

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. Editor and Managing Director, 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, NOV. 13, 1953

Visiting President

Today Canada welcomes the President of the United States as he arrives in Ottawa with Mrs. Eisenhower for a two-day visit to the Canadian capital. It is no stranger or foreigner that is being welcomed. Either word applied to the President would evoke nothing but amusement from the typical Canadian. There is a very special relationship between this country and our neighbour arising, perhaps, from the multitude of family bonds for there are more Canadians with relatives in "the States" than lacking them and also from the excellent understanding of one another's viewpoint which has grown with the years of close association.

Long before he became President Canadians knew and respected Eisenhower as the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe and later as commander of N.A.T.O. forces on that continent. In both commands he could be regarded by this country's forces as their own chief in that field.

When he addresses the joint session of the Houses of Parliament tomorrow he will be received with as much respect and affection and infinitely less hostility than if he were addressing Congress. The President, on his part, is well aware of the exact constitutional position of the body he is addressing and of the international status of this country. The occasional tendency for subordinates to overlook the existence of an international boundary has always been promptly rectified and the proper pride of Canadians in their nationhood recognized and respected.

Optimistic Forecast

Taking a look at the future of Canada over a ten-year period, the marketing research services department of Canadian General Electric Company makes some interesting observations. The company's experts foresee an increase in the population of Canada by 3.3 millions by 1963 and a corresponding upsurge in "family formation" as the large number of post World War II children reach the marriageable age and enter the labor force.

However, along the road to 1963 there will be a few rough spots. The economists figure that the gross national product will be interrupted slightly in 1954, 55 and 56. But by 1956 the 1953 level should be reached again and then should straighten away for a further 50 per cent increase in the next six years.

"The low point of the dip," says the report—1956—"will coincide with a reduction in business investment in plant and equipment, as the post-war expansion of industrial capacity tapers off. Overproduction of some lines such as automobiles and farm equipment will be reflected in an accumulation of inventories, and will be followed by a drop in industrial production." But the next year will find economic conditions on the steady climb to improvement.

There are of course a few imponderables, including defence expenditures and agricultural output. "The position taken on defence expenditures is that they will return to a 'stand-by' level by 1957. It seems highly improbable that, with a strong Russia, defence expenditures will fall much below \$1,000 million," the report adds.

Lengthened Life Span

Gerontology is the study in aging, and Dr. Nathan W. Shock is chief of that section of the National Heart Institute. He is quoted in a Toronto exchange as stating that the average person's life expectancy on this continent has now reached 69.8 years, compared to 63 years ten years ago.

The progression in the longevity rate is continuing without any indication that it will be interrupted, Dr. Shock added. There has been a gain of almost 10 years in the average life span since 1939 and more than 20 years since 1900. Women have an advantage over men with respect to longevity and the average white person's life span is longer on this continent than that of the Negro.

According to Dr. Shock the lengthening life span is due chiefly to the advances that have been and continue to be made in medical and social sciences. Most of the progress so far has been made in protecting the younger age levels. There has been marked control of infectious diseases common to young children. In contrast, very limited progress has been made in the con-

trol of chronic diseases of middle and later life. When advances have been made in these areas it may be expected that the average length of life probably will be markedly improved.

The lengthening life span has created some special problems for communities and the nation. Chief among them is the necessity, to provide maintenance, medical and hospital care, social services and occupational interests for the aging population. Ways must be found to meet more fully economic and social needs of this increasing group. It should be possible to make longer life bring greater happiness and a sense of fulfillment.

500 To Die By Fire

This year, judging by past performances, approximately 500 Canadians will die in fires, is the arresting statement appearing in the current issue of "Health and Welfare." Of this number about 200 will be men, 100 women, and the rest children. And in addition to these fatal burnings, many times 500 men, women and children will be injured, some permanently disabled or disfigured.

According to statistics of past years the vast majority of fires this year will occur in homes. A poor second will be shops and factories. Theatres, schools and hospitals are well down on the list.

Each year the resumption of home heating is marked by a rash of fires due to defective furnaces or heaters, obstructed chimneys and careless installation. Many of these fires occur at night, and these are among the most deadly of the killers.

By far, the majority of residential fires, it is believed, would never have occurred if ordinary fire-prevention rules had been observed. Carelessness, the experts say, sets more fires than any other cause.

Although defective heating systems cause a great many fires in Canadian homes, by far the most important factor in this type of tragedy is smokers' carelessness.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Canada is becoming a favorite place for industries of various countries to establish branch plants. It is far from a new phenomenon but the trend has been accentuated by the encouragement given by Provincial governments, notably Ontario and Newfoundland.

When Dr. G. Brock Chisholm resigned as director-general of the World Health Organization he reported sadly that he had become a compromiser—"and it does affect one's thinking." It is, of course, necessary to make a choice. Politics is the science of compromise but the search for truth cannot accept the merely expedient.

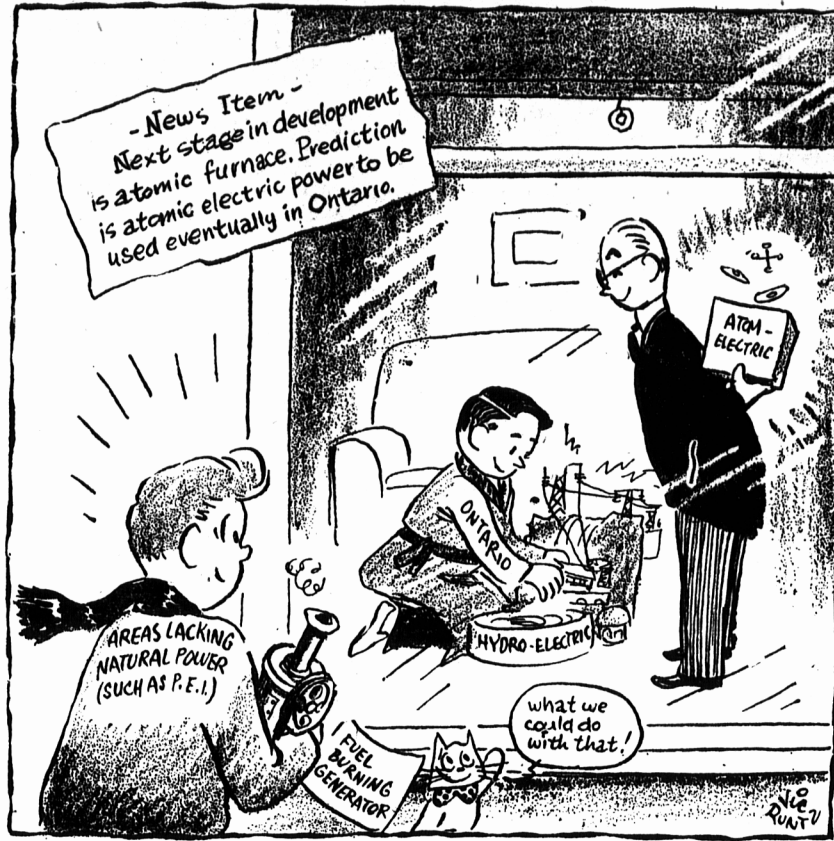
The defeat of Sir Winston Churchill's Government on a vote to annul controls on imported glassware is not regarded as a sufficiently major issue to require the Government to resign. It would have been well, however, to have had the Bill labelled GLASS, HANDLE WITH CARE.

The joint economics board being set up by Canada and the United States will not, of course, put an end to protection in either country but by arranging voluntary restriction of exports when they would damage markets in the other country the board should be able to keep things on a friendly basis. To the producer, however, it may seem to matter little whether he is prevented from exporting by another country's tariffs or his own country's regulations.

Robert Louis Balfour Stevenson (real name Lewis; he adopted Louis), Scottish writer, was born this date 1850. He was brought up to his father's profession of engineer, learning much of lighthouse building and the ways of the sea. He then became an advocate but never practiced law. Writing was always his delight and he strove constantly to develop his literary style. He married in the United States but had to live much of his life in the South Seas for reasons of health. The Samoans knew him as the "teller of tales", and indeed he is incomparable in that role.

A very ancient judicial problem is again before the courts. Trial by jury superceded trial by combat and other procedures but unless a man "put himself on his country" the new method of trial by jury could not be used. "Peine forte et dure" was resorted to induce accused persons to elect jury trial but it was not until 1772 that in England standing mute was taken as a plea of guilty. Now a Toronto lawyer has argued that jury trials are unconstitutional in Ontario because the selection of a jury is a matter of criminal procedure and consequently a Federal matter rather than being the constitution of courts which would be Provincial.

More Power To Him



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.

ITALY AND TRIESTE

Sir,—In these days of international tension, impassioned appeals to sentiment serve only to aggravate the situation. When readers are given the cold facts, they are not so liable to get hot under the collar. I think this applies to the situation with regard to Italy and Trieste.

Trieste was built by the Austrians in 1860. Almost sixty years later it was ceded to Italy at the 1919 peace conference. In April 1953 there was a race for Trieste, and the Allies reached the city just in time to stake out a claim and prevent Tito from annexing it.

The disputed territory was divided by General Morgan (British) into Zone A, which includes and surrounds Trieste, and Zone B, which is Slovene country. The Slovenes have been Latin Catholics for one thousand years and more. No wonder, then, that they would prefer Italian rule to Communist Tito rule.

I am, Sir, etc. W. J. ENRIGHT. Charlottetown.

THE NOBEL PRIZE AND LATIN

Sir,—The discussion by Pro-Latin in a recent issue of The Guardian caught my attention. It is interesting and, at the same time, I cannot argue. Rather, I endorse Pro-Latin's argument. May I, however, plead on behalf of Mrs. Frank and her sense of personal triumph (laughter-tipped) in that Sir Winston Churchill was awarded the Nobel Prize for English literature.

Like Pro-Latin, I am inclined to doubt the "no Latin" statement about Sir Winston, even though supported by personal confession. That he faced an examination in it once, failure or no, is at least evidence that he "studied" it.

But, supposing he has no Latin, and, as an artist, succeeded without it, in reaching the heights of artistic supremacy in literature, it does not prove that, in general, Latin is not a necessity to the successful student or to a well-rounded education tending to enrich the life, in addition to providing a means of living, when we remember that, with a naturally gifted artist, a little education goes a long way—a "much" longer way than it goes with the student who is not so gifted. Shakespeare excelled in competition with university graduates, though the summit of his degree was the Village High School—including a little Latin and Greek that went so much farther with him, than with his contemporaries who had years of university schooling behind them.

As for the student who, though though supported by personal confession, that he faced an examination in it once, failure or no, is at least evidence that he "studied" it. But, supposing he has no Latin, and, as an artist, succeeded without it, in reaching the heights of artistic supremacy in literature, it does not prove that, in general, Latin is not a necessity to the successful student or to a well-rounded education tending to enrich the life, in addition to providing a means of living, when we remember that, with a naturally gifted artist, a little education goes a long way—a "much" longer way than it goes with the student who is not so gifted. Shakespeare excelled in competition with university graduates, though the summit of his degree was the Village High School—including a little Latin and Greek that went so much farther with him, than with his contemporaries who had years of university schooling behind them.

There with respect to Sir Winston Churchill, rather suspect that, with all his modest confession, he knows more Latin than most of us, but, being accustomed to confronting giant problems of state, and large scale thinking, what looks big to us naturally, to such as he, would appear trifling. Mrs. Frank's attitude did remind me of a small boy whom I was trying to impress with the ugliness of bad language and swearing, by reminding him that, few men whose education advances above Grade VI are known to swear. It is a habit, generally, confined to Grade

Indialogue

By Gerald Steele 4th Year S.D.U. Student BEHIND THE SCENES

There is not a visitor to India who is not impressed by the great achievements in art and architecture. In analyzing this enchantment, I have come to the conclusion that besides the worth of the accomplishment itself, one is awed by the fact that they have done so much with so little.

This quality of achievement was none the less apparent in the preparations made for us both at the University of Mysore where we attended lectures and at the hotel of the Maharajah's College where we lived. The neat cream-colored buildings had recently been water-painted, while the sticky doors showed that pre-monsoon humidity requires longer drying-time for oil-paints than was available between their College closing time and our arrival.

Dining room facilities for most Indian students are not very elaborate as they dispose of their rice-fare while seated on the floor. For us though they had procured linen-covered tables well set with flowers and served by uniformed waiters.

An unknown luxury for most of us was the presence of a large number of personal servants or "bearers." The call, "Bearer!" would bring a bare-footed young man scurrying about to fulfil the desires of "Sahib", who coming from the West, would likely reward special attention with a "bakshesh" or alms. Following the British custom they would serve early-morning tea in bed, get out boiled water and such things, while a naive creature dreamed about the results should he call, when back home: "Bearer, get me some water please." The answer being evident, we enjoyed it all the more!

Considering the circumstances, I think the greatest miracles took place in the kitchens. Judging by the tasty dinners and masterly desserts it was difficult to imagine such could come from the means at the disposal of the few cooks. For reasons other than one would ordinarily imagine, I paid frequent visits to the kitchen each one becoming more interesting than the previous. The utter lack of any equipment we associate with the

IV or under graduates. His immediate and triumphant response was, "Dr.-So-and-So swears, and he's been to college."

How odd it is, yet humanly natural, as we seem that people will, from 1000 general examples, pick the "one" that fits their own "bent" like the child and overlook the 999 that might have proved better examples for the question at hand.

There were about 20 doctors in the town where that little chap grew up, all dignified gentlemen, but he had to find and copy the "one" who let off the steam of displeasure in "cusses."

There is the proud mother, who watched her Jimmy marching in drill with the soldiers on the common, and discovered they were all out of step but "her Jimmy." In conclusion I should like to add that, though art in literature may triumph with a small knowledge of Latin, at times, and in rare instances, the scholar or artist misses much that is broadening and enriching to thought and life through the inability to read directly with appreciation, the old world books in the language of the artist himself who best knew how to tune the language to his atmosphere; and I do not think that any translation is capable of conveying to the reader the pleasurable satisfaction that comes with reading first hand of Virgil or any of the ancients, in their original tongues. From the translations you get one man's interpretation of the thought. From the original you may have your own.

This may be added to countless other aids in education, arising from study of Latin. I am, Sir, etc. BOOKWORM

Job of cooking was unbelievable. No freezers or choppers or mixers here! Simply there were pots and pans, knives and stirring implements, a couple of tables, water pots and, in one corner, under a canopy which failed to catch all the smoke, was what they used as a stove. It was just three bunches of stones placed to hold the cooking-pots and the wood that was heated here. Here a half-dozen men worked long hours, for extremely little pay amidst discomforts of heat and stinging smoke. Each had a story interesting enough in his own drama to be the material of a best-seller.

The fact that a Seminar delegate should come to see them and their hope of being helped, was perhaps why these simple men would stammer out, like excited children, the answer to any question put to them. All had worked for the British at one time or another and from them had learned their culinary arts and the English language. They bemoaned the departure of the British for with the British went their jobs.

For one man, the father of a large family, this was the first job in nine months. Even now with work it was difficult to get along because work such as theirs is little. The actual salary was about \$8.75 per month plus a living bonus of about \$2.75 a month, giving them less than what many people in Canada get in one day. Out of this a man with a small family could afford sufficient rice for at least two meals a day; he could rent a room or two in the poorer sections of the town and still have a penny for anything else. For clothing, education and entertainment he has to depend on chance. If he was not an orthodox Hindu and social pressure permitted him to eat meat, one small bit a week would be a great treat.

Sometimes previously I had visited in the nearby City of Bangalore (the capital city of Mysore State), a poor section in which the Government is now working to improve the housing standards of the people by clearing out the wretched hovels and then helping the owners to rebuild according to specified plans. It was far from decent but yet better than many other areas. While talking to one of the servants at the hotel he very proudly announced that his home was in this section and then proceeded to describe how lucky he was having what he termed wide clean streets, open spaces for fresh air and a whole room for his wife and two children. Such joy that was his for having received so much made me feel very uncomfortable.

Then he saddened. Without work for some months before his present job, he again faced the same prospects at the end of the Seminar. His friends shared his difficulty and their spirit of utter hopelessness was frightening. Consider what it would be like to be on the verge of starvation all the time and then be absolutely dependent on an uncertain day's work. What must it be like to be unable to get work of any kind anywhere when your very life depends upon it? Multiply the situation by the millions in the same predicament and think of the unrest and discontent which must exist in their souls. Think further of the reactionary elements thriving on such a situation, and there is cause for alarm.

To hear Indians talk of the way they were oppressed by the British, one would think their understanding enough not to put others through the same difficulties—especially their own countrymen. In all my stay in India I shared the indignation of everyone beyond the belief in human slavery, at the way in which Indians treated their fellow countrymen as servants. This is something I am quite sure they did not learn from the British for few servants who had any contact with the British had any

Notes By The Way

Before the whooping crane becomes extinct, some one should ask him what he can find in the world today to whoop about.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

What surprises us no little about Cousin Winston's winning of the Nobel Prize in Literature is that he writes it in that now more or less corny old dialect, good English.—Ottawa Citizen

An estimate of the true dimensions of the problem of excessive drinking in Ontario has been prepared by the Alcoholism Research Foundation of Toronto. It places the number of abnormal drinkers in the province at 48,000. The figure represents about one percent of Ontario's population, a proportion large enough to warrant the most energetic possible measures to tackle what is essentially a mental health problem. Unfortunately, little has been done in Canada, except among private organizations, to deal with the issue

thing but praise for their treatment.

The institution of caste is likely most to blame as servants are usually of a low caste if not outcasts. Thus their unclean treatment receives a social and religious sanction. Among those of narrow orthodox Hindu tradition, the snubbing of another human being is not to be surprised at, but to hear a supposedly-educated university student or professor bark at his "bearer", one sometimes wonders if they know what they mean when they speak of "honour", "democracy" and "brotherhood".

Generally domestic servants are a slavish group covering about a third of the population and always expecting a rebuke. Knowing both Christian and Hindu workers I have a firm belief and conviction that the former have a certain truly being, self-respect and self-assurance not had by those nurtured in Hindu practices. The honor and integrity of man are never so highly valued as in the writings of the Old and New Testaments or the teaching of the Christian Church.

When a religion teaches that man differs from an animal only by degree of perfection of his soul, but not essentially, then why not treat him like an animal? Or why not help the man along in his period of penance in this world by treating him as his status requires, whether it be of the lowest in society's eyes? Also when a man believes sincerely that his present low status is the result of moral error in a previous life, not only does he dare not try to improve himself for fear of not satisfying completely for his evil ways, but he will rarely accept help from others lest he drop still lower in the long scale of lives.

at its roots, British Columbia has instituted an educational program in the schools designed to induce temperance through rational discussion and study of the causes of alcoholism. Ontario has organized a research foundation. Otherwise, the fight against excessive drinking has been haphazard. In this, Canada lags behind other countries.—Ottawa Evening Citizen.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

AGRICULTURAL REPORT

From the secretary's report of the seventh annual general meeting of the Central Agricultural Society, held in Down's Hotel, Charlottetown, Jan. 7, 1953: "From unavoidable, though unforeseen, circumstances, the Spring importation of red clover seed did not reach Charlottetown until the 19th May; yet such was the eagerness with which it was sought after that, in the course of two or three days, ten tonnes containing 5000 lbs. were disposed of and distributed throughout the Colony.

"The increased demand for hops, consequent upon the enlarged consumption of malt liquors, leads several volumes of the New England Farmer, and 5 volumes of The Complete Farmer, both published in Boston. . . .

"It is a remarkable feature in the statistics of the Island, and greatly to be deplored, that between the years 1827 and 1837, while every other article has shown a very great progressive increase, there should be a decrease in that valuable animal the swine, which ought to be a staple and leading article of exportation.

"Our committee, convinced of the great importance of sending grain to market, whether home or foreign, in a proper state, have had made several Fanners' and winnowing and cleaning grain, with a view to bringing those useful machines into more general estimation and use. An order has been transmitted to Scotland for a variety of seed grain and turnip seed, which is to be hoped will arrive at sowing time. . . . With a view of commencing a Farmers' Library, your committee have imported several volumes of the New England Farmer, and 5 volumes of The Complete Farmer, both published in Boston. . . .

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FROM LAST POEMS

Well to the woods no more, The lawers are bare as cut, That once the Muses wore; The year draws in the day And soon will evening shut; The laurels all are cut, We'll to the woods no more, Oh well no more, no more To the leafy woods away, For the high wild woods of laurel And the bowers of bay no more. —A. E. Housman.



The Age Old Story

While he spoke these things unto them, behold, there came a certain ruler, and worshipped him, saying, My daughter is even now dead; but come and lay thy hand upon her, and she shall live. And Jesus arose, and followed him, and so did his disciples.

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