and deliberate in all his political actions, his favourite reply to critics and questioners of his policy and plans, being "Wait and see."

The Brighter The Flame, The Dimmer The Shadows



Dishonest Propaganda

(St. John Telegraph Journal)

As individuals, the potato growers of neighboring Maine are nice people. As a group, sided and abetted by unscrupulous politicians they are apparently capable of stooping to any sort of dishonesty they feel will further their ends. At the moment, they are floundering in problems created by their own greed. They are trying to extricate themselves by crying out hysterically against their competitors in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and by intensifying a campaign to have the United States ban potato imports from Canada. If they succeed, this country's two chief potato exporting provinces will be deprived of one of their oldest markets. Maine's growers have lately enlisted the support of Colliers', a U.S. magazine of international circulation, the current issue of which has an article headed, "The Great Potato Scandal." The gist of this is that Aroostook County, Me., where potato growing is concentrated, is experiencing severe economic distress, and that this is "directly due to unfair competition from the Canadian provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island."

A prize example of distortion and misrepresentation, the article says that last fall 14,000,000 bushels of Canadian potatoes have entered the United States, increasing by that amount the surplus the U. S. government had to buy at approximately \$1.28 a bushel under its price support policy. "In this sense," it asserts, "U.S. taxpayers have just made the Canadian growers an outright gift of \$18,000,000."

If the 14,000,000-bushel figure is correct, which is very doubtful, then Canadian potato shippers paid some \$5,000,000 in tariff into the U. S. treasury, which should certainly be deducted from the \$18,000,000. There is no mention of this. Nor is there any mention of the millions of bushels of U. S. potatoes which entered Canada duty free, a movement which helped ease the U. S. surplus, and should obviously be taken into account in any honest and accurate appraisal. The real background of present conditions is that Maine sought and obtained from Washington a ridiculously high floor price for potatoes. Maine's growers could get so much from their government, for so little effort, that they neglected their market. Farmers elsewhere in the U. S. went into potato growing and captured much of Maine's business. Maine didn't care as long as the money was pouring in from the federal treasury. When the taxpayers protested, Maine looked for a scapegoat, and settled on New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. It was not too successful in this, for the U. S. administration ordered potato farmers who wanted to qualify for government assistance to reduce their acreage. The farmers in Maine evaded the purpose of the edict by planting potato rows closer together, piling on more fertilizer, and reaping the same crop off less land. The result was another surplus, and now, with the heat on again at Washington, our neighbors are once more endeavouring to blame farmers in P.E.I. and N.B. for their position. Only an unreasonably high floor price has enabled Canadian growers to hurdle a high tariff barrier and sell large quantities of potatoes in the United States in the last year. Maine's growers, who have profited enormously from the price floor, should admit this. They should also remember that Canada's total imports of fruit and vegetables from the United States are far greater than U. S. imports of fruit and vegetables from Canada, and that the U. S. benefits much more than Canada from this exchange.

Ladies And Gentlemen

(The Times, London)

Hermit apart, there is not one of us who can count on getting through life without making a speech. To a fortunate few this is no hardship; they find themselves at home on the platform as their less self-assured neighbours do in the bathroom; the applause that punctuates their oratory, the silence that attends their purple passages, are meant and drink to them. How different are the feelings of most of their audience! That attentive listener, entrenched in one of the back rows, would suffer acute mental paralysis if he had to take the speaker's place. He feels secure enough; he sits on no committees and holds no violent views to which he feels impelled to give expression; yet, unless he is prepared to sever all the ties which bind him to society, he knows that the inexorable march of events will one day force him on to a platform from which there is no escape. It may be on his wedding day or the day he leaves his firm, but whenever it comes his only defence against it is to be forearmed. This is a precaution which has been taken in full measure by the bridegroom-to-be who appealed through our Personal column for suggestions for a wedding speech. It is a common predicament, and one which is more likely to elicit sympathy than sound advice for a bridegroom's audience is, in one sense, the trickiest he will ever have to take on. Launched on a sea of sentiment which is strewn with platitudes, he must steer a course between the susceptibilities of those who are gazing on him for the first time and the rally of those with whom he has shared the wilder moments of his life. Before such a critical public he may feel weak and measured phrase above the reach of ordinary men. A stately speech; such as grave livers do in Scotland and use with a certain dignity. It is unlikely that he will find them, but he need not worry; his listeners are more indulgent than he thinks; there are those among them who are thinking that their turn will come, and others who recall, with feelings mellowed by time, their own discomfiture.

Our Future

(The Royal Bank Letter)

We can listen at any moment and hear our country growing. The air is rich with promise. The spirit of Canada is progressive still. We say to the children who left school this year what old Voltaire, when he went to Paris in 1778 to die, said to the youth in whose hearts he sensed the grandeur of the coming century: "The young are fortunate: they will see great things." We are not seeking a mechanical utopia, or a country with highways paved with gold. The ideal Canada will be developed by its people, using all that science can give them as an aid but keeping their roots firmly grounded in the rich heritage of the past. To quote a fine Greek adage: "Life is the gift of nature, but beautiful living is the gift of wisdom." What we need in these days is to broaden our knowledge and intelligence, and at the same time cling to the simple virtues which our society approves. The values which test achievement—honesty, truthfulness, self-control, fair play, loyalty, devoutness, and many others—these play a determining part in the course and pattern of life. We, a nation of 14 million people, covet no other man's land. We wish that the nations of the world should live together in peace, and that we and they should develop an exalted spirit of co-operation. We will do our share toward bringing into being the better world of which all good men dream. We will transmit our handiwork to future Canadians, in the confident faith that time will merely wear away the dross of it, and that what is worthy in what we and our children build will be preserved.

The Age-Old Story

The Lord hath made here His holy arm, in the eyes of all the nations. And all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

THE 'ERIN' LAUNCHED "From the shipyard of Thomas Clow, Esq., on Tuesday the 13th, a new ship was launched called the 'Erin', 781 tons register (the largest ever built on this Island), moulded by Mr. A. Owen and said to be one of that gentleman's happiest efforts to unite large carrying and fast sailing properties in naval architecture. She was launched with her lower masts in; has a splendid round house cabin, is almost entirely finished, and reflects the highest credit on the builder, as well as the draftsman. She glided most beautifully into her destined element, amidst the huzzas of a large concourse of people, who assembled for the occasion. She was built for Daniel Brennan, Esq., of this town. —The Islander, July 16, 1847. (Several ships larger than the 'Erin' were subsequently launched in Charlottetown, including the 'Ethel', 1,746 tons, which held the all-time Island record for size.)

The Poet's Corner

LAZARUS I laid beside thy gate am Lazarus, See me or see me not, I still am there, Hungry and thirsty, sore and sick and bare, Dog-comforted and crumb-sollicitous; While thou in all thy ways art: sumptuous, Daintily clothed, with dainties for thy fare; Thus a world's wonder thou art quit of care, And, be I seen or not seen, I am thus. One day a worm for thee, a worm for me: With my worm angel-songs and trumpet-burst And plaudite an end of all desire; But what for thee, alas! but what for thee? —Christina Rossetti.

Fair and Reasonable

(Halifax Chronicle-Herald)

Prince Edward Island, through its Government and Legislature, is making formal demands upon the Dominion authorities for indemnity to cover losses suffered as a result of the railway strike when "continuous communication" was broken between that province and the mainland. The Island's case is soundly based upon the Terms of Union which brought that province into Confederation. In this regard, Prince Edward Island occupies a unique and exclusive position not enjoyed by any other part of the Dominion. It is bedded in the Terms of Union in recognition of the "isolated and exceptional condition" of the Island and the guarantee of "continuous communication" across the Straits to relieve the Province of its insularity in relation to the rest of the country. This claim for indemnification should be pressed at Ottawa — and the Dominion Government should give it ready and adequate consideration.

OUR SALVAGE MARKET

SCRAP CAR BATTERIES, ea. \$1.50 MIXED SCRAP STEEL and CAST IRON, long ton (2240 lbs.) \$15.00 COWHIDE, per lb. 17c HORSEHAIR, per lb. 50c BEER BOTTLES, carton 35c UNWASHED WOOL, per lb. 37c Above prices delivered our warehouse.

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Notes By The Way

Watch the news for word of a terrified North Korean retreat. The Scottish contingent from Hong Kong took along its baggage, — Ottawa Citizen.

Newfoundland's youth has never been found wanting in times of national danger and 175 young men have already been accepted and sent to the mainland for training with the Special Brigade to be formed for service under the United Nations flag. It is sad to think that international conditions have so deteriorated within five years of the defeat of Hitler that it has been found necessary for new appeals to be made for recruits for overseas service. But acts, however grim, have to be faced. The free world is once more in deadly peril and it is high time to see the spirit of young Newfoundlanders that so many have responded so speedily and so spontaneously to the call. — St. John's Daily News.

A farm pond is a combination rain barrel, fire bucket, swimming hole, skating rink, fish hatchery and reservoir all rolled into one. It's created by the simple process of damming a creek or brook, or even just a natural depression in the land. They cost, on the average, from \$100 to \$500, although some are much more elaborate, may cover several acres, and have spillways and other water-control devices. They provide a supply source for irrigation, stock watering, spraying. In case of fire, they can be used to feed hose lines. They contribute to soil conservation by checking the run-off after storms or during spring thaws. Many of them are stocked with fish. — Saint John Telegraph-Journal.

Four times a year in a big London warehouse down at the Docks a few men gather to bid for old teeth. These originally belonged to African elephants and they come to the warehouse from all over that continent to be sorted, measured, graded and finally auctioned. Some ivory is obtained from elephants that are shot, though these are few, some is found on dead animals in swamps and undergrowth and some is paid in taxes by tribal chiefs. Ivory is mainly used for toilet articles, brushes, fittings for expensive dressing-cases and piano keys. It is also used for making billiard balls, which are turned on a lathe from solid pieces of ivory. However, the composition ball has replaced the ivory billiard ball in many places and nowadays ivory billiard balls are sold only in Europe and South America. — BBC London Letter.

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