

THE GUARDIAN

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CIRCULATION "Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew"

"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1954

Mr. St. Laurent's Tour

The best wishes of all our people will accompany Prime Minister St. Laurent as he leaves today on his six weeks' tour which will take him to the free centres of Europe and Asia and enable him to glean first-hand information on world problems and affairs which may prove of inestimable value, not only to Canada, but to the neighboring Republic as well.

In particular, as the Winnipeg Free Press points out, Mr. St. Laurent's visit to India is well timed. At the moment a great deal of misunderstanding exists between the Indian and United States Governments concerning proposed military assistance by the United States to Pakistan.

Milk From Many Sources

Bossy or Bos tarus, the dairy cow, dominates the milk business in the Western World but in other climes she has strong competition. The National Geographic Society lists the following supply sources which, unlike vegetable oils, offer no threat to our dairymen on a commercial basis:

In the Arctic, half-wild reindeer herds give milk that Laplanders keep all winter in frozen chunks. Africa's Bedouins and Somalis drink the sweet milk of camels. Egypt's fellahs, Indians and many East Asians milk water buffalo. Ass's milk has been drunk for countless centuries, as has that of the productive goat.

Central Asian tribes, particularly the Kazakhs, long have drunk mare's milk, fresh or fermented in coltskin bags into a mildly alcoholic brew called kumiss. From kumiss is distilled airak, or brandy strength. Marco Polo was the first to describe the hard-riding Mongols' use of condensed mare's milk, dried to a paste that they could easily carry with them.

Milk is a factor in social position among natives of Uganda in Africa. Herdsmen form the dominant class, higher than 'crop farmers. The Bahima, or ruling caste, rigidly adheres to a diet of milk and beef. Royal milkmaids tend cows owned by the Mukama, or king; Europeans seldom view the milkings, and the milk always is carried to the royal house with great ceremony.

animals would be needed to supply the densely-populated Asian lands. China's agricultural base is vegetable rather than animal.

Milk drunk by man sometimes comes from trees, however. Coconut "milk" is one example. In addition, the Latin American tropics boast milk-giving "cow trees." Several different trees yield milky, nutritious sap that is almost indistinguishable from true milk. It can be drunk, used in cooking, or even made into whipped cream.

Absent-Minded Diplomat

Mr. Molotov's attitude at the Big Four Conference reminds one of the story about a certain professor who went for a walk after the day's work was done. He sauntered along until he came to a toll-bridge. Having paid his toll he inquired: "How much will it be for the horse?" "What horse, sir?", asked the bridge keeper, "I don't see any horse!" "I beg your pardon," said the professor, "I thought for the moment I was on horseback."

Mr. Molotov, like Messrs. Eden, Dulles, and Bidault, came to Berlin to discuss the unification of Germany and an Austrian peace treaty. The meeting had only just got under way, however, when he began talking about the wonderful blessings which would come to the world if only Red China were invited to the conference table.

Putting aside for the moment the possibility of downright knavery—a possibility which is by no means remote—this is a plain case of serious absent-mindedness. It would seem, therefore, that the sooner the Kremlin removes Mr. Molotov from his post, or at least provides him with opportunity for intensive memory training, the better it will be for all concerned.

The Power Of Truth

One hundred years ago an obscure Italian poet and writer died. The great event of his life was that he had been imprisoned for ten years because he was a contributor of dramatic criticism to a suspect publication and had joined a more active friend in membership in a secret society aimed against the Austrian Empire.

Silvio Pellico wrote a little book about his imprisonment. It contained no denunciation of conditions, no call to revolt, no railing at tyranny. It was in fact the book of a devout man. It described many people—judges, fellow prisoners and jailers—as his friends, as if, in the words of Unesco writer George Fradier, "misery had disclosed to him a real fraternity existing among men of such different situations."

From the prison in Venice, Pellico remembered especially Zanze, the modest daughter of the jailer. He wrote with tenderness of Schiller, an old keeper in the fortress of Spielberg, whose goodness he detected despite the harshness required by his occupation.

The little book, "My Prisons" became famous throughout Europe and readers everywhere shed tears for the gentle Silvio. The Austrian authorities, however, regarded it as highly dangerous, as indeed it was. Its very simplicity and lack of invective denounced oppression as no tirades about the rights of man could have done.

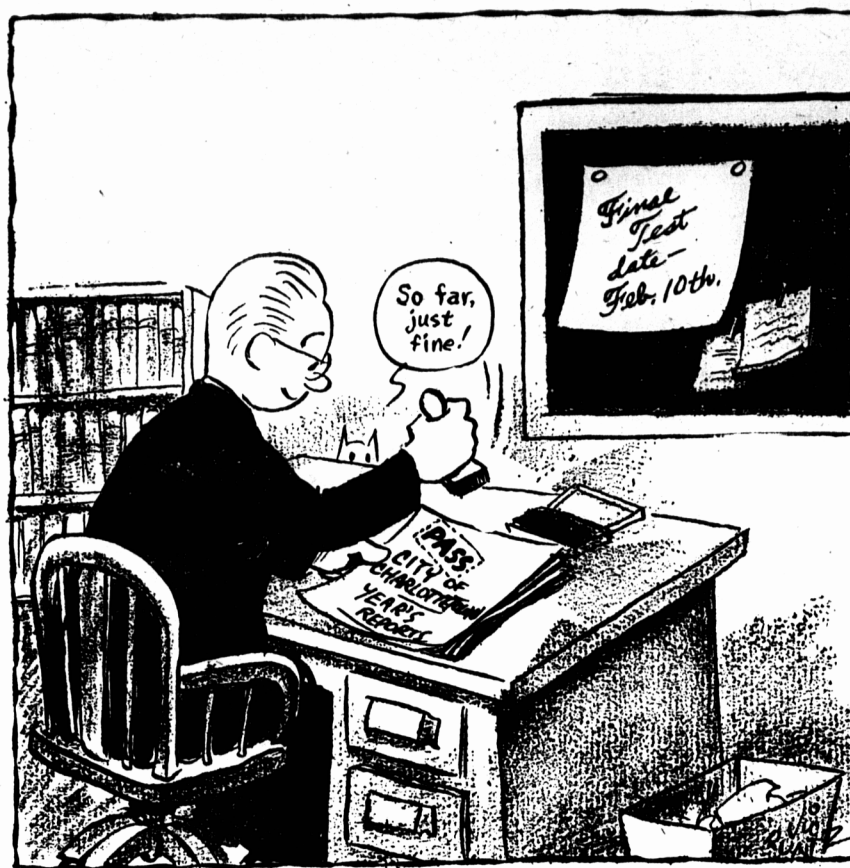
EDITORIAL NOTES

Independence Day, Ceylon.

The United States now feels that the general defense buildup, and recovery among the Western Alliance partners, has reached the stage where the other members (including Canada) should carry more of the load. As a result, sharp reductions are being made in manpower and conventional weapons for the armed forces, enabling President Eisenhower to present a nearly balanced budget to Congress.

William Harrison Ainsworth, historical novelist, was born at Manchester this date 1805. He was educated as a solicitor but met many literary and musical people, marrying one of them. He devoted the rest of his life to literature and journalism. His first and probably most successful novel was "Rookwood", the hero of which was Dick Turpin, a highwayman whose adventures with his mare Black Bess became legendary.

Preliminary Examination



The Poets Corner

THE BETTER PART O world, thou choosest not the better part: It is not wisdom to be only wise, And on the inward vision close the eyes. But it is wisdom to believe the heart. Columbus found a world, and had no chart. Save one that faith deciphered in the skies: To trust the soul's invincible surmise. Was all his science and his only art. Our knowledge is a torch of smoky pine. That lights the pathway but one step ahead. Across a void of mystery and dread. Bid, then, the tender light of faith to shine. By which alone the mortal heart is led. Unto the thinking of the thought divine. —George Santayana.

The Money Market

(The Royal Bank of Canada) The money market, like any other market, is essentially a means by which buyers and sellers get together. To define what we mean by the special kind of market called the money market we have only to answer the questions (1) "Who are the buyers and sellers?" and (2) "What do they buy and sell?"

As one might expect, the buyers and sellers in any money market are primarily financial institutions. The great London money market, of which Walter Bagehot wrote in "Lombard Street," consisted of (1) the Bank of England; (2) the joint-stock banks; (3) the more powerful private banks along with the discount houses and bill brokers; (4) the large mercantile houses with money to lend from time to time; and (5) the stock exchange.

In Canada no such complicated organization could be anticipated for many years. In Canada, buyers and sellers will consist primarily of the chartered banks plus investment dealers and brokers. (Corporations and other investors would operate in the money market through these intermediaries.) Why is bought and sold will be primarily Treasury Bills and other short-term government securities.

The money market is essentially a market in quick assets as here defined: The quick assets of banks include Bank of Canada currency, deposits with the Bank of Canada, and short-term government securities; for other corporations these assets represent, for the most part, balances with chartered banks and short-term government securities. Any improvement in our money market would result in greater ease in converting government securities into cash and vice versa, and in making quick assets more fluid. This would tend to facilitate the quick flow of money to those needing cash and having quick assets (i.e., short-term governments) to sell, with the flow coming from those with surplus funds and wishing to purchase similar income-earning assets to hold for a short period. In this way the money market, by increasing the mobility of short-term capital, would help to reduce the cost of doing business. Any steps towards this goal of increased mobility will be Canadian business generally and improve our overall ability to compete in the world market, especially with countries that now have more fully developed money markets than we have here in Canada.

Notes By The Way

Applicants for officers' training on the Fleet Air Arm are indignant because they were asked who wrote Peter Pan, but it seems reasonable that they should know as much as possible about this famed pioneer of flight.—Winnipeg Tribune.

For Montreal, with 5,000 taxis, the Canadian title in that respect has been claimed. Ridiculous! That is one taxi for about 240 persons, whereas Yellowknife, N.W.T., has 40, one for the use of each 75 inhabitants.—Toronto Telegram.

In some business schools, typing students are now set to copying "A quick movement of the enemy could jeopardize six gunboats." Instead of "Now is the time for about 240 persons, whereas Yellowknife, N.W.T., has 40, one for the use of each 75 inhabitants."—Edmonton Journal.

A little girl was leading her little brother, blind-folded, to the movies. A policeman was puzzled and asked if anything was the matter. "Has he hurt his eyes?" "Oh, no," answered the girl. "We do this every Saturday when it's this sunny. He keeps his eyes shut until we get to the movies, then when we get in, he opens his eyes and finds seats for us in the dark."—Wall Street Journal.

The Dutch farmers have finally won their battle against the sea. The last broken dike which was torn apart in the floods last winter has been repaired. A year ago the North Sea burst through scores of dikes and swept over 130 villages. One thousand 800 persons drowned, 50,000 acres of land flooded, and 400,000 acres of land lost. Recently, while Queen Juliana of the Netherlands watched the last broken dike repaired. The job is not yet finished, for the Dutch farmers must get rid of the sea water still covering some of their farm land. Within a short time, however, it is expected the land will once again be ready for farming.—Bulletin of International Federation of Agriculture Producers.

In addition to acting as patron of the Medical Ball the other night, Dr. Wilder Penfield gave a public address before the Accupulpan Society of the University of Ottawa. His fame as a brain specialist is sufficient distinction for any one man, but seemingly it encourages his admirers to expect him to shine in other ways, too. Dr. Penfield rose admirably to the social occasion, and in his address he proved himself an urbane speaker with a thoughtful message. Indeed, his versatility in demonstrating the main point he wished to make—that hard mental work and specialization are not enough; that the most useful minds are curious, adaptable, and rational, as well as industrious.—Ottawa Citizen.

Man's long struggle up through the centuries has taught him certain basic truths. One is that the things he needs don't come in a plate. He is come to him responsible citizen; an earner, a provider, a contributor; something for nothing has a dubious ring. It offends his moral nature. He is happier, and more comfortable, when what he gets accrues to him through his own honest effort. "The Lord helps those that help themselves" embodies a sound business proposition, on earth or anywhere else. Put the idea another way and its soundness stands out even more clearly. Why should any man help another man who won't even try to help himself? God's infinite mercy condones much in the way of human weakness and folly. But in the God-and-man relationship, it may be sound business to go to the old adage rather than play fast and loose with "the hidden boundary between God's patience

Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to his abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, in an undefiled, and that faith not away, reserved in heaven for you, who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation ready to be revealed in the last time.

The Passing Scene

By Observer THE VIEWS OF ISOCRATES

Just what do we mean when we speak of an educated person? Even the top-notch educators, to say nothing of lesser ones, do not always give the same answer to the question. Everybody believes there is some connection between academic attainments and education, but hardly anyone would claim that the two are identical.

The Athenian philosopher Isocrates, writing in the year 400 B. C., had this to say: "Whom do I call educated? Those who control circumstances instead of being mastered by them; those who meet all occasions manfully and act in accordance with intelligent thinking; those who are honourable in all dealings, who treat good-naturedly persons and things that are disagreeable."

If this opinion had been written say thirty or forty years ago, one would hesitate to bring it up; almost certainly it would be labelled "old-fashioned." Because it was written more than 2000 years ago, and because for some reason there is general respect for all the philosophers of that period, there is no harm in giving it brief examination.

I do not happen to have much biographical material about this man Isocrates. The little I do have would seem to indicate that he was one of the very great teachers of his day. Certainly, if he possessed all the qualifications which are outlined in the passage quoted, he must have been one of a very select circle indeed.

The more likely supposition is that, like most other mortals including the philosophers, Isocrates did not and could not practice what he preached. Or, it may be that he was thinking of the ideal education and not of the kind that he knew and with which he had to work in his classes of philosophy. No doubt it is true to say that many persons who complain that they are the "victims" of circumstances are, in reality, victims only of their own carelessness, lack of foresight, or just plain laziness; sometimes a little more common-sense here and there is all that stands between success and failure in any undertaking. Just the same, it is hard to believe that any man is ever the absolute arbiter of his fortunes. There are so many things the individual person is unable to change one iota. For one thing, he has no way of selecting his ancestors, and heredity is a powerful thing.

Again, while the individual can do some things to better his environment, another factor of influence, he has no power to change

Most people, except those with definite neurotic tendencies, try to meet all occasions manfully. Naturally, some have more courage than others but almost everybody has a good deal of it in reserve for emergencies. To meet all occasions with "intelligent thinking" is another matter. Who is to say just what "intelligent thinking" is? Isocrates' idea of it probably would not have interested our friend John Dewey at all; the chances are that Robert Hutchins and Nathan Pusey would not agree with either of them. What one man, perfectly sincere, would call intelligent thinking, another man, equally sincere, might call foolishness. Indeed, the Greeks of Isocrates' day were quite convinced that they were the only wise thinkers; all others were purveyors of intellectual foolishness.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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FESTIVAL FOUNDER DIES WATERLOO (CP)—Charles F. Thiele, founder of Waterloo band festival, died Wednesday. A bandmaster, composer, music publisher and industrialist, Mr. Thiele was director of the Waterloo Musical Society Band for more than 30 years. In 1932 he founded the Waterloo festival in which about 60 bands, some from as far away as Kamloops, B. C., take part annually.