

Published every week-day morning at 136 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I., by The Toronto Company Limited.
 "Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew"
 Editor and Manager, Ian A. Burnett.
 Associate Editor, Frank Walker.
 Branch offices at Summerside, Montserrat and Alberton authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa.
 By Carrier: Charlottetown, Summerside \$13.00 per annum Elsewhere in P. E. I. \$9.00. Other Provinces and U. S. A. \$12.00 per annum.
 "The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest link."

TUESDAY, OCT. 26, 1954

Closing Ranks

This week the non-Communist world is more like a well bound bundle of faggots and less like a lot of easily broken twigs than at any time in the past. The series of agreements signed at Paris have yet to be ratified by the 17 Western Allies but the various governments having reached agreement, it is probable that ratification will not be withheld.

There is certain to be pressure from Communist sources, indeed it has already begun, to distract attention from the need for solidarity. Glittering prospects will certainly be held out to the various nations in the hope that they will drop the immediate pursuit of a united front in favour of generous promises of overall settlement, guarantees and sweet reasonableness in the matter of armament.

It has not been easy in the past to resist Communist propaganda with its peace motif, even although Red actions were so flagrantly at variance with their words. It will be at least equally hard to resist the intensified siren songs which will try to beguile the free world into dropping the solid gains of unity for the illusory promises of the Communists.

When the newly attained unity has been confirmed by formal ratification it will be time enough to negotiate with Moscow for a permanent solution to the problems of living in a world that has become too small for the luxury of wars in any quarter.

Food Marketing Margins

A study recently published by the Economics Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, concludes that of Canada's \$3.5 billion annual food bill about three-quarters was expended for food originating on Canadian farms. "It is estimated," says the report, "that about half of the retail value of food originating on Canadian farms is absorbed in transforming the product and in placing it in the hands of the consumer, whereas the other half goes to the farmer for his production. Thus, returns to farmers from the sale of food to Canadian consumers, provide a large part of total farm income, probably about one-half in recent years."

The report emphasizes the close relationship existing between the costs of marketing farm products and the general level of wages and of material costs in Canada. Costs are also affected by the volume of sales. Farm prices are related not only to the general Canadian price level, but reflect production in Canada as well as in other countries. "Export markets," we are told, "exert a strong influence on the determination of farm prices. Because marketing costs are more rigid than farm prices, changes in prices at retail are readily reflected in the proportion of the retail dollar that is received at the farm."

Thus, while marketing costs increased 16.1 per cent from the end of 1949 to the end of 1953, the level of wages and salaries rose 37 per cent, as compared with a rise in the cost of industrial materials of 6.6 per cent.

The farm share of the consumer's dollar, as a percentage of the retail price, is given for 12 commodities over the 1949-53 period. The variation in this share is very striking and, of course, varies as between different products. The farm share for creamery butter is the highest of the 12 and reached 79 per cent in 1951, as compared with 76 per cent in 1950. Other products, such as Grade A large eggs, also show a high percentage of the consumer's dollar going to the farmer—in this case from 72 to 79 per cent. For good quality beef the producer got from 58 per cent in 1953 to 65 per cent in 1950. For fluid milk, his percentage varied from 53 per cent in 1953 to 56 per cent in 1949. For potatoes the variation was from 41 per cent in 1953 to 65 per cent in 1952. On the lower scale of percentages the farmer received only from 15 to 18 per cent of the consumer's dollar spent for white bread, from 14 to 17 per cent of expenditure for canned corn, from 27 to 35 per cent for plain processed cheese, and from about 19 to 22 per cent for such canned products as peaches, tomatoes and peas.

Generally speaking, per capita annual expenditure for food in Canada has increased from \$156.50 in 1935 to \$254 in 1953. Total expenditure for food increased during the same period from \$791 million to \$3,755 million. Strangely enough, however, despite these very substantial dollar increases the percentage of disposable income expended for food, decreased during

the same period from 24 per cent to 22.6 per cent last year.

The reason for this decrease is revealed by the amounts of individual foods which can be purchased with one hour's industrial wages. Thus the amount of milk purchasable in 1939 and in 1953 with one hour's wages, increased from 4.4 to 6.4 quarts. In 1939 it would purchase 5.2 (24-ounce) loaves of bread and 7.5 loaves in 1953. For flour the increase was from 13.8 to 17.9 pounds; butter, 1.7 to 2.1 pounds; cheese, 1.8 to 2.1 pounds; round steak, 2.1 to 1.8 pounds; blade roast, 2.9 to 2.6 pounds; pork loin, 1.8 to 1.9 pounds; bacon, 1.4 to 1.6 pounds; peaches, 3.4 (15-oz.) tins to 6.7 tins; peas, 3.6 (20-oz.) tins to 6.4 tins; eggs, 1.4 dozens to 2 dozens; potatoes, 2.2 (10-lb.) bags to 3.5 bags.

For the most part, therefore, and excepting only beef, wages in manufacturing industries have risen more rapidly than have food prices. This of course is a fact well known to our farm producers; but it is important to have it on record in an official economic survey.

Political Phrases

It is interesting to trace the origin of political words and phrases which have come into such general use that they are now accepted as part of the language. In its current issue the (U.S.) Democratic Digest attempts to do this. Here are a few examples as quoted by the Ottawa Journal: Some 80 years ago a Republican Secretary of State, John Sherman, returned from a visit to Ohio, was asked by reporters if he intended running for Governor of that State. "No," he replied, "I was only in Ohio to repair my fences and look after neglected property." That was the beginning of "mending their political fences."

From the racetrack and its followers came a lot of political language; race, favorite, runner-up, bolt the ticket, scratched ticket, dark horse, etc. From the card table came such words as stand pat, new deal, fair deal, and so forth.

In pioneer days a stump was often the rostrum of candidates, preachers, and patent medicine vendors. Hence the term "a stump speech."

"Hustings" was derived from two Anglo-Saxon words meaning house and assembly; originally it denoted a council of a Royal household and later a court held in English towns before Royal magistrates. The first hustings was actually a platform in the London Guildhall.

An imaginary German Baron Roorback claimed that in a tour through the Southern states he had come across an encampment of slaves, some 43 of them marked with a brand to show they were the property of James K. Polk, a presidential candidate. There was no truth in the story, and though it was played up by Polk's opponents during the final days of the campaign it failed to lose him the presidency. That was the beginning of "a roorback", unfortunately still with us.

Almost equally interesting, adds The Journal, is the origin of political titles, names, slogans that have come down to us from the past, their origin unknown or doubtful. "Tory," applied to Conservatives by their opponents, was the name of Irish outlaws in the bogs. "Whig" was a term of equal opprobrium, having to do with murder and treason.

EDITORIAL NOTES

One-third of every Canadian's earnings is estimated to arise from foreign trade, either directly or indirectly. That in itself should give pause to those who think that this country can by any means live unto itself or be prosperous in a high-tariff economy.

This Province has a greater claim on the basis of need for power from atomic energy than has Nova Scotia which Dr. Eugene Forsey considers to have first priority. Unfortunately, however, the haven Provinces will have to wait as power-rich Ontario is slated for the first atomic installation.

William Hogarth, painter and engraver, died this date 1764. He is chiefly known as a satirist on canvas, and as such has never been surpassed. He was essentially an engraver, however, and it may be observed that nearly all of the 85 of his known drafts refer to prints rather than pictures. If he was the creator of the first comic book, then that art form has a distinguished originator.

Her Majesty the Queen will lead the people of the Commonwealth in paying homage to the fallen of two wars when she lays her wreath on the Cenotaph in Whitehall and takes part in the Remembrance Day Service in London on Sunday. The Queen will be accompanied by her husband His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on this occasion of solemn ceremonial. Representatives of the Commonwealth and members of the British Government will be present at this service and ceremony.



NEWS ITEM: Rural electrification takes another stride—second major extension this year.

The Frontiersman

The Public Forum

POTATO BOARD'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Sir,—In considering a financial statement, and the auditor's report, of any organization it must be remembered that it is not the duty of the auditor to prepare the statement, but rather to audit it. The books, a summary of which is shown in the financial statement, should be audited. It is his duty to make reference to such in his report. In practice an auditor will, should he find any irregularity, bring it to the attention of the management; should the irregularity not be corrected by the management, the auditor should make reference to it in his report.

In considering the financial statements of the P. E. I. Potato Marketing Board three things hereunder marked A, B and C must be borne in mind, viz: (A) A minute passed at an executive meeting of the Potato Promotion Committee, held on November 15, 1951, read: "Under a Minute of the Potato Industry Promotion Committee of January 15 the Committee approved of loaning the P. E. I. Potato Marketing Board a sum not to exceed \$10,000.00 from the funds available to the Potato Promotion Committee, \$5,000.00 of this had already been secured by the Board, and a meeting of the Executive was called to consider the loaning of the additional \$5,000.00 making up the total of \$10,000.00 at the present time."

"After a thorough discussion of the matter it was agreed unanimously that an additional amount of \$5,000.00 be loaned to the P. E. I. Potato Marketing Board, but only on the distinct understanding and agreement that the full \$10,000.00 loaned to the Board would be paid back into the funds of the Potato Industry Promotion Committee for purposes as outlined in the resolution and terms of reference under which the said Committee has been appointed." Briefly this means that the \$10,000.00 was a loan and that it would be a liability of the Board until such time as it was repaid.

(B) Mr. George Kitson, Member for First Queens, asked in the Legislature in March, 1954: "1. Did the Potato Industry Promotion Committee make an agreement, verbal or otherwise, with the P. E. I. Potato Marketing Board that the \$10,000.00 loaned by the former to the latter during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1951 and 1952, or any part of it, need not be repaid if it, or any part of it, was spent by the latter in a manner agreeable to the Committee?"

The answer to both questions by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture was "No." His reply indicated that no promise or agreement had been made with the Potato Board that the loan would cease to be a liability of the Board until paid.

(C) A paragraph contained in a letter dated September 29, 1954, from H. R. Doane & Co. to the Potato Marketing Board reads: "At your suggestion, we reviewed our references on a number of items covered in our annual auditor's reports for the last four years, and we find that our comments were based on a review of minutes of the Board meetings and correspondence in your files." The letter in full was read by Mr. Donald A. MacDonald in the Forum on the evening of September 29, 1954, when making reference to a letter in the press on the same day over my signature. It gives the source of some information reflected in comments contained in the auditor's reports.

It may now be well to refer to the Board's statement for each year and the auditor's report covering. Each financial statement carries a notation signed by the auditors which reads "Certified correct, subject to the attached

BOARD CHAIRMAN REPLIES TO MR. MACAULAY

Sir,—I wish to thank Mr. D. F. Macaulay of Souris for having clarified in today's issue of the Guardian the request contained in his letter of October 21st and directed in part to me. For the information of Mr. Macaulay and others who are duly licensed producers, dealers, assemblers or truckers, and therefore entitled to such information, the Potato Marketing Board is publishing in full the financial statements and reports for the years ending May 31st, 1951, 1952 and 1953 as prepared by their auditors, H. R. Doane and Company. A similar statement for last year has already been published in the press. The statements and reports which we are now publishing have, I understand, already been released to the public through the legislature of the province.

As far as the Potato Marketing Board is concerned each and every one of these financial statements and reports is true and correct in the light of the Potato Board's known legal position at the time such statements were compiled.

I am, Sir, etc., DONALD A. MACDONALD, Chairman, P.E.I. Potato Marketing Board, Charlottetown, Oct. 25th.

Old Charlottetown and P. E. I. ABELL CAPE

"This is the Eglinton Point of Holland, 1765, and Eglinton Point, of charts. A plan of Lot 43 dated 1811 shows Edward Abell with 513 acres and Patrick Pearce with 100 acres. Field Marshal Lord Townshend (1724-1807) 1st Marquess, commander in chief at the siege of Quebec after the death of Wolfe, was granted Lot 56 in 1767. Apparently also the family acquired land in Lot 43. The Townshend property was settled by Irish immigrants. Abell was the agent. He was killed in 1819 by Pearce, one of the tenants, while harshly pressing for rent.

"North of the cape is Fortune Bay where H. M. S. Aeolus, in which Captain Maryatt, the novelist, was a midshipman, lay for three weeks in the spring of 1811. In his book called 'The Naval Officer,' Captain Maryatt relates how after leaving Halifax, N. S., the frigate spoke a ship from Belfast having on board about seven hundred families of emigrants bound for the United States with which Britain was in a state of war. The captain of the Aeolus was the Rt. Hon. James Townshend (1785-1842), 6th son of the 1st Marquess. It occurred to the captain that some of those emigrants would be excellent settlers for the Townshend estate. Having induced several to join them, the warship set sail for Fortune Bay where the agent Edward Abell lived.

"While making Abell's house and barn on Abell Cape their headquarters, Captain Townshend, with others of the ship's crew and the immigrants, made daily excursions to Red House, Lot 56, about a mile and a half west, went into the woods, cut down trees, hauled them out and built several houses. Some ground was also cleared and corn and potatoes planted.

"Eight years after the events above narrated, writes J. C. Underhay, in 'Past and Present of Prince Edward Island,' Pat Pearce was the possessor of a black carriage horse. Mrs. Abell looked upon this horse with a covetous eye and tried in vain to induce Pearce to sell him. Failing in that, she prevailed upon her husband to demand immediate payment of the rent. Pearce went among the neighbours to raise the money. Returning with it he found Abell sitting on the wood pile with a constable (John O'Donnell) beside him holding the horse by the bridle. Pearce offered Abell the money and repeatedly urged him to give up the horse and, on his persistent refusal to do so, went into the house and brought out an old Queen Anne musket with a bayonet attached and stabbed Abell first in the arm and then in the groin.

"Pat Pearce kept out of the way until after Abell's death, and then made his escape to one of the adjoining provinces; but little effort was made to arrest him, although a reward of twenty pounds was offered by the government for his

The Poet's Corner

MUSIC I HEARD

Music I heard with you was more than music,
 And bread I broke with you was more than bread;
 Now that I am without you, all is desolate;
 All that was once so beautiful is dead.
 Your hands once touched this table and this silver
 And I have seen your fingers hold this glass.
 These things do not remember you, beloved,
 And yet your touch upon them will not pass.
 For it was in my heart you moved among them,
 And blessed them with your hands and with your eyes;
 And in my heart they will remember always,—
 They knew you once, O beautiful and wise.

—Conrad Aiken

Old Charlottetown and P. E. I. ABELL CAPE

"This is the Eglinton Point of Holland, 1765, and Eglinton Point, of charts. A plan of Lot 43 dated 1811 shows Edward Abell with 513 acres and Patrick Pearce with 100 acres. Field Marshal Lord Townshend (1724-1807) 1st Marquess, commander in chief at the siege of Quebec after the death of Wolfe, was granted Lot 56 in 1767. Apparently also the family acquired land in Lot 43. The Townshend property was settled by Irish immigrants. Abell was the agent. He was killed in 1819 by Pearce, one of the tenants, while harshly pressing for rent.

"North of the cape is Fortune Bay where H. M. S. Aeolus, in which Captain Maryatt, the novelist, was a midshipman, lay for three weeks in the spring of 1811. In his book called 'The Naval Officer,' Captain Maryatt relates how after leaving Halifax, N. S., the frigate spoke a ship from Belfast having on board about seven hundred families of emigrants bound for the United States with which Britain was in a state of war. The captain of the Aeolus was the Rt. Hon. James Townshend (1785-1842), 6th son of the 1st Marquess. It occurred to the captain that some of those emigrants would be excellent settlers for the Townshend estate. Having induced several to join them, the warship set sail for Fortune Bay where the agent Edward Abell lived.

"While making Abell's house and barn on Abell Cape their headquarters, Captain Townshend, with others of the ship's crew and the immigrants, made daily excursions to Red House, Lot 56, about a mile and a half west, went into the woods, cut down trees, hauled them out and built several houses. Some ground was also cleared and corn and potatoes planted.

"Eight years after the events above narrated, writes J. C. Underhay, in 'Past and Present of Prince Edward Island,' Pat Pearce was the possessor of a black carriage horse. Mrs. Abell looked upon this horse with a covetous eye and tried in vain to induce Pearce to sell him. Failing in that, she prevailed upon her husband to demand immediate payment of the rent. Pearce went among the neighbours to raise the money. Returning with it he found Abell sitting on the wood pile with a constable (John O'Donnell) beside him holding the horse by the bridle. Pearce offered Abell the money and repeatedly urged him to give up the horse and, on his persistent refusal to do so, went into the house and brought out an old Queen Anne musket with a bayonet attached and stabbed Abell first in the arm and then in the groin.

"Pat Pearce kept out of the way until after Abell's death, and then made his escape to one of the adjoining provinces; but little effort was made to arrest him, although a reward of twenty pounds was offered by the government for his

The Passing Scene

By Observer
 EDUCATION AND DR. BUSH

One of the many problems facing educators and everybody else who is at all interested in education is the present overcrowded conditions in schools on all levels, and especially in colleges and universities. Every year more and more young persons are graduating from high schools and hoping to start the long and arduous road to higher education. Some of these are brilliant, some are dull; but the great majority are just average students who are anxious to get ahead and who hope, if all goes well, to enter one or other of the technical or academic professions.

This perhaps is not the best motive for seeking higher learning, but it is a practical one, and long usage has made it respectable as well as fashionable. Moreover, many students who start out from utilitarian motives manage to cultivate a love for learning for its own sake somewhere along the way; and that, of course, makes them better doctors, lawyers, engineers, teachers, business men, agriculturists and so on.

Everything would be wonderful, or at least tolerable, only for the sad fact that most colleges in these days simply don't have the classroom space to accommodate the rising flood of applicants, nor the teachers to ensure adequate instruction. The shortage of properly trained teachers is an especially acute problem. In fact, I read somewhere the other day that in the United States, unless the situation improves very considerably in the next few years—actually it seems to be getting worse instead of better—about half of the colleges and schools of one kind and another will have to close their doors by 1970. It is hard to credit this in an age when popular education has taken on the status of a fetish; but that is how the statisticians have it figured out.

All sorts of suggested solutions are being brought forward; but, since lack of funds is largely, though not exclusively, responsible for the predicament, and in view of the fact that education is far down the list of public expenditures (liquor, incidentally, ranks very high in the list), there seems very little that anyone can do about it except bemoan the situation and pray that something will happen to correct it. At the moment the situation is not good, but it is not hopeless. If, however, by the year 1970 half of the schools and colleges will have closed their doors, it does not take a prophet nor the son of a prophet to foresee the ignorance that will, from then on, stalk the earth. And what a wonderful opportunity that will create for the Communists!

The simplest solution to overcrowding—and, therefore, to the teacher shortage in colleges—that I have read about so far was the one presented for consideration at a symposium of educators by Dr. Douglas Bush, professor of English at Harvard. Dr. Bush would simply turn away the majority of students who apply for admission. The best and most convenient way to do this, Dr. Bush believes, is to raise academic standards so high that none but the very brilliant would be able to "make the grade." The Harvard professor has no sympathy for the "education for all" principle; he says it leads ultimately to education for none and produces nothing but "an appalling growth of illiteracy" on all levels. Said Dr. Bush: "The rising flood of students is very much like the barbarian invasion of the early Middle Ages, and then the process of education took a thousand years."

He thinks that a mere High School diploma is a poor and inadequate qualification for college entrance, and that the desire for economic and social betterment (the utilitarian motive mentioned above) should not be permitted to crowd the colleges with mediocre young people. "The public must be convinced," he said, "that higher education, or what passes for it, is not a necessary badge of respectability. As things are, we have an army of misfits who lower educational standards and increase expense."

These are harsh words and they indicate that Dr. Bush is an incorrigible, unrepentant conservative in educational matters. Not that his plan is without merit. It is easy to see that, if it were adopted generally, most of the problems we have now would disappear in short order. An intellectual elite, such as Dr. Bush is in mind, is never very strong numerically; probably not more than 1 high school graduate in 100 would qualify for it. With just a select few admitted to any particular college there would be room enough and to spare. Fewer students, fewer teachers; less space necessary, less money required. The doctrine of

apprehension. A contemporary account in the 'Prince Edward Island Register' of Friday, September 3, 1919, is in similar terms, except that there is no reference to Mrs. Abell."

—Place-Names of Prince Edward Island, Ottawa, 1925.

intellectual freedom, which is one of the things the free world is trying to protect against Communist assault, entitles Dr. Bush to our views; but he knows, as well as anyone, that he is fighting against the gods of public opinion which, in the democratic world as in any other, demands equal opportunities for all. And, even if the intellectual caste-system were adopted, there is no guarantee that it would work even within its own small limits.

It isn't easy to understand, but it often happens that the near-genius of Freshman days turns into a less than average academic product at the end of his senior year. Conversely, it is not unusual for a dull matriculant to head his class at the end of the term. Good things still come out of Nazareth. The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

The Age Old Story

The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance and of my cup: thou maintainest my lot. . . . Thou wilt shew me the path of life: in thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore.

CANCER CELLS HARDY

TORONTO (CP)—Cancer cells transplanted to live mice from another mice that had been killed in a fire continued to grow in six out of 16 cases. "It just shows you how hard it is to kill a tumor," said Dr. W. R. Franks of the University of Toronto, who described the incident to the Canadian Physiological Society, now in session here. "Finding a cure that will kill the cancer without killing the host is the big problem."

PROFIT BUILDING
 Ideas for Your Business
 CALL 6631

REMINGTON RAND
 Business Equipment centre

Electric, standard, noiseless, portable — for prestige, printwork, speed, production, greater economy.
TYPEWriters

34 models—electric or manual—meet every need—all with fast 10-key keyboard.
ADDING MACHINES—CALCULATORS

Visible record control—quiet operating facts.
HARDEX VISIBLE RECORDS

Typewriter ribbons, carbon paper, sheet duplicator supplies.
TYPewriter SUPPLIES

Remington Rand
 104 KENT STREET

Unloading Today
 D. L. and W. "BLUE COAL"
 AMERICA'S FINEST HARD COAL
A. PICKARD & CO.
 PHONE 5541