

THE GUARDIAN

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President and Associate Editor, Ian A. Burnett, Associate Editor, Frank Walker. "The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink".

CHARLOTTETOWN, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1951

Mayorless Charlottetown

The judgment given yesterday by the Chief Justice has in it two things for the citizens of Charlottetown. This City has been without a Mayor since Declaration Day last May 4 when Mayor B. Earl Macdonald was returned as a member of the Legislative Assembly.

It is well that the situation has been clarified at this time, although it would have been better had it not occurred. If things had been allowed to drift, as probably would have happened but for Mr. Farmer's petition, the question might have been decided by the Court in a case turning on the legality of the City Council's proceedings.

As Chief Justice Campbell emphasized in his judgment, municipal administration should be conducted strictly in accordance with the enabling statutory constitution, and any deviation from it incurs the risk of invalidating some proceedings of the governing body.

In this case, there was a doubt in the minds of many with respect to the real meaning of the relevant statute. The moral here is that our legislators should be more careful in framing their enactments, and avoid such costly ambiguities in future.

Hallowe'en Festivities

The Kinsmen Club are again providing an enjoyable Hallowe'en party for all children of the city this evening, and there will also be other less numerous attendances in keeping with the season.

In recent years we have been fortunate in this respect in our Hallowe'en celebrations, and it is to be hoped that tonight's observance of the festival will be no exception, and will have no sorry aftermaths in the Police Court.

Royal Welcome

Canadians are rapidly losing the reputation of being somewhat reserved. The Royal tour has everywhere brought out an enthusiasm that would hardly have been suspected.

The Welcome of the West was almost riotous and the vast numbers turning out in Montreal must have been indeed impressive. In this smallest Province the numbers will be less but enthusiasm at least as great as on any part of the Canadian visit.

The Abadan Loss

The loss by the United Kingdom of Abadan oil was a leading issue in the British election. The speeches brought out a point which has largely been overlooked on this side of the Atlantic.

aspect is equally disturbing. Dealing with this, Mr. Churchill spoke as follows: "The financial loss is most grave and affects the whole of our position in the present dollar crisis. Now that the Abadan refinery has passed out of our hands we have to buy oil in dollars instead of in sterling. This means that at least \$300 millions have to be found every year by other forms of export and services.

EDITORIAL NOTES

There is no tag about October going out like a lion but there should be.

Hallowe'en in these sophisticated times has little of superstition but much of dressing up, games and good things to eat.

The season for Rainbow trout closes today, though few probably care whether or no.

The British Liberals declined a seat in the cabinet, a plum which they well knew could only be accepted by submerging their corporal's guard of members in the Conservative majority.

Ever since the First Great War there has been a steady increase in the number of women industrially employed in the Old Country. More than seven million are now in paid jobs in Britain.

One of the hazards predicted when long skirts came in some years ago has proved only too real. Motorists who could spot ladies' nether extremities as far as headlights would reach have since found that individuals or groups walking on the highway are very much harder to see.

We worry, or rather we don't worry, about the national debt of Canada. The British National debt increased by £119 (\$350) million during the financial year 1950-51 to a total of £25,922 (\$77,760) million, and is still "going strong", due to the international situation.

Our equinoctial gale, so-called because it is supposed to prevail about the time of the equinoxes, was about a month late this year, but did not fail to do a considerable amount of damage, including depriving The Guardian of the necessary power to run the paper off the press for almost three hours.

John Evelyn, English diarist, was born this date 1620. He was abroad for four years after the outbreak of the civil war. After the Restoration he received Government appointments. He wrote a number of works but is remembered for his famous "Diary" which shows the graver side of the royalist party with admirable force.

In these days of socialistic and state security projects, it is refreshing to have an old established business firm like R. T. Holman Ltd. luncheoning its Twenty-five Year Club, with an initial membership of almost twenty. It is a farther sign of the times to learn that the firm is establishing a pension scheme, which will not conflict with the old age pensions.

Let them all come! Professional and highly trained immigrants are steadily arriving in Canada to take up positions or to create new ones. Britain's professional lawn tennis champion, Derek Bocquet, his wife Pamela and their children are planning to make their home in Hamilton, Ont., where he is to squash and tennis pro at the Thistle Club.

In a recent press statement Attorney-General J. W. Corman of Saskatchewan called for re-establishment of Federal milk subsidies which, he charged, were discontinued in 1946 in contempt of parliament. Milk subsidies were paid to both producers and consumers during the war. In 1946, Mr. Corman said, the House of Commons in a majority resolution recommended their continuation, but after the House was adjourned "the government passed an order in council abolishing the milk subsidy" which, he declared, "was done in contempt of Parliament."

A Poor Time For House Haunting



Learning To Curtsy

(New Yorker) Miss Eveline McCullagh, a noted ballroom dancing instructor of London and, pro tem, the Shamrock Hotel, of Houston, is in town. fresh from a triumphant week in Washington, D. C., where she coached a number of senators' wives and other ladies slated to meet Princess Elizabeth on her visit to this country later this month in a curtsy suitable for meeting a princess. We had breakfast with her the other morning in the dining room of the Hotel Shelton, from which she is soon to take wing for Houston, and found her to be a pink lady in a pink dress, and the possessor of many an oddity.

The Poet's Corner

RE THE ROYAL TOUR The Duke asked The Aide, and The Aide asked De Havilland: "Could we have a canopy to guard the Royal head?" The Duke said, "Better, eh?" And nodded his head "Nobody," he said. Smiling at her Tenderly, "Nobody," he said. As he looked through The canopy, "Nobody, My darling, Could call me A fussy man BUT I did want a canopy to guard the Royal head!" (Apologies to A. A. Milne). —Alyce Coutts in the Globe and Mail.

The Age-Old Story

Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers: for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness? . . . Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you, and will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty.

Notes By The Way

A coat of arms for freedom has been suggested in the United States by F. P. Whitehair, Under-Secretary of the Navy. He proposes dropping lions, unicorns and the conventional backgrounds of heraldry and replacing them with the torch of education, the scales of justice, the wheel, sheaves of grain and clasped hands. Nice symbols, but no prettier. —Ottawa Journal.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.) NEW GLASGOW SETTLEMENT One of the early writers about Prince Edward Island was John Macgregor, whose "Observations on Emigration in North America" contained references to this Island and who subsequently published the following letter, which throws an interesting light on the settlement of New Glasgow: "Edinburgh, Scotland, 14th February, 1829.

"My dear Sir,— "I was much gratified on observing such a proof of the flourishing condition of the settlement of New Glasgow, in Prince Edward Island, as that of your noticing in your Sketches of our American Colonies. "To secure a foundation to that Settlement, I encouraged and guarded the first settlers, until they had marked out and possessed the grounds according to the notions with which they had left their native soil, and to secure its existence and prosperity afterwards, I supplied their wants so far as to enable them to labour on the land, without working for others, and, by this measure, to make them feel attached to it as their own. Afterwards, I advanced necessities to them, not exceeding altogether the value of their improvements. "W. E. McCormack."

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Lessons From Europe In Community Progress

By Leo P. McIsaac Part One (continued) (All Rights Reserved)

FORESTRY POLICIES IN WESTERN EUROPE

When travelling in Europe, especially from Italy up north and through Scandinavia, there are two things that strike you very forcibly. The first, after having, for a few months lived and talked with people from the remote and undeveloped colonies of Africa, India and Eastern Asia; the tremendous progress that was made in Western Europe following the spread of Christianity is astounding. People became civilized, God-fearing and educated according to the standards of those days and as a result have been making scientific progress ever since.

In forestry lots of those countries, generally speaking, it would be quite impossible to start a fire. In all areas there are definite forestry regulations, but the system varies from country to country and there is state control and supervision of the forests under the county engineer and his staff. Here a farmer must farm his forest and cannot cut a stand of lumber or trees without first having consulted and obtained permission from the person in control. In some other areas those powers, controls and responsibilities are delegated to the "county forestry committee" of the farmers themselves.

This is usually a special committee of the cooperative marketing organization or of the Farmer's Union. In those places, that committee or organization has field men who advise and help the forest owners. Slaughtering of the forests is not tolerated; an organized thinning program is usually mapped out, and before thinning out his wood lot, or any section of it, the farmer must consult with the local forestry field man. This is an accepted practice because people have found that it pays. Those field men are usually connected with, or are managers of the marketing organization and help in the procuring of seedlings and saplings for planting out the cleared areas.

In most provinces of Germany, a person must plant three new trees for every one that he cuts down, and this must be done within a certain specified time. But there is little compulsion required now; it is an accepted and profitable practice. After chopping in an area, the first thing to do once the lumber is removed, is to haul out and clean up the tops of all trees and any rubbish that is lying around and burn it in an open space. This keeps the woods clean, removes the fire hazards and allows the young trees room to grow properly.

Sometimes, especially in the case of oaks or pines, permission is given (and it is a profitable procedure), to cut away all the trees in an area. Within two years after this is done, this whole area is cleaned up with bulldozers and heavy machinery, leveled off, and once the turf has started to provide shelter, the area is seeded out again. This is the job of the workmen in Finland and in most countries, until the practice is to plant out mixed trees. Spruce similar to Canadian spruce is the most popular in the north countries but they also grow great quantities of oak and pine. White birch, too, grows naturally.

We stopped and had a chat with a group of aged women in Finland who were planting pine seedlings, worked together at this work every afternoon in the spring months, until the planting was done on each of their farms. They felt it their responsibility and they very important job. After I snapped a picture of them in their heavy trousers and top coats with bandanas around their heads, some with a spade, and others behind with the baskets of pine seedlings, they smiled and said they enjoyed the fresh air and exercise and they were confident that their children and grandchildren would appreciate what they were doing for them.

We were now heading back toward Helsinki; winding through forest roads past the small farm homes and villages. In addition to the solid construction of each farm home, it is usually painted red as in Sweden. There are two other important institutions of which the Finns are very proud. Those are their rural high schools which they have modernized since the war, and the chain of health houses throughout the country. Most of the rural part of Finland is served by a modern system of education with high schools throughout the southern part of the country. There is a health house in practically every parish now, at which there is a nurse mid-wife, several hospital beds and usually a doctor. These have been organized in recent years and are managed by local Red Cross Committee and subsidized by the state. It is like a local hospital and public health center combined, where maternity cases and minor operations can be dealt with and also from where the local

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