

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. President and Associate Editor, Ian A. Burnett, Associate Editor, Frank Walker. CIRCULATION "Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew" "The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink". CHARLOTTETOWN, FRIDAY, FEB. 27, 1953

Flood Relief

The ten Provincial Premiers have been requested to speed the remitting of funds collected for the Canadian National European Flood Relief Committee. The need is immediate and urgent. Some \$750,000 worth of relief supplies have already been given to Britain and the Netherlands but the Committee, including the Governor General and Prime Minister St. Laurent, unanimously decided that the objective was unlimited.

Within the next few days some 3,200,000 postcards will be distributed by the Federal Government giving detailed instructions on how to subscribe to the fund. In this Province the principal means is through the chartered banks. Contributions will be accepted at any branch.

The main point is, of course, the immediacy of the need. A large sum is needed at once but delay in forwarding supplies will make them practically useless. The people of this Province have always shown a readiness to relieve distress. We can do much by giving promptly to this sudden demand for the necessities of life for great numbers of people deprived at least temporarily of their homes and everything they possess.

Newfoundland Resources

With vast areas in Newfoundland and Labrador thrown open to exploration by the Newfoundland and Labrador Corporation and by the Rothschilds Syndicate, organized under the name of the British Newfoundland Corporation, there seems to be every prospect that before long will be revealed the actual potentialities of the natural resources of the Province and the possibilities of new commercial operations. This, says the St. John's Telegram, applies in particular to mineral deposits. Confident that they represent latent wealth, not a few private individuals or companies had expended very considerable sums in securing claims and, so far as their restricted funds permitted, in undertaking prospecting. They could do little more than scratch the surface, however.

Backed by substantial capital and with available various new prospecting devices, the powerful corporations are in a position definitely to determine whether the mineral bodies underlying the Province's crust of rock and of its extensive areas of marshlands exist in quantity to justify the undertaking of mining operations. As good promise of the possibilities of such exploration are the mines in operation at Wabana, at Buchans, and at St. Lawrence, together with at more recent date the vast iron ore discoveries in Quebec-Labrador. In the near future, the mineral will be moving out of the interior to feed smelting plants in Canada and the United States.

The explorations will determine the water-power potentialities of Newfoundland and the feasibility of their use for one development project or another. In that matter, the distance over which the electric energy would have to be transmitted to the site of some industrial enterprise is one of the factors determining its utilization.

Educational Aims

In his eloquent tribute to the late Dr. Samuel Robertson at Prince of Wales College last evening, Dr. Wallace dealt with that most vital part of education which contributes to "the good life", meaning thereby all that contributes to a full and satisfying life, in which individual potentialities find adequate scope and are utilized to the full. "To live a good life means to live up to the highest level of which we are capable in the spiritual, the moral, the intellectual and the physical realms." While education does not profess to reach this high objective, its major purpose is to assist to that end.

This is not a new theory, but it needs constantly to be emphasized in these days when facts are accumulating at an alarming rate and new techniques, unknown to other ages, are developing with astonishing results in scientific fields. We need indeed to be warned that progress in this direction must be accompanied by moral and spiritual development if it is to be of service to mankind. It is becoming more and more difficult to see the wood for the trees, to distinguish between the enduring and the transient aspects of our civiliza-

tion, and to retain the perspective necessary for charting the best course educationally and otherwise.

Complacency about our technical and scientific progress in a world crying out for spiritual and moral leadership is perhaps our most besetting sin. "We think," wrote Hazlitt a century ago, "in this age of reason and consummation of philosophy, because we knew nothing twenty or thirty years ago, and began then to think for the first time in our lives, that the rest of mankind were in the same predicament, and never knew anything till we did; that the world had grown old in sloth and ignorance, had dreamt out its long minority of five thousand years in a dozing state, and that it first began to wake out of its sleep, to rouse itself, and look about it, startled by the light of our unexpected discoveries and the noise we made about them. A falseness inference could not be drawn, nor one more contrary to the maxims and cautions of a wise humanity." Surely these words apply with even greater force today.

It was Hazlitt also who emphasized that true education "teaches us to believe that there is something really great and excellent in the world, surviving all the shocks of accident and fluctuations of opinion, and raises us above that low and servile fear, which bows only to present power and upstart authority. . . . We feel the presence of that power which gives immortality to human thoughts and actions, and catches the flame of enthusiasm from all nations and ages." This means, in Dr. Wallace's words last evening, education aimed at the development of personalities "as integrated wholes." We know too little about the process by which instruction on this high level is imparted, but we see the beneficial results in the lives of students who have been blessed with teachers of rare discernment and capacity.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Two wings are supposed to make for stability but not when they fly in opposite directions as in Britain's Labour Party.

Paardeberg Day. This date 1900, also the anniversary of Majuba, 1880. Cronje surrendered his whole Boer army which had been entrenched in the bed of the Modder River at Paardeberg.

The more than 900 British workers and industrialists who have been studying American industrial methods have now completed their investigation and are applying their findings to British industry.

The record numbers of refugees escaping from East Germany make it plain that that country is no longer being treated as a show-window of Communism. The realities of life behind the Iron Curtain are making themselves felt.

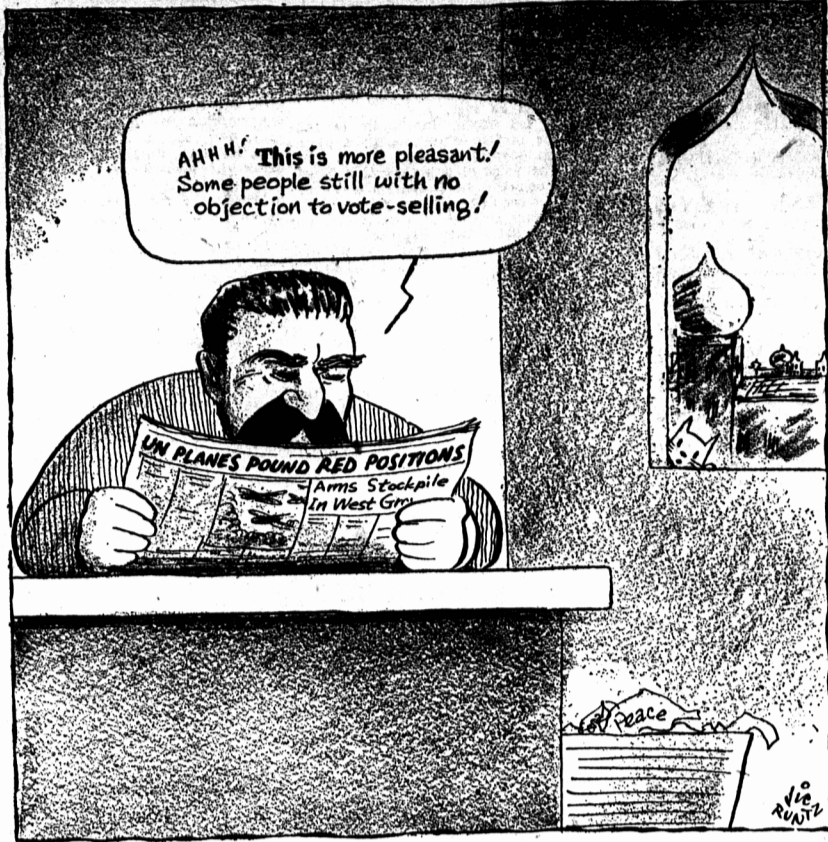
Mr. Abbott's removal of the sales tax on books brings Canada further along with the 68 member states of Unesco in their efforts to facilitate the free flow of information. A series of eleven measures was adopted at a recent general conference but few members have as yet acted on any of them.

Bridging the Dunk River as proposed will provide an almost direct road from Summerside to Borden. Without being on the actual route of the Trans-Canada Highway the Prince County capital will benefit from the addition of a second excellent highway through to Charlottetown.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, American poet, was born this date 1807. His joy in life, his geniality, and his lovable disposition were all reflected in his face. He was an easy and tireless writer, an expert linguist, a faithful yet lively translator. "The Wreck of The Hesperus" and "The Village Blacksmith" are familiar to all, as is his epic, "Evangeline". In striking contrast to the somewhat sweet romance of the latter is haunting melodious metre of "Hiawatha".

Wild elephants are unequally divided between Australia and the Indian State of Uttar Pradesh, reports Unesco with rare humour. Australia has none. Uttar Pradesh has hundreds of them, which, up to the present, have regularly devastated farm crops and young forests. *It is the duty, however, of a technical assistance expert to learn as well as to advise, and to recognize a natural resource when he sees one, even if he is seeing it for the first time. Thus, an Australian engineer, Mr. P. Thomas, sent to Uttar Pradesh by the Food and Agriculture Organization, reported to the FAO at Rome that an excellent harness for elephants had been designed at an agricultural training centre at Bareilly. From now on, Uttar Pradesh ploughs may find themselves behind either tractors or elephants. No harness has yet been invented for the Australian rabbits.

Not All Bad News For The Kremlin



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.

E. PLURIBUS UNUM

Sir,—"From many one" Hidden in these words is a divine law that we need to understand and obey. In the human person are many faculties that must be harmonized and brought under a central control. Often the faculties of the body are at war against the spirit, so much so that some very religious men in all ages have declared the body to be evil, and have set about to do penance and chastise their own bodies as well as our souls. The body, with its many faculties must be brought into subjection to the higher faculty of the mind in a natural way under a central control to form a rounded-out personality.

A wider application of this divine law is seen in the marriage alliance. Two persons of different tastes, desires and faculties are united in marriage. They must agree to co-ordinate their differences, and harmonize their tastes and desires for the sake of a happy union, or their marriage will be wrecked upon the rocks of divorce. True freedom lies in being able to subject one's desires to the common good.

A still wider application of this divine law is seen in our Canadian Federation. Instead of nine independent provinces, each going its own way, we have a Dominion of Canada. Our freedom is expressed in our provincial and municipal governments. Our unity, our oneness, in our federal government. How jealous the provinces are of their local sovereignty, and yet we know and feel, keenly, we are one nation. In time of war we think and act as one people.

In 1918 an attempt was made to bring peace to the world through the League of Nations; but the divine law of the many in one was disregarded. Each nation held jealously to its sovereignty. No nation had faith and courage enough to co-ordinate its powers for the common good. In fact, the United States would not even go so far as to subject itself to any European organization however loosely organized. The divine law was flouted with the result that the League collapsed. No individual or nation can fight the universe.

Our United Nations Organization is in danger of sharing the fate of the League of Nations. The nations must be willing to forego some of their essential powers for the common good. I am, Sir, etc. W. I. GREEN Stanley Bridge.

The Age-Old Story

Then the Lord answered Job out of the whirlwind and said: "Hast thou begotten the drops of dew? . . . Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons?"

LONDON (CP)—Examples of Canadian knitting and crochet work will be among exhibits from 20 countries at the first international exhibition of knitting and crochet here from March 3 to 28. The affair is sponsored by the international wool secretariat.

Old Charlottetown

And P. E. I.

GAME IN ABUNDANCE

From a descriptive account of the Island by Samuel Holland, Esq., Surveyor General of British North America, October, 1765. "Here are Bears, Otters, Martins, Foxes, red, black and grey, Lynxes or Wild Cats, Minxes, Muskrat Rats, and some, though very few Caribou, a kind of a Deer; Hares extremely good, but in the winter are white. Of birds, may be accounted the Eagles of their several species, though not very common; Hawks, Partridges, a kind of Thrush, called Robins, in great abundance, who sing very agreeably; of birds of passage there are a great variety, as Doves, which come in July and August, Corbejaux, a kind of a Woodcock, which fly together in large flocks; Plover, Snipes, Curlews, Outards, a large and fine sort of Wild Goose; the Brant Goose, a smaller sort, but of excellent flavour; Ducks of many kinds, Teal, Coots, Cackles, Marchaux, Cackas, Cames de Marchaux, Cackas, Esterlets, Margots, Godes, Sea Pigeons, Perrigains, etc., many of which are peculiar to this climate; but in the winter there is scarce a bird to be seen except Partridges, and some few else struggling wild fowl, who either wait to breed, or are else crippled, and are disabled from accompanying the rest upon their return. "Both Sea and River fish are in great abundance, and extremely good, viz: Cod, Turbot, Hollybut, Thombcock, Sturgeon, Place, Flounders, Mackerel, and Gasper-eau, a kind of Mackerel but smaller, and often used as bait for Codfish. In the rivers and lakes, are also very fine Trout, River, Croelands, Esterlets, Margots, Godes, also, Morell and Eels, Smelts; also, Morell and Eels, some Salmon; along the coast and in the rivers are Lobsters, Oysters and Mussels, extremely good and in great plenty, besides a shell fish they call Clams, and another named Razor Fish—in short, for beasts, birds, and fish, no place can wish to be more plentifully stored, though the chase of them is attended with difficulty and trouble, and requires much patience. "Holland's description was prepared for the Home Government. It was not until 1840 that a copy was forwarded from the Colonial Office to the Island Government, when it was tabled in the House of Assembly and ordered to be printed along with other documents.

Floored

(Janus in the London Spectator) When anyone, after failing to get satisfaction from Annandale's or Ogilvie's Dictionaries or the Encyclopaedia Britannica, turns to me I naturally swell a little. But we must move cautiously. I am asked for the true derivation of Hogmanay. Well, the true derivation of Hogmanay is — when I come to think of it, what is it? Now the essential thing in life is not to know things oneself — there are far too many things to know — but to know where to find them when you want them. Actually I don't in the least want to know the derivation of Hogmanay. I don't mind if it has no derivation. It seems to have been some barbarous festival observed on this day by Picts and Scots. But I do, of course, want to be obliging, and if anyone does quite unthinkingly desire to know what Hogmanay is derived from I am anxious to help. But the plan answer, so far as I can discover, is that nobody knows. The Oxford English Dictionary — the twelve-volume edition — must remain the highest authority to know the highest authority on this point can do no better than endeavour to conceal its ignorance. There and a half inches of minute print say nothing more than that Hogmanay comes from an old French word in which gul-mistletoe

The Poet's Corner

SHIPS

With ships the sea was sprinkled far and high, Like stars in heaven, and joyously it showed; Some lying fast at anchor in the road, Some veering up and down, one knew not why. A goodly vessel did I then espay Come like a giant from a haven broad; And lustily along the bay she strode, Her tackling rich, and of apparel high. This ship was naught to me, nor I to her, Yet I pursued her with a lover's look; This ship to all the rest did I prefer: When will she turn, and whither? She will brook! No tarrying; where she comes the winds must stir: On went she,—and due north her journey took. —William Wordsworth.

Britain's Worst Tempest

(The London Times) When the dreadful tempest, as it was called in 1703, was over, the House of Commons presented an address to the Queen and she issued a proclamation for a General Fast. The nation was in a mood of thanksgiving no less than of mourning, for the Navy had been narrowly and, as some thought, miraculously saved from destruction that would have left the Channel at the mercy of the fleet of Louis XIV. No natural disaster before or since had struck so nearly a mortal blow at Britain. It began in the darkness of a late November night with a new moon and — a mercy for which the Admiralty had deep reason to be thankful — a prodigious tide. This saved many vessels which would otherwise have been driven on sandbanks that were covered. As it was, 1,500 seamen, fifteen men-of-war, and several hundred craft of the merchant service were lost. The great ships, being well provided with anchors and cables, "rid it out, though in great extremity, expecting death every minute." An admiral was lost on Goodwin Sands with all his ship's company; except one man who saved himself by swimming from wreck to wreck. From Cornwall the storm blew east with a touch of North. It was a century before Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort had devised his scale, and the sailors of the day were reckoning from stark calm through calm weather, little wind, a fine breeze, a small gale, a fresh gale, a top-sail gale, blows fresh, a hard gale of wind, a fret of wind and a storm to a tempest. This was a tempest and those ashore knew it. Evelyn lamented that Wolton was "Wood Town no longer." His trees lay like whole regiments fallen in battle. Two thousand fell on his land and four thousand oaks in the New Forest, Cranbourne Chase and the Forest of Dean were fellow sufferers. Ems, including some said to have been planted by Wolsey in St. James's Park, were flattened all over the south country. Hogheads of tobacco floated in the streets of Bristol. Portsmouth looked like a city bombarded by the enemy. Eddystone Lighthouse was swept off its rock with the man who had

Notes By The Way

Dentist warns parents against telling their children that he won't hurt them. The kids don't believe it, anyway. Just as in the good old days when Papa seized the hair brush, draped us across his knee and said, "Now, this is going to hurt me more than it does you." —Windsor Star.

Owen Sound Sun-Times reports that six sons and two daughters of Julius Kuhl, retiring warden of the camp, are settled on eight farms of 100 to 400 acres, in Sullivan Township. That's the kind of security that has helped build a country to what it is today. — St. Catharines Standard.

Every newspaper man will appreciate the feelings of the editor of the London Spectator. Turning over the files of 20 years ago he came upon the letter: "Sir: Low, indeed, has 'The Spectator' fallen." "All the poor thing had done," the editor explains, "was to start publishing crossword puzzles." —Winnipeg Free Press.

Some of the criticism that recently has been heard of public school education is sound, but some of it stems largely from partial lack of understanding of what schools are trying to do. The legend of the little red school-house dies hard, and although unquestionably there were red school-houses that did their job better than it is done in some classrooms today it is equally certain that today's schools, at the elementary level, are teaching their children the fundamentals equally, if not more, effectively (and far more pleasantly). —New York Times.

There's an old joke about an indignant patron of a summer hotel, who wanted to know why the place advertised running water when all he had in his room was a basin and a pitcher. The clerk fixed him with a baleful eye and said: "It's running all the time out there in a creek. If you want a bath, we'll lend you a pail and shovel and you can dig an artificial source. The United States Air Force (which retains Army-style ranks despite its change from khaki into ROCAF-style blue) has more colonels than lieutenants and second lieutenants combined; five times as many lieutenants and second lieutenants; one general for every two second lieutenants. — Hamilton Spectator.

Last summer federal and provincial archeologists were worried lest vandals raid the Indian village sites that are being excavated in the Georgian Bay region. In response to many requests, the minister of education, Dr. Dunlop, has introduced a protective measure into the Ontario Legislature. The bill provides that the minister may designate archeological or historical sites where only permit holders may work. Anyone misappropriating relics would be heavily fined or put in jail. With effective enforcement, this law could save Ontario much of its store of historic relics. — Ottawa Citizen.

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