

THE GUARDIAN

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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, MAY 16, 1952

Tito Grows Troublesome

Time was not so many months ago when it was fashionable to talk in glowing terms of Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia as one of the bulwarks of the west against the threat of Soviet imperialism. The fact that Tito was himself a Communist of deepest dye seemed to matter not at all. The whole love fest with Yugoslavia is singularly reminiscent of the days when the uncomfortable proximity of Herr Hitler enabled people to conjure up the ruthless dictator of Russia in the benign garb of "Uncle Joe".

The trouble with Tito, it seems, is that he is being downright nasty about the little matter of Trieste. Trieste, it will be recalled, is one of those political anachronisms which occur after every major war. Formerly an Italian city, Trieste for strategic considerations is now an international anomaly governed zonally by the British, the Americans and the Yugoslavs. Cause of the fuss is the Anglo-American proposal to let Italy have a share in governing their zone of the city.

Neither London nor Washington is particularly anxious to have the Italians give them a helping hand in Trieste. The whole move is a political one designed to give a much-needed fillip to the de Gasperi regime in Italy in the face of the forthcoming general election. The Yugoslavs, whose dislike of the Italians is based on nothing so recent as Communism or Fascism, but has its roots deep in the historic feuds of the Adriatic area, say that if Italy takes a hand in the administration of Trieste, there will be trouble.

It looks as if Trieste presents the sort of diplomatic dilemma for which there is no ready-made solution. Everything depends on time—and Tito.

Criminal Code Revision

It is not clear from reports of the proposed legislation amending the Criminal Code whether common law offences are to be discarded or not. The present Criminal Code of Canada is not a complete catalogue of offences in this country. Many statutes, Federal and Provincial, carry penal provisions and could well form part of the criminal law.

In addition there has always been the body of the common law to fall back upon. The common law is at the same time the most ancient and most modern parts of Canada's criminal law. Statutes do not have the same capacity for development and change which we are accustomed to from the common law. Prosecutors have from time to time been able to extend common law principles to cover modern situations but a statute remains always what it was, perhaps because it is always simple to go back to the exact words in which it is expressed.

Worse in Australia

From the figures made public in Saskatchewan it is evident that the total number of cattle destroyed or immediately to be slaughtered for foot and mouth disease, is less than 1,800 head. Other outbreaks, notes the Winnipeg Free Press, would occasion little surprise but it cannot be said that the disease is out of control. The situation is, of course, serious and the temporary loss of the U. S. market, or much of it, a discouraging setback to prairie cattlemen. But by past standards this is certainly much less than the catastrophe which might be imagined from some alarmist talk.

Prior to 1937 the cattle population of Saskatchewan had been rising steadily but between 1937 and 1938 it dropped by 350,000 head. The drought which destroyed the food supply and forced this wholesale slaughter was a real disaster. Even if today's prospective loss should double, there is a big difference between 3,600 and 350,000 cattle.

Australian reports make it clear that ranchers down under are now facing similar conditions to those which prevailed in Saskatchewan in 1937 with losses apparently running to even higher figures. The Australian cattle belt lies to the north of the South Australian desert and comprises the Northern Territory along with the back country of Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia. This whole region has now been stricken with drought owing to the failure of the monsoon.

One report from Canberra reads as follows: "More than 300,000 cattle are dead,

another 200,000 are dying and another million will die unless heavy rains fall soon—and in 60 years, only four times has this happened after early April.

"Most of the calves dropped since October are dead and the rest can't live without rain. There will be no heifers for breeding next year and therefore no beef for markets at home or abroad until the areas are restocked. There have been huge losses in high-quality breeding cows, in heifers and in calves that in three years would have been prime bullocks."

Last year Australian beef exports were worth \$18 millions in sterling credits. For next year, the hope of this remunerative trade has gone. It is highly unlikely that the British will get any beef under the terms of their agreement with Australia which probably means that Britain of necessity will be back in the open market.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Soult, devoted favourite of Napoleon, was defeated at Albuera, Spain, this date 1811. He had surprised and outmanoeuvred an Anglo-Spanish force under Beresford but the day was saved by British infantry.

Our smart Sea Cadet Corps made a favourable impression on inspecting officer Admiral Bidwell, who emphasized the maxim that "basic training is the most important part of a seaman's life," and the Cadets were getting that here.

Canada's non-farm weekly pay average of \$53.19 looks rather good to the farmer. If he had the same average earnings and a reasonable profit on his investment and operation there would be few indeed to complain.

Festive Week promises to be a great reunion of Islanders, despite being reduced to the period of a long week-end. The end of June and beginning of July should see nature at its best as well as being made attractive by the enterprise of local sponsors.

Senatorial complaint about the high cost of government delegations must appeal to most people in a position to compare the outcome of such delegations. It is so easy to run up bills travelling, guzzling, talking and passing resolutions, and in the long run having nothing concrete to show for it.

The Presbyterian student choir, here this week, visited the Experimental Station and Supt. Parent showed the members around just as he did Princess Elizabeth, and they were very favourably impressed. As not a few of these students will be located in country parishes the experience should be a distinct advantage to them.

The managing editors who gather in Winnipeg today are the individuals who have the greatest part in determining what shall be in the daily papers and how it shall be presented. They will undoubtedly discuss many problems of newspaper production but the meetings will be also a well-earned holiday and treated as such by the members.

For a long time Quebec has eyed large parts of Labrador and considered that they should be within her own boundaries. Now a 200-year-old globe has turned up at The Pas, Manitoba, showing Labrador to be far more extensive than even its present size. Newfoundland may well be considering taking over large sections of the older Province.

What is good for Ontario cheese makers should be good for Islanders, so Agriculture Minister Gardiner's announcement of a floor for cheese should apply all round. The shutting off of the British market for our export business warrants the Government paying the difference between the domestic market prices and that of export by way of a special subsidy. The alternative would be the closing down of not a few cheese-factories, which is not a pleasant prospect.

Senator J. A. McDonald is pressing for an investigation into the price spread in food costs. He argues (says the Gazette) that the Canadian farmer isn't getting a very big slice of the high price which the consumer is paying. For the raw material going into a tin of canned tomatoes for which the housewife pays 25 to 27 cents, Senator McDonald says the farmer gets only 3 3/4 cents. From an 18-cent tin of tomato juice, the farmer draws 1 3/4 cents. For a pound of rolled oats for which the consumer pays 14 cents, the farmer delivers the raw materials for 2.66 cents. Both consumers and producers, Senator McDonald feels, would benefit by a thorough price inquiry. Particularly if the probe examined the price slices taken by wholesalers, retailers and other middlemen.

Added Attraction?

ON P.E.I.
Pastoral Beauty Pleasant Climate
Sea Beaches Sea Food
Old Home Week Horse Racing
Festive Weekend

This could be on there too!

SPORTSMEN

there's a place for it.

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.

EDUCATION

Sir,—So much is written and talked of today about our educational system that one wonders just how much progress has been made, shall we say, in the last ten years. I should like a better understanding of some things. In the first place, what is the value of a School Unit such as they have in the suburbs of Charlottetown and surrounding districts? Has it lessened the number of teachers employed? Has it given children of one room schools any greater advantage? As I understood, the object in view is, or was, to get better teachers for higher grades and give teachers a better chance in primary or junior grades. No teacher can do justice either to herself or the children when they range from primary to Grade X, with maybe forty children.

Then again, is it fair to our children to place in any school any person just leaving Grade XI work (or sometimes Grade X work) without any training? To me they are only children themselves, not knowing even how to discipline themselves and maybe only in their second year from being under discipline in their own homes.

We go from one extreme to the other. We engage teachers who have been out of the profession for years and who in bygone days had only what was then called a third class license or a few months at P. W. C., and in view of the teacher shortage are given a two weeks' course of training in Charlottetown. Does this make for qualified teachers, I should like to know?

Hon. Mr. Darby may be right in many things, but I wonder if ever he would have been so successful if conditions in his home were as they are in general today? Were his parents not much more interested in both home and children and made sure that work given them by the teacher was learned and ready for the following day? We may blame the teacher to a certain extent, but the biggest factor in a successful child's life in school is the interest and co-operation of parent and teacher. The home life has gone in so many instances, and many are only home to sleep, and that only for a few hours after midnight.

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Notes By The Way

Less than 50 years ago, the beautifully landscaped Legislative Building grounds were the summer range for Robert Sinton's herd of 100 pedigreed Herefords, which he sold for \$100 each when he disposed of the land to the realtors who in turn sold it to the government for its present purpose. Robert Sinton, Regina's oldest pioneer, now in his ninety-eighth year, is justly honored by stockbreeders' associations and all interested parties for what he did, and for his forethought in getting capital into this part of the country in the first place, and for raising the standard after afterwards. —Regina Leader-Post.

Cuffs on trousers long have been a feature of men's apparel. What utility they serve, other than to catch dust, is not easily apparent. During World War II, under the guise of saving material, they were abolished. It is doubtful if this saved much cloth, if any, as most ready-made trousers had to have a bit trimmed off to make them the proper length in any event. Where and when did the idea of cuffs on trousers originate? One theory is that late in the last century youths at Oxford University were found to be turning the ends of their trousers up. Another is that it started at Eton. It was doubtless done just as a fad, but we suppose most fashions started as fads. Whoever originated the fad certainly accomplished something. Succeeding generations of men, in their many millions and in most parts of the world slavishly succumbed to it. So much so that to wear cuffs trousers now would mark one as an eccentric. Why it should be so contrary we wouldn't know, except that it would be running counter to a fad that became a fashion. — Windsor Daily Star.

These fake convertibles that have more or less taken the country by storm may start a trend which may prove disastrous in the long run. After all, if automobile manufacturers can sell the public cars which look like convertibles but which aren't, why can't the manufacturers of other goods try the same stunt? As a matter of fact, some of them already do. Jewelry, for instance, is often made to appear far more expensive than it is, and so are fur coats. None of them, however, are as big as a convertible. We don't object to fake convertibles, mind you. We wouldn't mind owning one ourselves. Nevertheless we still wonder whether the fad is going to be catching. Are we going to have frigidaires, for example, which are in reality stoves? And will we soon be seeing toothbrushes which look like toothpaste tubes? This is completely ridiculous, we'll admit; but all the same, you never can tell what a manufacturer will do once he gets a bright idea. — Lethbridge Herald.

While males have become more prominent in the food marts, it is doubtful that they ever will develop the enthusiasm for the job which has become characteristic of women shoppers. To most males shopping is a chore to be completed as speedily as possible. Browsing and close scrutiny of countless items for which there neither is need nor a desire holds no fascination for them. If it serves no other good purpose, the increasing influx of males into food markets should result in a reduction in the time spent in stores by customers. This will relieve the congestion, but whether it aids digestion or the economics of the family operations depends upon how much authority housewives retain in the preparation of shopping lists. There is a vast difference between bringing home the groceries and planning what is to be done with them. — Moncton Transcript.

SHOULD WE ALL THINK ALIKE? by W. P. Percival, M. A., Ph. D., L.D. (Gage, Toronto 112 pp. \$1.25). In this third series of Quance lectures the Director of Protestant Education and Deputy Minister of Education for Quebec examines the differences between education in French speaking and English speaking Canada. Education in the great national states had tended to become standardized. Dr. Percival sees the diversity of culture in this country as a saving grace which protects education from being used to promote merely national interests.

ANTONIA by Judith Ross (Rich and Cowan, London — Ryerson, Toronto 208 pp. \$2.25). When Sheila Mayhew learned that her cousin Antonia had died in a car smash, her thoughts went to David, who had been driving his wife when the car accident. For him and ten-year-old Jennifer there was only one another for comfort and Sheila at first suspected that Jennifer was being made bitterly resentful of her father by Antonia's mother. Sheila, however, was led into dangerous ways and strange company before she was able to discover what really did happen on the day Antonia died.

HEART OF PARIS by Denise Robins (Mutchinson, London — Ryerson, Toronto 226 pp. \$2.50). This is a story of a fashionable young lady who enters the strange world of Parisian fashion houses as a model.

ical part of education is needed today, not hands incapable of being put to use, and knowledge gained solely at educational centres.

Again, many of our best teachers have been chosen from the profession to fill positions in educational offices, as supervisors, and I wonder if this is justifiable when others could do the work and when teachers are so much needed?

I am, Sir, etc. PARENT
Summerside, P. E. I.

ON CRITICISM

But as the slightest sketch, if justly traced, is by coloring but the more disgraced, So by false learning is good sense defaced: Some are bewildered in the maze of schools, And some made coxcombs Nature meant but fools. In search of wit these lose their common sense. And then turn critics in their own defense. . . . All fools have still an itching to deride, And fain would be upon the laughing side. . . . —Alexander Pope.

A Feeling of Significance

Continuing education will, as a matter of fact, give us a feeling of significance, a sense of creativeness, and a knowledge of our purpose as citizens in a political society. It demands our fullest possible intellectual development, and that means awareness of our personal responsibility in the life of the world and in our fellowship with the whole of mankind. There are obstacles in our way; otherwise the effort would not be worth while. We may find it difficult to establish the right habits of attention; we may be tempted to procrastinate; we may be stopped by lack of knowledge about where to begin; we may be ridiculed as being old dogs trying to learn new tricks.

The Age-Old Story

Cast away from you all your transgressions whereby ye have transgressed; and make you a new heart and a new spirit; for why will ye die, O house of Israel? For I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth, saith the Lord God: wherefore turn yourselves, and live ye.

The Beauties Of Learning

(Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Letter)

Now that universities and schools have reached the close of another year, it is a good time to point out that learning never ends. Continuing education is one of the most important needs of our day, with the most far reaching consequences.

Life is not simple. The number of things that we modern people would have to know in order really to understand what goes on around us has increased more rapidly than the number of things we do know. How can we take our bearings? What are the landmarks which will enable us to find our place in our own time and with reference to other times?

So long as we were slaves to nature, we could allow ourselves a slave mentality, and leave to nature decisions which now must be ours.

The significance of continuing education is that it rescues men and women from slave-like insignificance from the sense of being powerless and alone.

Too many, alas! rely wholly upon science, the marvel of this age. Science can not, by itself, solve our major human problems. It can not impose upon people the co-operative, give-and-take relations we should like to see between individuals and between nations. What we need is continuing education, the enlightenment of individuals through philosophy, the arts, religion—that we refer to usually as the "humanities."

This brings adults into the education picture. It is adults, not children, who set the tone of a community. Adulthood is the significant period toward which life leads. It is a stage of life which has a meaning and an importance that no other stage can possess.

It is not enough to have learned to read, write and figure. Canada has so few illiterates that they are not worth counting at census-time. Skills do not give wisdom, though they and science, technology and business management do prepare the way toward wisdom.

There is no easy formula by which we can suddenly grow mature in matters of the intellect and the spirit. Every year that is given to the effort after graduation is well worth while in the return it gives us in happiness, satisfaction and achievement.

Continuing Education

The title "adult education" doesn't at all describe what is meant by "continuing education." There is something attached to "adult education" which conveys to the popular mind a catching up with arrears, a making good after forty, or some such notion.

The truth is that the person who quits learning upon leaving university or school is giving in to an idea of limited usefulness, limited satisfaction and limited happiness. He is contributing to his own bewilderment and feeling of insecurity in a fast-moving world.

All sorts of definitions have been devised for "continuing education." They range from the preparation for service to the State, promotion of virtue, gaining dominance over things, obtaining satisfaction of wants, and developing social efficiency.

These things may be incidental, but isn't the real purpose of continuing education self-realization? This requires good human relations, economic efficiency and civic responsibility.

It has to do with the conditions of life, and the art of living in such a way as to obtain the greatest return. It takes note of personal abilities, aptitudes and desires. It serves needs which are inexhaustible.

What does a sincere attempt to widen our education entail? It is not enough to seek skills in this or that, or to become expert in something or other. Continuing education leads us to know something of the other person's job, so as to appreciate the part he is playing in life; it provides us with reasonably founded opinions instead of unclarified passions and sentiment.

Our continuing education qualifies us to being relevant background to bear upon a current problem, to gather information that will be pertinent to the question in hand, to grasp relationships between this state of affairs and another, between this person's action and his social environment; and—this is the aim and object of it all—to make a judgment in the light of our clearly defined values and the information we have.

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There are obstacles in our way; otherwise the effort would not be worth while. We may find it difficult to establish the right habits of attention; we may be tempted to procrastinate; we may be stopped by lack of knowledge about where to begin; we may be ridiculed as being old dogs trying to learn new tricks.

There are no external compulsions upon us, but plenty of inner voices telling us not to quit learning. We are moved by curiosity the desire for new experience, the wish to get along with people, and

(To be continued)

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

LAND PURCHASES

The following statement from a report issued by the Land Commissioner's Department, 15th May, 1952, shows the acreages purchased up to that time by the Government of the Province from land proprietors:

From W. H. Pope and G. E. Marton, Esq., 70,833 acres at \$6 cts., \$67,012.05; from Sir H. J. Walsh and A. J. Walsh, 12,720 acres at 73 cts., \$9,285.60; from Earl Selkirk, 62,069 acres at 52 cts., \$32,770.88; from Halton H. Sansfield, Esq., 13,000 acres at 75 cts., \$9,750.00; from Sir Graham G. Montgomery, James Montgomery and others, 22,931 acres at \$1.05, \$24,077.55; from Sir Edward Cunard and W. Cunard, Esq., 212,885 acres at \$1.21, \$257,590.85; from Rev. George Townshend, 3,714 acres at 96 cts., \$3,566.40; from Hon. James C. Pope, 7,413 acres at \$1.76, \$13,047.88; from Hon. T. H. Haviland, 6,139 acres at 45 cts., \$2,762.55; from Hon. T. H. Haviland and G. W. DeBlois, Esq., 18,028 acres at \$1.43, \$25,780.04; from Daniel Hodgson, Esq., 3,728 acres at \$2.11, \$7,866.08; from Hon. Edward Palmer and others, 11,929 acres at \$2.03, \$24,213.84; from Edward J. Hodgson, Esq., 12,175 acres at \$3.24, \$39,550.00.

Under the Land Purchase Act of 1874 a large part of the areas remaining in possession of the proprietors was taken over and resold to tenants. Under this Act 500 acres was fixed as the maximum of tenanted lands to be held by any one landlord, either in his own right or as trustee for others, and 75.6d. of the former currency of the Island—amounting at \$1.20 Dominion currency—at the maximum price per acre to be paid the proprietors.

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