

THE GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1951

Two Points Of View

When General Eisenhower visited Ottawa recently he told the Canadian Government that North America must convince the North Atlantic Pact countries of Europe that "they are not alone against Communism."

The probability is that it will remain a token force. For it was Prime Minister himself who stated in the House of Commons a few days ago that in building up the defences of Europe the need is for arms rather than troops.

These two points of view represent a fundamental divergence of views. General Eisenhower was called to his present post by the unanimous agreement of all the Atlantic Pact countries.

This is not the way to build European morale. Neither is it the way to build an army.

P.W.C. Alumni

Today the newly formed Prince of Wales College Alumni Association completes its one-week membership campaign. The response, it seems, has been encouraging but there must be large numbers of former students throughout the North American Continent with whom it has not been possible to get in contact.

Every member should regard himself or herself as a special membership committee of one to bring the Association to the attention of other former students.

College men and women owe a debt to society. Even if the fees they or their parents paid had covered the cost of their education, which is certainly not the case, it was the public spirit of their predecessors which provided the institution of learning which they were able to attend.

Army Men's Warning

The overall expansion in Canada's three armed services over the next three years will reach a total estimated cost of five billion dollars, while expenditures expected to be made in the fiscal year from April 1, 1951 to March 31, 1952, is \$1.6 billion, or more than double the enlarged defense budget in the fiscal year ending next month.

The Opposition leader, Colonel Drew, has sounded a warning in this connection in the House of Commons. He referred to the recent annual Conference of Defense Associations, attended by senior officers appointed by the Canadian Infantry Association and other organizations representing various branches of the army.

"It is our considered and unanimous opinion that proper value is not being received for much of the public moneys now being spent on the reserve force."

Dr. Murray said of the existing shortages of many materials that are not absorbed by a substantial

ial margin. Far more men could be trained in the reserve force than are presently coming forward.

"The turnover of other ranks is such that the vast majority of men who appear from time to time on the nominal rolls of reserve force units receive no training worthy of the name. They do not stay with the unit long enough. To say that the reserve force is 40,000 strong, and to give the Canadian people the idea that it has 40,000 men who could quickly be ready for action, is a travesty of the facts.

As Colonel Drew remarked, in the light of this statement it would appear that a thorough housecleaning in the Defense Department is required. He urged that a special committee of Parliament be set up immediately to consider national defense "and to obtain all the facts."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Outdoor skating seems to be the order of the day.

Cold weather and fires go hand in hand. Precautions taken just now may mean the avoidance of property loss or even loss of life.

The late Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King was singularly fortunate in the writing of his biography. He was spared time and opportunity to gather the material but the actual writing will be by another, the well known historian, Dr. R. MacGregor Dawson.

The Court of Divorce which requires the attendance of five members of the Executive Council as well as of the Chief Justice or Lieutenant-Governor would seem to be anything but convenient.

Lord Lister, English surgeon, died this date 1912. He held the chairs of surgery successively in Glasgow, Edinburgh and London Universities. He began his far-reaching and important work on the cause and prevention of septic infection of wounds, which speedily led to his employing anti-septics in all surgical operations.

Premier Joseph Smallwood of Newfoundland was sworn in as Minister of Finance at St. John's on Saturday by Lieutenant-Governor Sir Leonard Outerbridge. The move was unexpected.

When Gordon Graydon (PC-Peel) finished laying down the Opposition's views on Canadian foreign policy, Prime Minister St. Laurent crossed the aisle to shake him warmly by the hand. This sort of thing doesn't happen often, says an Ottawa correspondent.

It may be recalled that it was the C.C.F.'s who put Mr. Meighen out of active politics by joining with the Liberals to defeat him at a by-election. Now they realize their mistake, and cite him as the best leader ever.

Dr. Florence Murray - a resident of Korea for 30 years, in speaking to the Rotary Club in Halifax, told what caused the war, what keeps it going and prescribed the remedy. It would be better to change our tactics, than have our backs to the wall in another year.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

POTATO PRICES

Sir.—With reference to Mr. Hooper's letter in the Feb. 7th issue of The Guardian I would like to point out to Mr. Hooper that the potatoes from the Island pass through so many hands that by the time they get to Boston they have reached an exorbitant price.

I am, Sir, etc. J. NELSON PERRY, St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown.

MONTAGUE COUNCIL MEETINGS

Sir.—The Town Act 1948, Sec. 71 under the heading, "Council Meetings," reads as follows: "There shall in each year be 12 monthly meetings of the said Council, which shall be held at 8 o'clock in the evening of the second Monday in each month."

I find a number of our citizens have been under the impression for the past number of years, that the Council meetings are private and not open to the public. The mere fact that the Act sets out the day and hour of said meetings, is to give public notice to the citizens, so they may attend and hear for themselves what takes place.

After the Mayor and Councillors are the elected representatives of the people; and are bound by our democratic form of government, whether Federal Provincial or Civic, to legislate on behalf of the people as a whole and not in the interests of themselves or favorites.

I am, Sir, etc. S. S. HESSIAN, Montague, P. E. I.

SANE OF INSANE—A SERMONETTE

Sir.—My neighbor says that as my correspondence has a religious turn, it would suit better in a church paper than in The Guardian. But I say, there is nothing too good for The Guardian.

There are more than two billion people on the earth. The majority may be classed as "insane." But let us not forget that a half of these, "if insane," are so, from no fault or choice of theirs. More than that proportion are unable yet to read the printed page. And in passing I would speak of one man—Frank Laubach, who is appealing for 100,000 assistants in the work of teaching the people to read.

There are always a remnant that had faith in God, and acted accordingly. They were the salt of the earth, the light of the world, the leaven in the meal. And we see them as life changers, bridge builders between man and God, as well as bridge builders between man and man.

I'll mention a few that I would include in the number of the "sane." King Edward the seventh, who gained the name of "Peace-maker" from his large part in arranging peace terms between Russia and Japan in the year 1904, which ended the Russian-Japanese war.

But we do not need to speak of those who are gone on. We have scores—the product of the Christian churches, who are endowed with better qualities of statesmanship than those we send to the Assembly of the U.N. Let us give them the authority to arrange terms of peace. Good terms in every sense of the word can be arranged.

Dr. Florence Murray—a resident of Korea for 30 years, in speaking to the Rotary Club in Halifax, told what caused the war, what keeps it going and prescribed the remedy. It would be better to change our tactics, than have our backs to the wall in another year.



The Poet's Corner

THE PREACHER

Still thinking I had little time to live, My fervent heart to win men's souls did strive; I preached as never sure to preach again, And as a dying man to dying men.

—Richard Baxter, (1615-1691).

ALCOHOL EDUCATION

Sir.—We have entered into the seventh National Health Week, February 4-10. In a booklet entitled "Health Facts" sent out by the Health League of Canada, it is suggested that the challenge of the hour is public health.

I am interested in helping people to become acquainted with the social, physical and mental effects of alcoholic beverages as outlined in a booklet sent out by the Health League by R. G. Bell, M.D., Director, Shadow Brook Foundation.

This booklet and what we know from local conditions, court findings and increasing liquor sales, and the shako problem, should challenge us to make an effort to overcome an evil which causes mental confusion, creates social disturbances, and promotes disease, all of which is against happiness and peace, and is weakening to national strength and stability.

In order to give the people of this province an opportunity to accept the challenge I am offering the following resolution in the hope that it will be studied and endorsed generally. It would be helpful to know how many people there are in our province who are interested in alcohol education.

"Whereas the use of alcoholic beverages is increasing, and becoming a social menace by lowering morals, abetting crime, causing poverty, disrupting home life and family happiness, and blighting the lives of many children;

"And whereas money which should be used for food, clothing, pleasure and the promotion of health, education, religious and other essential benefits, are being wasted for a substance that has no nutritional value, but is a deceiving anesthetic to its victims and leads them into degrading ways contrary to their better inclinations;

"And whereas most drinkers, not all, through some form of inner conflict become dependent upon alcohol which supplants the fear while the effects last, but the fear and confusion is increased when the alcoholic content in the blood diminishes, and more and more liquor is required to get relief from this troubled condition until the state of alcoholism is reached;

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

ADVERTISEMENTS

From The Islander of June 19, 1948:

Messrs. George Alley and Louis H. Davies announce they have entered into co-partnership as barristers and attorneys-at-law, under the firm name of Alley and Davies, with offices in O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street.

Mr. J. G. Eckstadi, Union House, Queen Street, announces that owing to falling health, he is about to retire from business, and offers to sell all his property in Charlottetown, including two building lots on the Barrack Square, situate between the lots of John Ings and Owen Connolly, Esqs.; three building lots on Pownall Street, formerly known as the Bagnall Property; five building lots at the head of Queen Street, pleasantly situated for private residence; also "the excellent business stand on Queen Street, at present occupied by himself as an hotel, with oyster, refreshment and barber saloons in connection therewith."

Mr. George Adams advertises for sale, in consequence of the death of the proprietor, the Half-Way House at Vernon River, with forty acres of land, "the stock of liquors and goods in store to be taken or not, at the option of the purchaser." Mr. J. C. Pope offers for sale, on behalf of the owner Thomas Pethick, Esq., "that valuable property in the Royalty, known as 'Woodlands,' comprising 36 acres, and having a frontage of eighteen chains on the St. Peter's Road."

Carvell Bros. announce the sailing on Thursday, the 25th inst., of the steamship Alhambra, Capt. P. A. Nickerson, for Boston; tickets for the trip, \$12.00. John Ross announces that he proposes, on 1st July next, to establish in Prince Edward Island a first-class weekly journal, entitled "The North Star," in connection with which a graduate of Queen's University, Ireland and a verbatim shorthand writer, have been engaged, with other numerous contributors, "so that the public may rest assured that neither expense nor ability will be wanting to make the paper one of the brightest luminaries of the journalistic constellation, and a guide to the haven of political truths."

Dixon and Gibson, contractors, advertise for 200 men to work on the Intercolonial Coal Company's Railway at Middle River, near Pictou. Wages \$1.10 per day.

James A. Joyce, Spring Park Road, proprietor of the City Pottery, informs the public that, having built a new kiln and procured more competent workmen, he is now manufacturing a much better article than formerly, and is prepared to take orders for all kinds of earthenware.

Messrs. Carvell Bros., William David, Nell Rankin and Arch. McNeill, announce jointly "that promissory notes hereafter taken will in no case be endorsed for renewal except on payment of 2 1-2 per cent commission for endorsing, and then only at the option of the endorser."

harm, and without knowledge of that harm may be done; "Therefore, be it resolved that we, the people of P.E.I., take special interest in securing all information possible about beverage alcohol and the human ills upon which it preys.

"And further, that we set an example of total abstinence, and discourage the use of beverage alcohol at all times and in all places.

"And further, that we, who adopt this resolution, assure all people that we do not want to curtail freedom nor do we people of pleasure, but we want to help all to overcome an enemy which destroys freedom and pleasure and blights the souls of its victims.

"And further, we would urge upon Government authorities and liquor commissions and controllers that they use every means to curtail the sale of liquor, and endeavor in every possible way to discourage young men and women from getting permits to purchase liquor.

Memiors Of The Hon. A. E. Arsenault Former Premier and Retired Justice Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island

I Am Sent To Africa (Continued)

After two days stay in Durban, I left by train for the interior. It left at midnight. Each compartment had six sleeping berths. I told the porter that I was getting off at Richmond Junction, which we were scheduled to reach at 6 a.m., and that I wished him to make sure I was awake in time. But he did not awaken me until we were pulling into the station. I just had time to put on my trousers, grab my bag and my other articles of attire, and get off the train before it began to pull ahead again.

At Richmond I barely had time to eat a hurried breakfast when my cart arrived. But when I inquired of the driver, he was told that all the seats were taken and that it would be impossible for him to accommodate me. This would mean a two-day stay in Richmond. Finally, by giving the driver a generous tip, he agreed to let me have a seat in front on small bags and practically under the hind quarters of the horses. I gladly accepted.

Those carts reminded me of our own old two-wheeled hay wagons. They were about eighteen feet long with two heavily tired wheels. The frame was set on the axle with no springs between frame and axle. The passengers sat in three seats holding four passengers each with another seat in front for the driver. The power was six horses and the pace was a full gallop over a road which was a mere trail so that the dust rose from the horses' feet like a cloud. I, being immediately in front, got the full benefit of it.

The horses were changed every seven miles. This was outspanning and inspanning. On arrival at a change station where six fresh horses were waiting, the traces were simply unhooked to allow the tired horses to walk out of the shafts and the fresh horses were hooked in. The driver's whip consisted of a light pole about 12 feet long to which was attached a 20-foot lash. So expert was the driver with this whip that he could hit the ears of the leading horses. When he cracked it, the sound was like a pistol shot.

We travelled in this manner until about seven o'clock in the evening when we arrived at the Cape Colony. There, we were to stay overnight but, as I was trying to wash some portion of the dust off me, a chap came in to tell me that unless I wanted to remain there until the next cart—that is, for two days—I would have to leave at eight o'clock by special cart. I decided to do this and as soon as I had had something to eat I boarded a small three-passenger cart drawn by six mules instead of six horses. My two companions in the cart were rough looking men with full beards, and I feared they might be bandits. Since I carried a large sum of money such fears did not contribute to my comfort.

The interior of South Africa is something like an inverted saucer. We were, therefore, continually rising to higher ground and the temperature kept getting colder and colder until at a height of 3,000 feet, the thermometer was below the freezing point every night. After a four-hour drive we stopped at a large shack where we were to sleep. I followed the two rough men into the shack and they led me into the barroom. The bartender handed out the dice and we shook for drinks. (This, I learned later, was the custom in this part of South Africa.) I lost, and one of the men said, "He was a stranger and we took him in." I learned later, however, that they had felt badly about my being "stuck."

I was young and I was tired and so, though afraid of the rough men I saw all about me and the crudeness of the accommodations, I was soon in dreamland. At four o'clock I was awakened by a ruffian-looking chap who told me I had to get up if I wanted to leave. In the darkness we boarded our same mule cart and were off again. It was bitterly cold and I, having only a light overcoat, shivered until seven o'clock when we arrived at a village for breakfast. After breakfast we started off again but this time in a large cart drawn by six horses which, after our starting-out journey, were changed every seven miles.

Whilst still at some distance from our destination the driver stopped, got off the cart and picked a parcel of waste which he brought with him. I asked him what the waste was but he gave me an evasive answer. That night I was kept awake by the chattering of the natives near my sleeping quarters. In the morning I asked an attendant what was all the noise about. He told me that the natives had been smoking a weed which intoxicated them and they imagined that they were conversing with their ancestors. I afterwards realized that this weed was marijuana the driver had sold to the natives. At noon we reached my destination, Kockstad, where I immediately went to one of the two small hotels.

The one where I stayed consisted of a sitting and dining room, a kitchen, and a barroom. Sleeping accommodations were in the yard back of the hotel. The rooms were mere cubicles, about eight feet long by six feet wide, with a cot, a chair, a tin jug, and a washing basin. The price was \$4.50 per day for board and room.

Kockstad had a population of about 3,000. It is the capital of Griqualand and was founded by the Griquas and named after the leader, Kock, so that its literal meaning was Kock's town. At the time of my visit, it was a depot for the Cape Mounted Rifles. There was a small club in the town and my two erstwhile companions took me there and arranged matters so that I had free access to the place during my week's stay.

When I got to know them better, I found they were really fine fellows. Both were prospectors. When they made a strike, they would sell the claim, have a good time, then move on and make another strike. During my stay with them, they would not allow me to spend a cent. When I tried to remunerate with them, they would laugh and say my money was no good, that on our first meeting they had stuck me, and that such a thing would not happen again.

(To be continued)

The Age-Old Story

Now there is at Jerusalem by the sheep market a pool, which is called in the Hebrew tongue Bethesda, having five porches. In these lay a great multitude of impotent folk, of blind, halt, withered, waiting for the moving of the water. For an angel went down at a certain season into the pool, and troubled the water: whosoever then first after the troubling of the water stepped in was made whole of whatsoever disease he had. And a certain man was there, which had an infirmity thirty and eight years.

When Jesus saw him lie, and knew that he had been now a long time in that case, He saith unto him, Will thou be made whole? The impotent man answered him, Sir, I have no man, when the water is troubled, to put me into the pool: but when I am coming, another steppeth down before me.

Jesus saith unto him, Rise, take up thy bed, and walk. And immediately the man was made whole, and took up his bed, and walked: and on the same day was the sabbath. Afterward Jesus findeth him in the temple, and said unto him, Behold thou art made whole: sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee.

JOHANNES, Germany, Feb. 8—(Reuters)—Prince Hans of Liechtenstein went on trial here today on charges of helping to smuggle 4,000 Swiss watches into Germany under his diplomatic privileges. The 40-year-old Prince is a nephew of the reigning prince of Liechtenstein.

SPRING SAMPLES HAVE ARRIVED AT J. P. MacPherson & Son Men's Clothing That Fits 157 QUEEN ST.

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE W.K. Rogers Agencies Limited 181 QUEEN ST. AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE Any of our Customers wishing Calendars, please call at our Office, or write.