

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa The Island Guardian Publishing Co. CIRCULATION Total City Zone 3,400 Retail Trading Zone 8,096 All other 783 Total Not 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, AUGUST 22, 1950

Socialism's Hard Core

Those who believe that, because the British Labor Government is now manifesting a commendable firmness in matters of foreign policy and showing less enthusiasm for the more doctrinaire aspects of socialism in the domestic sphere, there is no longer any need to fear the advent of a planned economy in the United Kingdom, ought to study the preliminary agenda of the Labor party's October conference. Those who do so will quickly be disabused of any notions that British socialists are about to become conservative.

Most of the forty-three resolutions on wages, prices and profits demand action from the Government to penalize profits, to redistribute the national income further in favor of the workers, and to reduce prices by legislative action. There are resolutions urging the Government to adopt a more socialist policy. Almost all of the twenty-seven resolutions on foreign affairs demand an end to the cold war and collaboration with the Soviet Union.

Events on the international front coupled with the Labor Government's slim parliamentary majority dictate, for the moment at least, a go-slow policy for British socialism. Whether Prime Minister Attlee and his cabinet colleagues would continue to turn a deaf ear to the radical majority of their followers were circumstances other than what they are is by no means certain.

There is a parallel for such reasoning for Canadians in the pseudo-conservatism of Mr. Coldwell and his followers in the anemic utterances which emerged from the recent CCF conference in Vancouver. It would be unfortunate if Mr. Coldwell and other advocates of a planned economy were to achieve an undue measure of political respectability merely because circumstances beyond their control dictate the wisdom of doctrinaire socialism going temporarily underground.

A Noted Leader

One of Britain's great soldiers, Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, is now paying a welcome visit to parts of Canada, in a new role. An outstanding leader of men in war and peace, he has been devoting his recent years of retirement to boys. And it is as leader of a party of boys that he is here at this time.

Though his name is not as well known to the rank and file of Canadians as those of Alexander and Montgomery, Field Marshal Auchinleck's part in the last war was distinguished. His leadership in the North African desert warfare, at a time when Britain and her Allies were fighting under great handicaps, won him acclaim from friend and foe alike. Winston Churchill pointed to him at that time as "an officer of the greatest distinction and a character of singular elevation"; and Field Marshal Rommel, his principal opponent in the desert, referred with admiration to his qualities of leadership.

As a leader of men, Auchinleck was perhaps more responsible than any other for the Indian army that performed so brilliantly in the last war, and it is as a leader that he has been widely esteemed by his men everywhere. As soldier and general, and now as a leader of boys, he may be assured of a warm welcome in Canada.

Canada's Wheat Crop

The Bureau of Statistics on August 15 estimated Canada's wheat crop this year at 544,000,000 bushels. If the estimate proves correct, that will be a bumper crop—178,000,000 bushels above the previous five-year average. Issued each year at approximately the same date, the estimate is given top priority on all news service wires and rushed to grain exchanges throughout the world. The statistics bureau carefully guards against premature leaks, and releases its estimate only after the grain exchanges are closed for the day.

The bureau has been issuing crop estimates, including estimates for oats, barley, rye and potatoes, since 1908. Until three years ago the first estimate each year was released on September 15. But in order to meet requests for earlier information from transportation companies, elevators, millers and others who share in handling the crop, the date was advanced to August 15. This has been a particularly difficult year in which to meet this early date, for the estimate is based on reports from 15,000 corn-

—after they have viewed the crops as of July 31. This season has been so late that the fields were still green when the reports were prepared.

A corrected estimate will be released on November 15. The actual size of the crop will not be known until nearly a year later when final returns from the elevators are in the hands of the board of grain commissioners. But for many years the November estimate has never varied from the final figures by more than two percent. And while the check of the September, and more recently the August estimate, with the final returns, has not been as complete as that for November, it is believed it has never been out more than five percent. That is why so much reliance is placed on the bureau's estimates.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Welcome to the Chartered Accountants and Navy.

The elements as well as the railways made the week-end drab and discouraging.

The Northumberland Ferries have mounted the band wagon agitating for Georgetown as the winter port for Nova Scotia shipping.

We are not likely to experience the 140 m.p.h. winds of the current hurricane which moved up the Atlantic coast, but there was enough of it to make us thankful it was no worse.

The Provincial Marketing Board would be well advised to study the errors of Nova Scotia's Apple Marketing Board. One of its less popular effects was to make it much easier to buy British Columbia apples in that Province than to get home-grown ones.

Up until now the great worry has been to keep the railways operating at all. Before very long, however, there will be the almost perennial problem of obtaining adequate numbers of refrigerator and other cars to move our produce to market.

The proposal that Air Cadets from this Province attend summer camps elsewhere, probably in Ontario, while boys from other Provinces train in Summerside, should prove popular. One of the chief attractions of such an experience is that of feeling like a real serviceman, which is rather difficult to achieve when camping near one's own home town.

Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, the Earl of Shaftesbury, English philanthropist, born this date 1801. As a commissioner in lunacy from 1831 to 1885, he effected a complete reform of Lunacy Acts. He also secured amendment to the Factory Acts; obtained the passing of an Act abolishing apprenticeship in collieries and mines, and excluding women and boys under thirteen from any kind of employment under ground.

A subscriber approved our recent editorial reference to the folly of cluttering up car windshields. He further informed us that the practice is prohibited under section 28 (2) of the Highway Traffic Act, 1936, which reads, "No person shall drive a motor vehicle upon a highway with any sign, poster or non-transparent material upon, or any dirt obstructing the view from the front windshield, side wings, side or rear windows of such vehicles."

Though we don't seem to realize it, we are now in the throes of a political revolution, where the old and well-tried Democratic system, is being replaced by the Soviet system of government whereby organized industries and not localities are the unit of representation, or rather, delegation. The state becomes an aggregation of Soviets. The Fifth All-Russia Congress of Soviets on July 10, 1918 declares "its fundamental aim is the suppression of all exploitation of man by man, and the bringing about of the Socialist organization of society in all countries."

Eight years ago, on August 19, 1942, more than 5,000 eager but as yet untried Canadian troops pulled off the first major Canadian "show" of World War II when they hit the French beaches at Dieppe in what has been described as one of the biggest and most ambitious commando raids in the history of modern warfare. They proved to an anxious world that Canadians must be rated among the world's toughest fighters. With naval, air and land support, the raiding party went in and for almost nine hours engaged the German garrison in some of the bloodiest fighting of the war. Casualties on both sides were anything but light. Seven hundred and ten Canadians were killed or died of wounds, 608 were wounded and men missing or known to have been taken prisoner totaled 2,066. Canadian troops earned 93 decorations (including 2 Victoria Crosses) and 91 mentions in despatches for their share in the fighting.

Taking In The Midway With A Sketch Pad



SKETCHING THE PASTRY WAGS ALL THE WAY



BACKSTAGE AT THE DAY LOBBY



HAUGHTY, HAUGHTY



LIFE MOST OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION IS ALL FOR MECHANIZED FARMING



CAUSE, BUT EFFECTS NOT FEROCIOUS



BELL-RINGER

Britain In The Far East

(United Kingdom Information Office)

A year ago it seemed to military observers that Hong Kong could not be defended against any determined large-scale invasion. Although defenses had been improved they were still not considered adequate, and the British garrison was estimated at less than 6,000 men. The same number of men had valiantly attempted to keep back the Japanese in 1941, when the numbers opposing them were 40,000; they held out for 17 days before they were overwhelmed.

Today the military picture is very different. For security reasons exact numbers of the garrison cannot be given; but it includes the 40th Division and other units with an additional 10,000 police and security guards who would be of inestimable value in the event of a crisis. Defense against air attack has been greatly strengthened. Units of the Royal Navy and the R. A. F. are also based on Hong Kong; and plans have been discussed for the joint defense of Hong Kong and the prosperous Portuguese colony of Macao, 35 miles across the Pearl River. Hong Kong's water supply has been made less vulnerable by sinking the old running pipe lines under the bay from Kowloon and large stocks of food have been stored. A great many air raid shelters have been constructed for use by the civilian population.

Britain does not underestimate the difficulties of defending the colony, which covers 390 square miles and has nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants. Ninety-five per cent of the people are Chinese. Until recently, Chinese from the mainland could cross to the island without papers of any kind, and many Chinese Communists—as well as refugees from the Chinese Communist armies—could enter freely. Security measures have now been tightened and unrestricted entry has been checked to prevent infiltration; nevertheless, it has not been ignored that Hong Kong has within it the elements of a strong fifth column, particularly since refugees have flocked into it from the mainland in recent months.

Vitally important, not only as an international trading centre but as a naval base serving Britain, the United States, France and the Netherlands, the British have repeatedly expressed their determination to fight if attacked. To date the Chinese Communists have avoided any test of strength; but the outcome of the Korean and Malayan campaigns will determine their future policy.

The present Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong is Lieutenant-General Sir E. C. R. Mansergh, K. B. E., C. B., M. C.

Why are the Communists making such desperate attempts to seize power in Malaya? The answer is—"Rubber and Tin". Malaya, for its size, is one of the richest countries in the world. It supplies one-third of all the world's natural rubber, a key material of war, and one-half of all the world's tin. Moreover, if the Communists could gain control of Malaya they would neutralize Singapore, Britain's powerful naval and air base at the southern tip of Malaya.

Since the Straits Settlements were federated under British guidance in 1874-84, the comparatively small country of 80,880 square miles has blossomed into a treasury of natural riches (exporting, during 1948, 101 million pounds worth of rubber, 25 million pounds worth of tin, 5 million pounds worth of coconut oil, 9 million pounds worth of cotton textiles, 1 million pounds worth of palm oil, etc.) the pound sterling is equivalent to \$3.06 Canadian. The expansion of industry led to a rapid influx of immigrant workers from other countries, notably China and India.

Today the salient fact about Malaya is that the Malaysians are a minority in their own country. The 1947 Census showed that out of a total population of nearly six million, there were 2,515,000 Chinese as compared with 1,234,000 Malays and 600,000 Indians. This unbalance of races in Malaya has had a profound effect on the political situation. The Chinese predominate in the more highly developed areas on the West Coast of Malaya, and the great city and military base of Singapore is almost a Chinese city. The Malaysians, on the other hand, still form the broad base of the less developed parts of the country. The great task of the British Administration has been to find a way of securing justice and equal rights for the two races, whose character-

The Poet's Corner

SCARECROW

Winter-long the scarecrow stood Lonely in the stubble field That stretched beside the wingless wood And had the sky's white grain for yield. He flapped his arms in the north-west wind, And through his rags the gale blew bitter. Not one crow had remained behind, And his feet were drifted deep in glitter. But today he guards the new-plowed ground; His hat is tilted at an angle. Last night he heard the wild-geese sound Northbound against the starry morning, with lonely winter done. In his tattered coat his heart grows warm; Jauntily he leans in the blossoming sun With five crows perched on his scrawny arm.

—Frances Frost.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

PUMPS AND WELLS

"We can no longer refrain from taking notice of the repeated complaints made concerning the state of the public pumps and wells in Charlottetown. Owing to the severity of the weather, the water in many of the pumps has become so solidly congealed that it was impossible to do anything with them until the ice was melted; and the only way this is effected, is by putting common salt into the upper aperture of the pump and waiting the operation of the atmosphere upon it. But this is at all times a tedious and uncertain remedy, and it might easily happen that, while waiting for it, the greater part of the town may be burnt to the ground.

"Another very great grievance is the neglecting to keep the pumps free from accumulation of ice. In many places, to our own knowledge, should fire have been raised, it would have taken from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour to remove the ice so as to put the pump in proper working order. "But there is a matter of more importance, which we shall never cease to bring to the notice of the town until something be attempted towards the accomplishment of it; and that is, the provision of a proper supply of water from other sources than sinking wells in the common streets—which, owing to the porous nature of the soil, are liable to be rendered impure, and consequently noxious to the health of the inhabitants, from the liquid contents of all descriptions percolating into them."

—Hazard's Gazette, Feb. 26, 1854.

expressing their willingness to put an end to "protection money". The seventy bus companies who serve the entire country have also agreed to stop paying "protection money". The intention of the British Government is to unite the two principal communities of the country—Malayan and Chinese—and gradually to transfer rule to them. This is the policy which Britain has followed in India and Pakistan and Ceylon. One of the most encouraging signs is that the Chinese and Malaysians are themselves now beginning to take an active part in fusing their mutual interests.

The Age-Old Story

He that putteth not his money to usury, nor taketh reward against the innocent; he that doeth these things shall never be moved.

OTTAWA, Aug. 21 — (CP) — The Labor Department has released a film on the problems of employment for older workers for showings before service clubs, Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, trade unions and to representative employer and employee groups. The film, entitled "Date of Birth," is designed to bring before employers and responsible citizens the desirable employment qualities of older workers and the economic necessity of keeping them employed.

AGRICULTURE is the backbone of Prince Edward Island's economy. Experience through the years has meant the improvement of methods and products. The result is an outstanding position in the markets of the world and the industry is entitled to every encouragement. This firm through 75 years experience is in a position to service farm insurance requirements in all lines. HYNDMAN & CO. LTD. Insurance Since 1873. Offices: CHARLOTTETOWN - SUMMERSIDE - MONTAGUE AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE

Notes By The Way — Shipbuilding and ship repairing is not something that can be whittled up over night. To have such vital facilities available in time of emergency it is necessary to maintain a measure of activity at all times. That is why interested and informed groups urged the placing of enough contracts to keep important shipyards occupied. It is absolutely essential that our shipyards should have enough work at all times to keep at least their key workers occupied. —Halifax Chronicle-Herald. As the years roll by, covered bridges seem to be gradually vanishing from the scene. The relatively few which remain are picturesque reminders of horse and buggy days when life was more leisurely, less complex, and, perhaps, more fun. These structures have a nostalgic quality, a personality, a way of calling up memories of the past. They hold so much appeal, in fact, that many people collect photographs of them, just as philatelists collect stamps. They are, very definitely, a tourist attraction, and they add to the charm of our New Brunswick countryside. For this reason they should be preserved wherever possible — Saint John Telegraph-Journal. The story has been told of one Ontario farmer who used a most efficacious method of evening the score with a family group of picknickers who had made an attractive streamside glade a shambling of broken bottles, paper napkins, empty tin cans and so on. The farmer managed to catch the licence number of the picnickers car as it departed, and looked up with the ownership at the licence bureau. The following Sunday, with all his family and pets, the farmer turned up at the town house owned by the picnic party family. There was no one at home, of course, so the farmer's family staged a full-scale picnic on the well-kept lawn. Needless to say, they made no attempt to clean up afterwards and left the town dweller's lawn and garden in the same disgraceful shape that he and his family had left the farmer's place the week before. That was probably a lesson in reciprocity that the townsman would have no difficulty in comprehending when he got home. —Owen Sound Times.

The gallows located at Regina fall has been dismantled, and there will be no more executions at that institution. Social Welfare Minister has announced. Only permanent gallows now in Saskatchewan is located at Prince Albert Provincial Jail. Mr. Sturdy pointed out that with the new approach in treatment of delinquents in the province, Rehabilitation and retraining of inmates demanded a completely new atmosphere in the Regina institution, and the gallows was incompatible. In recent years, he pointed out, correctional authorities have been concerned about carrying out capital punishment in institutions used for those on remand or serving short terms. It has been felt that those awaiting execution should be held in the penitentiary, in view of its greater custodial emphasis and the fact that its inmates have been convicted of more serious offences. His department agreed with this opinion. Mr. Sturdy stated. The dismantled Regina gallows was built in 1928. It was used in about nine executions. Saskatchewan News. This year's telephone books have a small but significant change in their listing, and the change applies, we believe, to telephone directories across Canada, not merely to Peterborough's. All Dominion Government offices are listed under the heading "Government of Canada". The word "Dominion" has been ousted. In this part of Ottawa police to errand from the Canadian scene the word "dickied" in some parts of Quebec? We shall not quibble about whether Canada is constitutionally "The Dominion of Canada" or simply "Canada". Time and history have made the term "Dominion" part of Canada's name. Indeed, very often, both here and abroad, Canada is referred to as "The Dominion". We object to an insidious, back-hand method of ousting "Dominion" from the national vocabulary, such as changing the name in directories. Not can we see why Quebec should object to the term. "Dominion" in either French or English does not mean domination. If there is any domination, it is domination by Canadians over their own domain. Peterborough Examiner.

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