

THE GUARDIAN

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An Alternative To Meat

Cold-storage plants throughout the United States are said to be holding about 131,000,000 pounds of fish that could be used to supplement high-cost meats on American menus and, at the same time make more meat available to Europe.

That line of reasoning, suggests an Ontario exchange, applies with added force to Canada, because this country is suffering from a nationwide strike of packinghouse workers.

It might have been thought that perfecting the quick-freezing process several years ago would have increased tremendously the consumption of seafood in this country.

Oyster Farming Featured

Oyster farming in Prince Edward Island is the subject of an excellent article in the current issue of the Imperial Oil Review.

Dr. Needler was engaged in this task from 1928 to 1941, and in these years the present Prince Edward Island Biological Station at Ellerslie was built and became the centre of oyster research.

A study of the biology of the oyster revealed that the survivors of the epidemic possessed an immunity which they could pass on through many generations of descendants.

The rehabilitation steps taken are given in detail in the article. Among other things, oyster culture methods from all over the world were studied and tested and new techniques particularly suitable to the Malpeque Bay area were devised.

The fundamental problems of oyster population recovery have long been solved but there are many questions of refinement of techniques which still require intensive investigation.

The details of the operations conducted at Ellerslie make interesting reading, but are too lengthy for quotation here.

Snails and starfish both prey upon the oyster; but another serious enemy of the oyster farmer is the shipworm—not because it attacks the oyster, but because it honeycombs the wood of the floats, trays, boats and any untreated wood in the water.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Credit must be given to Premier Jones of having the courage of his convictions.

If, for the protection of the individual, vote by ballot is essential in the case of political elections, why should not the same principle prevail in the case of strikes?

Makers of ice cream in The Island hold the Canadian record this year in the matter of increased production. The seven month's make, at 61,000 gallons, was 64.9 per cent above that of last year's similar period.

The all-time record price at the Chicago Stockyards of \$591.05 a head for cattle was paid for two loads of choice to prime steers averaging 1,626 pounds apiece.

Few will find fault with the increased pay rates of civic employees. Only by paying adequate wages can the city expect to get efficient help.

The U. N. Assembly's decision on Greece was very definitely a compromise. They held that her neighbors, Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria, were not guilty of helping Greek guerrillas, but decided on an international border watch to prevent them doing it again.

The bomb throwing henchmen of the pro-Fascist mufti of Jerusalem apparently have much to learn as to how to make friends and influence people.

In Alberta they are following the lead of Quebec in strike prosecutions. Seven picketers, a number of them former employees of the strikebound Medalta Pottery Ltd., charged with disturbances on the picket line Sept. 19 and 29, were sentenced to one month in Lethbridge Jail at hard labor.

Count Claude Henri De Rouvroy, radical and social reformer, born this date 1760; he served in the American Army against England in the Revolution, showing unwavering energy and valour for a bookworm; as a philosopher he greeted the outbreak of the French Revolution with enthusiasm, but continued to play the part of the grand seigneur till his death anticipated his financial ruin.

Four years ago this month, the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division, then in Britain, swarmed ashore on the Dorset coast at Studland Bay, near Bournemouth, during a large scale amphibious exercise designed to develop the assault tactics learned at Dieppe and to pave the way for the invasion.

Discussion is taking place in Vancouver over the forthcoming retirement of Premier Hart. The Sun, Liberal, says: "Mr. Hart has been the backbone of the Coalition since its formation six years ago. In justice to his health, he must step down. The people of B. C. regretfully accepting his decision as final, have the keenest interest in what happens next. They have had a long spell of stable government along progressive lines, to the point where politics has taken a holiday in the public mind. The tendency has been to accept the benefits without paying too much heed to the policies and the men responsible for bringing them about. Mr. Hart has been able to turn in a stand-out performance. Three or four items should be mentioned—the financial deal with the Dominion, the new hydro-electric program, inauguration of scientific forest management. Then there is the extension of the Pacific Great Eastern into the North as a part of the national railway system, which Mr. Hart is pressing vigorously. People who wish this type of administration to be maintained had better express themselves, rather than leave the province prey to possible political jealousies."

Notes By The Way

The Tate Gallery, Britain's great national art collection in London, is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year.

On his seventy-seventh birthday Bernard Baruch again proved himself a worthy example to his fellow countrymen.

Canadians are now using 14 yards of woolen and worsted cloth for every ten yards that were used in an average pre-war year.

Why do actresses get married? This question is suggested by some sadly thoughtful comments made in an editorial in The Ottawa Journal concerning the divorce of Greer Garson.

Total flour production in Canada for the crop year 1946-47, ended July 31, 1947, topped all previous records amounting to 26,518,632 barrels as compared with 23,435,341 barrels for 1946-46.

Production of chemical fertilizer in Canada has expanded rapidly, says The St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Some indignation has been expressed by one or two of our contemporaries because of the weather has brought about an outbreak of barefoot dancing in a few New York nightclubs.

Let the shoe manufacturer have no fear for the trade, if the new fashion should become general. Shoes will still have to be worn to and from dances, and girls will buy just as many pairs of party slippers as ever.

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Election and Leadership Rumors

(Montreal Gazette) When Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King returns from Britain after attending the marriage of Princess Elizabeth, his first task will be to present his resignation to the National Liberal Association, and request the association to summon a national convention for the fall of 1948.

This information has reached the Ancient Capital, and in view of the excellent sources responsible for the information, it is believed to be absolutely reliable and in conformity with the definite decision taken by Mr. King at a recent cabinet meeting when he announced his plans to his lieutenants.

There is still to be one session of the federal Parliament before the Liberal convention in the fall of 1948 can be held and just on the eve of that session Mr. King will be expected to give an announcement of the country's affairs and the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent will be acting prime minister during the 1948 session.

All the information given above comes from the same reliable source already mentioned, as the strategy outlined at the cabinet meeting in question, when Mr. King made his irrevocable decision to retire known to his colleagues.

There is a Quebec provincial election which lies in wait with gone before. The federal Liberal Party expects that Premier Maurice L. Duplessis will hold provincial general elections in June, 1948, following the fourth session of the present Legislature.

This will be the main point which the Liberals will stress in provincial elections, namely, that to have a Quebec man once again at the head of Canadian affairs it is necessary to defeat Mr. Duplessis; otherwise, with Mr. Duplessis in the province in 1948 the changes in Quebec look dark for Mr. St. Laurent in 1949.

It is not, of course, essential that there be provincial general elections in Quebec in 1948, since the Duplessis Government has until the fall of 1949 to go, having only taken office in September, 1944, but generally it has been customary to hold provincial general elections each four years.

In two instances during this year, Quebec general elections have been held: in 1946, when Sir Lower Gouin went to the polls, and in 1939 when Mr. Duplessis went to the polls after having been elected in 1936.

The general complexion of affairs of the years has become such because of the provincial autonomy fight, and the alleged continual encroachments of Ottawa into other provincial fields, notably the present labor situation, which is impossible to keep federal issues out of the next provincial elections since issues, both provincial and federal, have become deeply interwoven.

Topics Of The Times

(New York Times) Captured documents of the German High Command, just made public by the United States Navy Department, disclose that Adolf Hitler, in 1940, swayed with the false confidence engendered by deceiving victories, decided to hurl force of his divisions into an invasion of Britain, but was deterred by the indisputable fact that the British people have up to now shown extraordinary morale and most remarkable stamina.

Everybody Else Knew Well, it was about time for Hitler and the German High Command to learn those "indisputable facts." Long before the Second World War, the great majority of the human race, friends as well as foes of Britain, had come to regard the excellence of British morale and stamina and will power as something axiomatic beyond all questioning, needing no more evidence to prove its actuality—irrespective of what other estimates those holding this view might have formed concerning other manifestations of the British soul, the conduct of British

The Changes In The United Kingdom Government

(United Kingdom Information)

The following are the changes in the United Kingdom Government announced on the evening of October 7th.

The following Ministers tendered their resignations, which the King accepted: Joseph Westwood, the Secretary of State for Scotland; Lord Inman, the Lord Privy Seal; F. J. Bagnall, Secretary of State for War; John W. Mott, the Minister of Supply; J. B. Hynd, the Minister of Pensions.

Ministers In The Cabinet: Lord Privy Seal, Viscount Addison; Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Philip John Noel-Baker; Secretary of State for Scotland, Arthur Woodburn.

Other Ministers: Secretary of State for War, Emanuel Shinwell; Secretary of State for Air, Arthur Henderson; Minister of Supply, G. R. Strauss; Minister of Fuel and Power, Hugh T. N. Gattskill; Minister of Pensions, George Buchanan; Lord Advocate, John Wheatley, K.C.

The new Minister of Fuel and Power, Hugh Gattskill, is promoted from Secretary of this Ministry.

The new junior Ministers are: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, George Alfred Brown; Colonial Office, Parliamentary Under Secretary, Col. D. R. Rees-Williams; Commonwealth Relations Office, Parliamentary Under Secretary, Patrick C. Gordon-Walker; Minister of Fuel and Power, Parliamentary Secretary, Alfred Robent; Home Office, Parliamentary Under Secretary, The Honourable Kenneth Gilmour Younger; Post Office, Assistant Postmaster-General, G. R. Hobson; Scottish Office, Joint Parliamentary Under Secretary, J. J. Robertson; Ministry of Supply, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Major John Freeman and J. H. Jones; Ministry of Town and Country Planning, Parliamentary Secretary, Evelyn Mansfield King; Board of Trade, Parliamentary Secretary (Trade) for Overseas Trade, A. G. Robertson; Ministry of Transport, Parliamentary Secretary, Leonard J. Callaghan; War Office, Financial Secretary, Michael Stewart.

Of these, Major Freeman was formerly Financial Secretary of the War Office, Mr. Bottomley was Under Secretary for the Dominions and Mr. Stewart was Controller of His Majesty's Household.

It has been announced that Lord Addison will continue as Leader of the House of Lords.

The Cabinet—These and recent appointments leave the Cabinet thus: C. R. Attlee, Prime Minister; Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons; Ernest Bevin, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Economic Affairs; A. V. Alexander, Minister of Defence; Viscount Addison, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords; Viscount Jowitt, Lord Chancellor; J. Chunter Ede, Secretary of State, Home Department; A. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies; The Earl of Lisieux, Secretary of State for Burma; P. Noel-Baker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations; Arthur Woodburn, Secretary of State for Scotland; G. A. Isaacs, Minister of National Labour and National Service; Arthur Bevan, Minister of Health; George Tomlinson, Minister of Education; and Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade.

Individuals and governments, the rights and wrongs of British international policy, British German acknowledgment of what makes Britain what she is merely serves to emphasize the universality, the absolute automatic nature, of the world's appreciation of the rock on which Britain has reared the steel edifice of her national character.

Chorus of Admiration

Innumerable variations have been played on this theme by foreign correspondents in Britain—by foreign business men doing business there, by foreign diplomats hobnobbing with British aristocracy, by foreign tourists taking in the "sights" of Britain, and amateur students of life observing the British at their cricket matches, watching them in their slumps and pubs, drawing knowledge about them from the cheerful sarcasm of their taxi-pilots and the ironical courtesy of their "hobbies." And, well-nigh invariably, the testimony of these verlegated foreigners adds up, with amazing uniformity, to high compliment for the hard, rock-and-steel qualities of "that decent and dauntless people," as Henry James, (Continued On Page 5)



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A spirit haunts the year's last hours, Dwelling amid these yellowing bowers; To himself he talks; For at eventide, listening earnestly, At his work you may hear him sob and sigh.

The air is damp, and hush'd, and close, As a sick man's room when he taketh repose; An hour before death: My very heart faints and my whole soul grieves.

Old Charlottetown (And P.E.I.) FIRST CONSTITUTION

The first constitution granted to St. John's Island by the British Crown is contained in the commission, bearing date August 4, in the ninth year of the reign of King George III, revoking the appointment of the Governor of Nova Scotia so far as it related to the Island of St. John, and appointing a Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the said Island and territories adjacent thereto, who was authorized to govern according to such reasonable laws and statutes as should be agreed upon with the advice and consent of the Council and Assembly of the Island; to summon and call in Council Assemblies of the freeholders and planters within the Island in manner as he should judge most proper and providing that the persons duly elected by the major part of the freeholders of the different counties, parishes or townships should be deemed the representatives of the Island of St. John; granting the Governor, by and with the advice of the Council and Assembly of the major part of them, full power and authority to make laws, statutes, orders and ordinances for the peace, welfare and good government of the Island and the inhabitants thereof, nor to be repugnant, but as near as may be agreeable to the laws and statutes of the kingdom of Great Britain.

The constitution provided that such laws be transmitted within three months after the making thereof for approbation or disallowance of the King, and giving the Governor a negative voice in the making and passing of all laws, statutes and ordinances, and power from time to time as the Governor should judge necessary to adjourn prorogue or dissolve all General Assemblies as aforesaid and authorizing the constitution of courts of judicature civil and criminal, according to law and equity and the appointment of judges, justices of the peace, sheriffs, etc.; the pardon of offenders when fit objects of mercy; the granting of reprieves; and giving also military and court martial powers and amongst various other commissions and authorities the right to give Crown grants of lands with advice of the Council, and appointing the Governor the keeper of the great seal of the Island.

The first Governor, Walter Patterson, arrived with the commission on the 30th of August, 1770, and proceeded to form his government. On the 7th of July 1773 the first General Assembly of the Island convened in Charlottetown.

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