

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, THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1952

A Glaring Misstatement

A most misleading press report has been issued by the Federal Department of Labour to which strong objection should be taken by this Province. The statement is with reference to a Union representation vote being ordered among marine engineers below the rank of junior chiefs, on the ships "Abegweit" and "Prince Edward Island" operating between Borden and Tormentine. The vote was ordered by the Canadian Labor Relations Board when the National Association of Marine Engineers applied for certification as bargaining agents and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees intervened. Both unions will appear on the ballot. A further request by the Marine Engineers' Association to represent marine electrical engineers, chief engineers, junior chief engineers as well as chief marine electrical engineers was rejected.

The report quotes the Labor Department as stating that the "Abegweit" and the "Prince Edward Island" are "owned" by the Canadian National Railways. This Province has protested strenuously against similar misstatements in the past, particularly in connection with the railway strike two years ago when both ships were tied up to the serious loss and inconvenience of our citizens. This disruption of a service guaranteed us under Confederation should never have been permitted by the Dominion Government, for it is the Government and not the Railway which owns the vessels and is responsible to this Province for their operation. The status of the C. N. R. in the matter is merely that of a subcontractor. There is provision in the Statutes for the Government to take over from the operating company at any time, should the necessity arise; and this should certainly have been done in August, 1950.

To ensure that our right to continuous transportation will not again be interrupted, our Provincial Government, Boards of Trade and Federal members have urged that these ferries be taken over permanently by the Department of Transport for operational purposes. No attention has been paid to these requests. That was bad enough, but to have a responsible Department at Ottawa misrepresent the whole issue at stake in a nation-wide press release, is worse still.

Rights Of The Child

Just eight days after the celebration of Human Rights Day, the anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child is being celebrated today in honour of the late Miss Eglantyne Jebb who was the author of that Declaration, known also as the Declaration of Geneva. The Declaration of the Rights of the Child was proclaimed in 1923 and is one of the many historic documents which contributed to the writing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The rights of the child were declared to be: the right to be protected beyond and above all considerations of race, nationality or creed; to be cared for with due respect for the family as an entity; to be given the means requisite for its normal development, materially, morally and spiritually; to be fed when hungry, nursed when sick, helped if handicapped, re-educated if maladjusted and sheltered and succored if an orphan; to be first to receive relief in times of distress; to enjoy the full benefits provided by social security schemes, to receive training to earn a livelihood and be protected from exploitation; and finally the right of the child to be brought up in the consciousness that its talents must be devoted to the service of its fellow men.

Much has been done to give effect to these declared rights, particularly by great efforts in the relief of disaster following the terrible years of war. Those who take an active interest in this work, however, know only too well that the need is almost beyond imagining. Only by the personal interest and support of almost every man and woman as well as the activity of great organizations can mankind's obligation to the child be adequately met.

Proposed Health Insurance

A lot of pressure is being used to try to force the Federal Government to adopt an elaborate, Canada-wide scheme of health insurance. The move, remarks the Vancouver Province, is probably a good one politically. Everybody would like to get free medical and hospital services for him-

self and his family, would approve the adoption of a program designed to eliminate or reduce the ravages of disease. But few stop to think that, somehow or other, the costs of health insurance must be met and there is nowhere from which to draw the revenues to meet the costs except the pockets of the people.

Canada has a national production of approximately 25 billion dollars a year and that production is increasing. It is that production and the steady expansion of it that are bringing Canada the abounding prosperity she is enjoying. It is important that the expansion be maintained. But how can it be maintained? Our Vancouver contemporary cites in this connection a recent address by a leading western economist, Professor Gilbert Jackson. To keep up the business momentum we have attained, Professor Jackson said, Canada needs to save and plow back into her various enterprises 25 per cent of each year's income. She has been doing practically that. But can she continue to do it if, while continuing to meet essential defense obligations, she runs her expenditure on social service measures up by some hundreds of millions of dollars?

"There is another argument," says The Province, "which cannot be ignored. Suppose we decide to embark on a nation-wide health insurance scheme, now, and make arrangements to find the money for it, we should be stymied because of the lack of personnel and physical equipment. We have not the hospitals, we have not the machinery. We have not the nurses or the doctors or the therapists or the facilities for training them. To get this personnel and these physical necessities should be a first step. But it should be a planned step. Though this is not an appropriate time to inaugurate a health insurance scheme it is the time to be thinking about it and preparing the blueprints. As David Croll, one of the Toronto members, told the House of Commons the other day, a joint committee of Parliament might well be at work investigating health questions and making recommendations in the light of modern medicine. Then, when we feel we can safely finance the scheme, we can go ahead."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Since the end of 1937 there have been 5,508 outbreaks of anthrax in Britain, of which 724 were in 1952, up to October 13. This number is larger than in any year since 1938 and affected 804 animals, of which 487 were cattle and 315 were pigs.

Sir Joseph John Thompson, British physicist, was born this date 1856. He discovered the electron after experiments which showed that electricity has mass. Assisted by Rutherford he adapted X-rays for producing controllable electrified gas. He was also a pioneer in the development of the study of atomic physics.

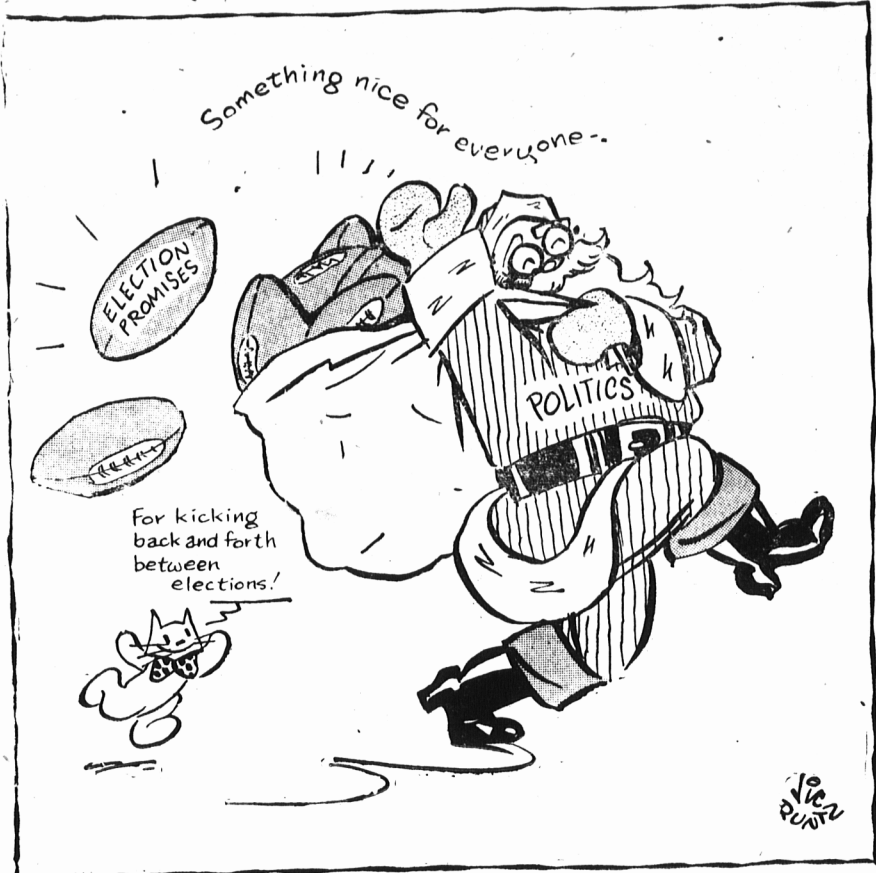
Higher wages—higher freight rates—higher prices and demands for higher wages seems to be the inevitable story of the present cycle in the transportation field. It does not seem to harm any of the immediate parties to the cycle but is rather rough on others whose incomes are not so directly bound to price levels.

The improved recreational facilities for Canadian troops in Europe forecast by Defence Minister Clexton will be welcomed by servicemen and those at home. The Government deliberately assumed the full responsibility for welfare and recreational services and it is expected to provide at least as much as independent organizations would be capable of doing.

For an old, heavily populated land Britain has been remarkably active in receiving immigrants. The recent census in Britain has revealed that nearly a million U. K. residents were born in foreign countries, against half a million in 1931. From the oppressed countries of Eastern Europe and Germany have come 120,000 Poles, 82,000 Germans and 38,000 Russians.

The prospects for marketing dairy cattle are fairly bright according to Mr. Norman R. Martin, vice-president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. "We have every reason," he told the Association recently, "to be optimistic about our market with the U. S. when the embargo is removed on March 1st. The dairy cattle population of the U. S. is sixteen percent less than it was in 1945 and there is a definite shortage of dairy cows in those Eastern States where our markets lie. Holsteins sold at auction in the U. S. have averaged higher this year than ever before and the U. S. Department of Agriculture has predicted higher prices for dairy products in 1953. All this together with an estimated annual increase of six million in the U. S. population makes me feel sure that there will be a big demand for our Holsteins and that they will bring good prices."

Here Comes That Man Again!



The Poet's Corner

JACK FROST He must have waited till you slept; And not a single word he spoke, But pencilled o'er the panes and crept Away again before you woke. And now you cannot see the hills Nor fields that stretch beyond the lane; But there are fairer things than these His fingers traced on every pane. Rocks and castles towering high; Hills and dales, and streams and fields; And knights in armor riding by, With nodding plumes and shining shields. And here are little boats, and there Big ships with sails spread to the breeze; And yonder, palm trees waving fair On islands set in silver seas. —Gabriel Setoun

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. L.) SOUTHPORT FERRIES From an advertisement issued by the Executive Council, January 3, 1832: "To be let, at a yearly rent, from the 1st day of May next, the House and Ferry across the Hillsborough, on the following terms: There shall be kept a good and sufficient Tow Boat, for the ferrying of horses and cattle; one or more Keel Boats of not less than 16 feet in length, for the accommodation of passengers; that these boats shall be kept constantly plying between the King's Wharf and the opposite side, from sunrise to sunset; that there shall be no longer intermission of time for the Ferry Boat to remain on one side than fifteen minutes, (an hour for breakfast and an hour for dinner excepted.) On a boat leaving either side, another shall immediately proceed from the opposite side to take her place whether there be passengers or not. Each boat to be manned by at least two able men. There shall be kept two or more Horses and a Gig for the accommodation of Travellers." (The reference to "King's Wharf" above, is to the wharf at the foot of Queen Street where passengers from the Charlottetown side embarked. Southport was not then known by its present name but was referred to as Murphy's Point where the landing place was situated. The boats used were either sail or row boats. Later a larger craft called a "team boat" was substituted for the smaller ferries, the propelling power being furnished by a team of horses harnessed to a machine resembling a merry-go-round, which was geared to the paddle wheels on each side of the boat.)

Children In Competition

(Edmonton Journal) The belief that competition is undesirable among children in school is one of the curious anomalies of some modern thinking on education. A fairly typical example of the view was expressed at a recent teachers' convention in Calgary by Dr. W. E. Blatz, director of the Institute of Child Study at the University of Toronto. One of the things he said, in effect, was that "the system of marks used to grade children has created a competition that shouldn't exist."

The Age-Old Story

Have mercy upon me, O God, according to thy lovingkindness; according unto the multitude of thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions. Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin. RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—(CP)—A firm here has produced the first commercial beta ray spectrometers in the world. The machine is used for basic research in nuclear physics and is capable of measuring energies up to seven million electron volts.

Notes By The Way

The hunter, like the angler, counts no day altogether lost in which he brings home nothing; the chase in itself is something; the hunter for a little while transports himself backward into an age when man lived by his hunting skill and dined according to his ability. Weapons have been refined, down the centuries, but all the other elements of the hunt remain pretty much the same, elemental and exciting. Fortunately, however, with civilization have come establishments where, on the way home, this day's hunter may stop off to purchase a steak in lieu of whatever it was he set out to seek—and failed to find.—New York Times.

The big-game hunting season is now raging across Canada, with the usual list of casualties. A rather unusual disaster is reported from the Cariboo country in British Columbia. A Vancouver man had gone hunting on horseback. As he rode peacefully along there was a bang, and his horse was shot from under him. The marksman, it turned out, was another hunter. He explained that he had mistaken the unfortunate even an amateur "sportsman" should realize that the Canadian mouse doesn't normally come equipped with a rider.—Edmonton Journal.

Not many people have the gift of being able to deliver an effective address when called upon and they avoid speaking at length until they get someone to write out a speech for them or they laboriously write it out themselves. The result is that the address lacks spontaneity, and both the contents and the manner of delivery are stilted, and quite foreign to the speaker's customary way of speaking. Most radio addresses are read, and the result often is a flat monotone of delivery.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

The R. C. M. F. tell us that since the electrical clocking device has been installed on the main highway most of the drivers can read the warning signals that were set up there for the control of traffic just after the pavement was first completed. It would seem that the motorists found the print on the road signs much too small to read until the timing device put the fear of the law into them.—Camrose Canadian.

Refrigeration SALES and SERVICE Repairs To All Makes MOTORS Rewinding and Repairs ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE Repairs Palmer Electric PHONE 1444

Have Your Clothes DRY CLEANED PRESSED ONLY at RITE-WAY CLEANERS Phone 2387

The Passing Scene

By Observer IN PRAISE OF WORK "I don't understand it," said an acquaintance the other day in speaking of a certain man. "He has all the money he needs and still he keeps on working. This summer he had the biggest garden ever. It almost seems as if he actually likes to work." No doubt that is the explanation. The man just likes to work. In the words of a modern poet, "he thanks God for the might of it, the ardor, the urge, the delight of it; work that springs from the heart's desire, setting the brain and the soul on fire." He sees what his critic is apparently unable to see—the splendour and the glory of work.

Like the man quoted above there are a good many people in all walks of life who look upon work as a sort of necessary inconvenience in the business of living. To them any kind of work is drudgery and their souls are in bondage. The people, however, who see work as a valuable part of their heritage, valuable for itself as well as for what it may bring in material comforts, are much wiser and infinitely happier. They have drunk deeply of the springs of a good philosophy and their souls are for ever free.

The old adage, "Satan still finds mischief for idle hands to do!" (or words to that effect) represents a deep psychological truth. There is, of course, a time for physical and even mental inactivity. Such time may be well spent as a prelude to even more intensive work, but I am sure there can be nothing more shattering to one's spirit than aimless loafing. When one stops to think of it, work is one of the fixed laws of the universe. Scientists say that nothing in nature is idle for any length of time. Not a tree nor the life of a tree but which demonstrates activity almost continually. Everything in the heaven above and in the earth beneath and in the waters under the earth is busy every second, growing or changing or both. It has been discovered that even the tiniest grain of sand is constantly on the move. How unamiable to man must it be for a man to seek to avoid work! He is deliberately putting himself out of tune, out of harmony, with the rest of creation. No matter how well off a man may be, he cannot afford to be idle for long periods of time.

The best psychiatrists are now prescribing work and plenty of it for various forms of psycho-social disorders. And it is significant that extremely busy people are seldom neurotic. They have no time for indulging in such expensive luxury. It is well of course when the worker of whatever category has a definite purpose in mind, for the hope of achievement is always an incentive to do one's best. But even purposeless work is better than none at all. And perhaps the common task, that is to say the job that must be done and done often, is best of all.

And it doesn't matter what kind of work it is so long as one goes at it with vigor. Essentially, perhaps, one kind of work is the same as another. It may be building a house, writing a book, editing a newspaper, tilling a garden, making a song, playing a violin, teaching a group of youngsters, keeping house, governing a country, or minding a baby. The methods are different, of course, and the tools for one will not at all suit the requirements of another. But the inspiration is the same and the fundamental striving for perfection is the same. These are the things that count most. Students of the Gospels know that Jesus looked upon work with reverence. "My food," he said, "to do the will of Him Who sent me." He was so dedicated to His task that it had become His very meat and drink.

The redeeming qualities of work in physical senses are generally recognized. There is no apter so keen as the one that originates in vigorous bodily exercise and there is no repose so sweet as that which follows some task that has to be done. One thinks of Longfellow's blacksmith: "Each morning sees some task begin, Each evening sees it close; Something attempted, something done, Has earned a night's repose." Its spiritual properties are no less beneficial. Wrote Carlyle: "In all sorts of labour, even the meanest, the whole soul of a man is composed into a kind of real harmony the instant he sets himself to work." And Henry Van Dyke: "Let me but do my work from day to day, In field or forest, at the desk or loom; In roaring market place or tranquil room; Let me but find it in my heart to say, When vagrant wishes beckon me to stray, This is my work; my blessing, not my doom; Of all who live, I am the one by whom This work can best be done in the right way."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Matheson, Peake & Nicholson A. W. MATHESON, B.A., LL.B. A. H. PEAKE, B.A., LL.B. JOHN P. NICHOLSON, LL.B. Barristers, Etc. Collections, Money to Loan 90 Great George Street Charlottetown MacPhee & Trainor H. F. MACPHEE, B.A., Q.C. E. SOMERLED TRAINOR, B.A. Barristers, Etc. Palmer & Haslam A. J. HASLAM, B.A., LL.B. Barrister, Etc. Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN Gaudet & Haszard GILBERT A. GAUDET, B.A., LL.B. Barristers and Solicitors Money to Loan Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg. Dr. A. L. MacIsaac DENTIST Dental-Ray GLOBIA BUILDING 179 Grafton St. Phone 291 J. A. Carruthers, R.O. OPTOMETRIST 125 Kent Street Phone 2872 (Next to Simpson's Agency) Allison M. Gillis, LL.B. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc. 120 Richmond St. — Charlottetown Phone 590 Have Your Clothes DRY CLEANED PRESSED ONLY at RITE-WAY CLEANERS Phone 2387 H. R. DOANE & COMPANY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 148 Great George St., Charlottetown Phones 3089 - 1447 - Box 247 RANDOLPH W. MANNING, G.A. — ERMA F. MACPHERSON, C.A. Other offices at Halifax, Moncton, St. John's, Amherst, Dartmouth, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow and Truro. McDonald, Donald, Currie & Co. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, Saint John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Kirkland Lake, Moncton, Hamilton, Edmonton, Charlottetown, Currie Bldg., Charlottetown. Telephone 1600