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CIRCULATION
"Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew"

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink".

CHARLOTTETOWN, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1952

Two Of A Kind

Dr. James Endicott of Toronto, head of the Canadian Peace Congress and Dr. Hewlett Johnson, "Red" Dean of Canterbury are two of a kind. In their eyes the Communists can do no wrong and at the same time there is no wrong too evil to be readily believed of any section of the non-Communist world and their respective countries in particular.

It might seem that no possible good could come of such men, so warped that they see their fellow Britons or Canadians, not to mention the Americans, as capable of committing any atrocity against friend or foe. The very intelligence of these men, though twisted, makes them the more dangerous.

The complete vindication of their much abused countries, however, is their own continued freedom. The fact that individuals can express the almost incredibly base opinion they have of their native land without being forcibly silenced should convince even the worst enemies of our countries and institutions that we are not the vile and downtrodden lot that these two would make out.

"Co-Determination" In Germany

The Teutonic penchant for such compound words as Mitbestimmungsrecht and Betriebsverfassungsgesetz has successfully cloaked from the outside world a dangerous struggle which has been developing for some time past between Trade Union groups and employers in West Germany. Briefly, what the Unions are demanding is equal representation with the shareholders in the management of all but the smallest business and industrial enterprises in the country. Target of the Union demands is that the boards of directors of all corporations shall be composed half of the representatives of the shareholders and half of representatives appointed or elected by the unions.

"Co-determination" in business and industry is by no means a new gadget in the trade unionist's bag of tricks. Nor is there anything unnatural in such a proposal having popular appeal among the workers. Yet the consequences for German industry could be very serious indeed. For, as anyone with any experience in board and committee work knows, when membership of the board or committee assumes a representative character, disputes and bickering almost always follow. The result, in industry, is almost inevitably a decline in production.

What employers and employees alike need to remember is that the test of survival for any industry in a free economy is not the size of the profits which the corporation makes, nor yet the scale of wages paid the workers. Rather, it is the capacity of the industry to produce the goods or services which people want or need at a price that the consumer is willing and able to pay. The consumer, rather than management or labour, is in the final analysis the boss.

In Canada, where we have inherited the British tradition for compromise and commonsense, this principle is tacitly if not explicitly recognized both by management and by the trade unions. In Germany, which lacks the democratic tradition, the advantages of compromise are less thoroughly understood. Therein lies the danger in the demand of German trade union leaders for "Co-determination" in industry.

Hands Across The Sea

On Empire Day an unusual display was held in the village hall at Wrotham, Kent, England. It was a Canadian Exhibition, based on the events of the Royal Tour last autumn, and it represented the work of 135 pupils of Wrotham Primary School under the guidance of their headmaster, Mr. E. A. Willcocks, and his assistants.

In preparation for this exhibition, each pupil in Class 1 wrote to the editor of a Canadian newspaper, asking for photographs to illustrate a large map of the Royal visit; and it was the generous response, both from the newspapers and from private individuals, that promoted the idea of an exhibition by the whole school. Work by each class was seen in the display. The youngest pupils were particularly proud of their coloured models of Canadian "Mounties". A frieze of maple leaves was painted by the next class, and the class above this contributed a series of Hiawatha paintings, scenes of Indians and lumberjacks, etc.

The contributing Canadian newspapers, which included The Guardian, have received appreciative letters from the pupils, enclosing the Exhibition programme, some of their own local newspapers in which the showing is described, and an editorial comment by the London Times. The Exhibition was the result of seven months' hard work in collecting, preparing and arranging the material. Everything had to be made by the youngsters themselves, and their success was therefore something of a personal triumph for all concerned. It was also a fine gesture in the direction of closer Commonwealth unity and understanding.

Featured in one of the Kent newspapers received here from the pupils is another heart-warming story. It tells how, on Empire day, the children of British soldiers serving in all parts of the world laid posies of wild and garden flowers on Canadian war graves at Shorncliffe. This ceremony originated during an air raid in the First World War, and until the outbreak of war in 1939 it was annually performed by children from Folkestone and Hythe. This year's ceremony was the initial effort to revive the traditional event, and the civic procession, headed by the mace bearer and Mayor of Folkestone in robes and regalia, accompanied by numerous dignitaries, with the schoolchildren moving among the lines of white stones and reverently placing a tiny posy on each, must have been a touching and impressive spectacle.

EDITORIAL NOTES

John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, defeated the French at Oudenarde, this date 1708. The French were led by the Dukes of Burgundy and Vendome. It was one of a series of great victories in the Netherlands which broke the military power of Louis XIV.

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Boy Scouts have a colourful language of their own. An "Indaba", such as Scout, Cub and Rover leaders are holding at Gilwell Park near London shortly is named from a Zulu word meaning a meeting for discussion by the elders or counsellers of the tribe.

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Coal stocks in the U. K. have now topped 15 million tons—a rise of more than 3½ million tons compared with a year ago. On the export side, the industry exported 6.44 million tons in the first 24 weeks of 1952—the new export target is 12.5 million tons annually.

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The influx of $1.5 billion of foreign capital into Canada in two years represented approximately 15 per cent of Canada's aggregate capital expenditure during the period. It more than counterbalanced Canada's over-all deficit on current trading account of $329 millions in 1950 and $524 millions in 1951.

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The pride of princes is as nothing compared with that of the British working man. Labour M. P. Ernest Fernyhough, son of a coal miner, told the House, "If I was going to be the husband of a princess, I would be ashamed if I could not keep her." The allowance for Princess Margaret, however, passed with the rest of the Royal civil list.

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The huge sun-spot reported by Greenwich observatory threatens to play havoc with long-range radio communications and probably with wire services. Many people believe that it also has an important influence on the weather, causing serious disturbances. It covers an area of the sun equal to about 20 times the cross-section of the earth.

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By the year 2,000, says a UNESCO feature, draperies, rugs, bed and table linen will be tissues of synthetic fibres. Washing will be obsolete: bedsheets, tablecloths and napkins will be thrown away after use. Draperies and rugs will not be cleaned, for as soon as they show signs of dirt or wear, new ones will take their place. The future household will probably spend no more for a year on these fabrics than it does now for its laundry.

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Housing figures produced in the House of Commons showed a decline in construction of 42 per cent in January and of 29 per cent in February, slight increases in March and April, probability of "sharp declines for May". A grave thing, this, comments the Ottawa Journal. Canada's population is increasing, marriages are increasing, and so is immigration. What must happen to our housing problem, under such circumstances, within the next few years? Just who or what is to blame for this housing failure, is a subject of sharp debate. But while the debate goes on and there is no decision in sight the shortage of houses grows graver and graver.

Boys Are Still Boys

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

EXHIBITED IN LONDON

Prince Edward Island was represented at the great International Exhibition in London, Eng., in 1862 by a display of local handicrafts forwarded through the Royal Agricultural Society. The following reference to the exhibit appeared in the London Daily Telegraph, April 20 of that year:

"Few Colonies, if we can consider the comparative insignificance of the settlement in point of size and population, can boast a more creditable display than Prince Edward Island; and there are none of its objects which will be regarded with greater interest than those which have been produced by the aboriginal Indians. The Micmac tribe has sadly dwindled down in numbers and importance; only about three or four hundred of its children yet survive; but there is ample proof before us that these poor fellows retain a singular delicacy of handiwork, and even a certain wild and rough sense of beauty.

"The most prominent object in the trophy of this department will be a canoe, constructed by a poor one-armed Indian, about fourteen feet in length, and three feet at its greatest breadth; it consists chiefly of the bark of the birch tree, sewed together with pine-tree roots, and further compacted by the gum of the same tree. The paddles—that of the squaw being somewhat smaller than the one wielded by her spouse—are stained of a bluish colour by the bark of the white maple. The whole canoe, which will carry four persons at need, does not weigh more than a hundred weight, and may thus be readily transported along the shore.

"Various baskets, constructed of porcupine quills which have been dyed red, yellow, or green, will also attract attention; and others, framed of white ash, of willow, or of maple, are very graceful in form, and often very attractive. On the whole, the poor Micmacs—whether living on the outskirts of the white man's city, or dwelling by themselves in their settlement at Lennox Island—have been enabled to send specimens of workmanship, to which the fact that their race is surely dying out, lends a certain melancholy interest.

"The woods of Prince Edward Island are, of course, amply represented; many of them are singularly beautiful, and the exquisite grain of the bird's-eye maple is especially deserving of attention. Among the manufactured articles, the most prominent is a combined mowing and reaping machine, which by a simple contrivance, the invention of a colonist, can be instantly thrown out of gear and checked whenever any obstacle is in its path.

"The textile fabrics are numerous and well arranged—and the formidable thickness of mittens and socks serves to remind us of the severity of a North American winter, against which such precautions are needful. The visitor to this court should not overlook a handsome fire-screen, on which appear the dried leaves and flowers of the colony. Our own fuchsias and pansies are mingled with wild woodland blossoms, and many of the dried leaves, beautiful with the red flush of autumn, are in themselves as lovely as any flowers.

"Some handsome sets of harness, a large quantity of furniture, samples of all her agricultural products, and of her dried provisions, complete the very creditable display made by Prince Edward Island, a display all the more interesting from the fact that the whole of its contents are bona fides the produce of the Colony."

LOVERSALL, Yorkshire, England —(CP)— John Jackson, 45-year-old laborer who makes only £6 a week, bought a filly at Doncaster yearling sales for £50. After the horse won £400 at Pontefract, Jackson declined to say how he could afford to own a horse on a laborer's wages.

Notes By The Way

In the town of Caledon, Ontario, a bird is said to have started a fire in a church by picking up a burning cigarette end from the sidewalk and dropping it on the dry roof of the building. There are precedents for this theory, which probably explains some barn fires otherwise unexplainable.— Ottawa Journal.

One Victoria shoe repair firm says seven of ten pairs of women's shoes brought to it are American made. The same inquiry discloses a dealer's estimate that 15 or 20 per cent of those shoes are smuggled into the city by day trippers, who wear old footwear on journeys across the Strait and wear new shoes on their return home. Obviously, women who follow this procedure on visits to Seattle or other U. S. points, without staying over 48 hours to legalize their purchases, are breaking the law. They are breaking it blithely and with virtually no public censure.—Victoria Times.

Professor R. A. Wardle, of the University of Manitoba's zoology department, is working on a gadget to provide a tool for every garden chore except a lawn mower. He told the Canadian Seed Trade convention in Winnipeg that, despite this wonderful contraption of his—still in the future—he advocates a goat as the perfect lawn mower. Does the professor not know what is going on? Who pushes the mower anyway? Why, hubby, and hubby's the fellow who, if you listen closely after supper, can often be heard to remark that, after all, he's the goat. — London Free Press.

This is the nineteenth session of the Banff School of Fine Arts. It will run for 12 weeks and will enable some 500 students to study arts and crafts under leading Canadian and American teachers, in an inspiring setting. The enviable reputation which the school has established on this continent, and even abroad, reflects great credit upon the University of Alberta, and in particular on its director, Donald Cameron, who is also director of the university's department of extension. — Edmonton Journal.

Are pigeons getting smarter or are they just going to the dogs? Australian pigeon fanciers are blushing over what happened in that country recently. A pigeon named Rapid Beauty won a race for delivering messages by covering 1,400 miles between Sydney and Townsville in 16 hours and 13 minutes. This set a record. Later the same pigeon performed the same feat again in almost exactly the same time. This aroused some suspicion and raised eyebrows. Sleuthing disclosed that Rapid Beauty was seen riding the roof of the express train that runs between Sydney and Townsville. The train covers the distance in 16 hours, eleven minutes. Rapid Beauty has been barred from future races for cheating. The racing fraternity has given her the pigeon equivalent of the bird. A foul affair.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Mexico City was built upon a water-logged sponge 2,000 feet thick. Out of this sponge the city's 11 public and 1,375 private artesian wells have already sucked up something like 30 billion cubic feet of water. As the sponge becomes drier it contracts, with the result that Mexico City is sinking at the rate of about two feet every year. The city is high above the sea, about 7,400 feet, but it is only a few feet above the level of Lake Texcoco, upon whose shore it lies. In the opinion of Senior Orive Alba, Mexico's Secretary of Hydraulic Resources, the danger is so pressing that unless some method is found for retaining and restoring the sub-soil moisture, Mexico City faces "complete disaster." —Winnipeg Free Press.

One of the most intriguing news stories of the week was carried by the Atikokan Progress, which tells about a man who bought a gold mine, and then could not find it. The man in the story is C. Arnould. The mine he bought was the Elizabeth Gold Mine, northwest of Atikokan. When he bought, he had no hope of getting any gold out of the old mine. Mr. Arnould is a scrap dealer. He bought strictly for scrap. When the mine was operated, before World War I, there was a good trail into the property. But as the last bullion was produced in 1914, the trail has long since been covered over.—Fort William Times-Journal.

A St. Catherine's business man on a visit to New York City last week had a story to relate about tipping. He put on a luncheon for four—nothing special about it—and when paying his bill tendered in addition a two-dollar tip to the waiter. Whereupon the waiter remarked: "What's this for, the bus boy?" The answer to that was: "If you don't want it, it's all right with me." The money was taken back. The cost of tipping has become a scandal to all who travel on business or pleasure. Here, there and everywhere, there is the hand out, and behind the hand, there is a lot of insufferable impudence. —St. Catherines Standard.

The Age-Old Story

After these things the Lord appointed other seventy also, and sent them two and two before his face into every city and place, whither he himself would come. Therefore said he unto them. The harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few: pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth labourers into his harvest. . . . And into whatsoever city ye enter, and they receive you, eat such things as are set before you: and heal the sick that are therein, and say unto them, The kingdom of God is come nigh unto you. . . . And the seventy returned again with joy, saying, Lord, even the devils are subject unto us through thy name. And he said unto them, I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven. Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you. Notwithstanding in this rejoice not, that the spirits are subject unto you; but rather rejoice, because your names are written in heaven.

The Poet's Corner

THE LOST AND DEAR

They are gone as winds after a day's wild storming:
The mem'ry of them is sweet in this dull afterglow;
They were the joy of years—gold in the sun of morning,
The sparkle and spur of youth, but gone—I let them go.

Many a time they wove a solace for my grieving,
(Who wears the rose of life must bleed on thorns of pain,)
One dream that held my heart was lovely past believing—
A dream and a mighty hope that will not come again.

So they have passed as winds that die when sun is dying
After the storm and stress when way is shadow-cold;
Sometimes in the chant of song, when organ notes are sighing,
My heart cries out again for a dream I could not hold.

—Lucy Gertrude Clarkin.

Yalu River Development In Region Of Air Attack

(National Geographic News Bulletin)

Modern power and industrial development is much in evidence along the lower Yalu River where North Korean hydroelectric installations were pounded in a record UN air attack virtually on the eve of the second anniversary of the Korean war.

Time was when small power boats and junks loading as much as 8 tons, could ply the Yalu 120 miles upstream. Light junks went much farther.

As on Pennsylvania's Susquehanna, however, construction of a series of power dams altered cargo traffic on the Yalu. The river's largest tributary, the Hun, flowing from Manchuria, enters the upper end of the big Suiho Reservoir. The Suiho's dam is 60 miles upstream from the Yalu's mouth.

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Down stream from the reported region of heavy bombing of North Korean power plants, lumber, paper, iron, and other mills line both Yalu shores at the facing cities of Antung, Manchuria, and Sinuiju, Korea. Ships of as much as 1,000 tons navigate the channel to these ports during the summer months. From November to April the river is frozen solid except at its salt water mouth.

A 12-span steel railroad bridge on stone piers joining Antung and Sinuiju was called the greatest in all Asia when it was built early in the 20th century. Two eight-foot sidewalks on each side of the bridge tracks were credited with a big part in aiding Koreans and Manchus to understand each other. The bridge, bomb-blasted late in 1950, is 3,098 feet long.

The winding Yalu River forms the western three-fifths of the boundary between Korea and Manchuria. Only for the first 30 miles from its source in the highest of Manchuria's Chang Pai Mountains is it wholly within that Chinese state. Then it takes up its border duties for 450 miles southwestward through forested hills to Korea Bay of the Yellow Sea.

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The Yalu compares with the Susquehanna in its length and in its shoreline of forested hills. Smuggling and immigration violations are peacetime evils that increase during the long winter freeze of this border waterway. After the April thaw, timber rafts in endless procession are its most characteristic sight.

Woodsmen fell the trees—spruce, fir, larch, and pine — in winter, cut them to eight-foot lengths, and bind them in units of eight. As many as 100 units are loosely joined into one raft. Drifting 300 or more miles downstream, the raftsman builds a small hut for his home on the 60- to 80-day journey He may even grow a small vegetable crop aboard.

The Yalu made Western World headlines 45 years ago when Japanese forces dramatically crossed it to begin their surprise victory campaign in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05). It is not to be confused with China's historic Yellow River (Hwang Ho), the shifting mouth of which is now 450 miles southwestward from that of the Yalu, across the Yellow Sea.

Silent Mr. Houde

(Winnipeg Free Press)

The Federal constituency of Papineau, which lies within Montreal, must be a most agreeable place. It seems that the citizens of Papineau have no grievances, no worries about the scale of taxation or Government expenditures; they are in brief perfectly satisfied with everything that goes on at the sea of authority in Ottawa. Their only desire is to be left alone and they believe with the late Thomas Carlyle that silence is deep as eternity, speech shallow as time. For if they had grievances or any rankling anxieties, it would be the duty of their Federal Member to give expression to them in Parliament. But Mr. Camillien Houde, the mayor of Montreal who was elected as the Independent member for this fortunate community in 1949 is one of the most silent Parliamentarians since Confederation. Not only does he avoid speech in the House of Commons; he seldom goes near the place.

This is a nice saving for the taxpayer, since Mr. Houde does not draw his indemnity though it must be observed that the saving does not accrue solely to the citizens of Papineau, being shared by those of 261 other Canadian ridings.

Why Mr. Houde adhere to such a strange role at Ottawa, it is difficult to say. Various explanations have been offered but perhaps the simplest is the most probable. It is likely that Mr. Houde abstains from Parliamentary attendance because he has nothing to say.

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