THE GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887).
Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.
President, Ian A. Burnett; Vice-President, Wm. R Burnett; Secy.-Treas., G. M. Burnett; Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett; Associate Editor Frank Walker.

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

CHARLOTTETOWN, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31, 1947

New Year's Eve

"No one," says Charles Lamb, "ever regarded the first of January with indifference. It is the nativity of our common Adam." The old year, which we welcomed in his infancy a twelvemonth ago, has grown wrinkled and grey in our company, and we are standing with him now at the parting of the ways. Before us, shadowy in the darkness, looms the portal of 1948. Will it be better or worse than its predecessors? Best to remember, at all events, in the words of Robert Louis Stevenson, that "to travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive, and the true success is to labour."

We asked much of the old year, and he has not wholly failed us, though one would be blind indeed not to see the danger signals along the road we have yet to travel before achieving what mankind so sorely needs—the foundations of an enduring peace. We have seen the great nations of the earth assemble in conclave, but with conflicting claims and differing ideologies. Nothing has as yet put beyond the pale the hope that we may one day live together in amity.

The debris of war still clutters parts of Europe. Some of it will remain for another generation; but at least there has been a beginning of the task of setting affairs in order.

In this favoured land and Province we should be ungrateful indeed if we did not approach the portals of the New Year with unbounded faith and confidence.

To all our readers we take pleasure in wishing once more:

Bliadhna Mhath Ur!
Bonne et Heureuse Annee!
A Happy New Year!

The Marshall Plan

During the year 1947 the Marshall Plan has come to be regarded as the core of world recovery and the major weapon in the free world's foreign policy. Its significance to Canada is thus underlined by Bruce Hutchison in the *Winnipeg Free Press:*

The Plan is designed to provide Europe with money, both by gift and loan, through individual agreements between the United States and European countries. But it is, in fact, as General Marshall said in presenting it to the Congress, a plan of world recovery for the money it sends to Europe, will irrigate the whole world economy. Canada should receive a substantial share of this nourishment. General Marshall makes it plain that, to as great an extent as possible, Europe should buy goods with United States money in countries outside the United States. This he says, is desirable because it will minimize the drain on the U. S. productive system, and hence the pressures of inflation, and, secondly, because it will supply countries like Canada with dollars.

Since it lacks dollars but has goods for export, no country would benefit from this circulation of dollars more than Canada—and Canada will be more in need of dollars than otherwise because it has decided not to use the Geneva treaties to push its farm products directly into the United States market.

However, there are two sides to the Marshall Plan, the U. S. and the European. The United States can supply the dollars, but they will all be wasted if Europe cannot manage their expenditure soundly. From its first announcement on June 5, the Marshall Plan was based on the assumption that the European nations would co-operate in helping themselves before they called on the United States. As the *London Economist* points out, they have not gone very far yet in this policy of self-help in reducing their trade barriers, or in stabilizing their currencies. Nothing would assure the passage of the Marshall Plan more effectively than a demonstration by western Europe that it can put its own house in order. This is the point which Congress is watching, and it is certainly the sticking point with men like Senator Taft. The last fortnight has gone some way toward satisfying their fears. The fact that both France and Italy have survived a concerted communist push enormously strengthens the government's hand in asking the Congress for the Marshall Plan. If the French and Italian governments had failed, the Marshall Plan would have died overnight, as the state department's testimony before congress plainly shows. That first danger point has been passed. There will be others before the Congress reaches one of the most important votes in its history.

Living Costs

Excessive costs are mainly responsible for the steadily decreasing purchasing value of today's dollar, Mr. C. H. Carlisle, president of the Dominion Bank stated in his annual address to shareholders. Pointing out that the purchasing value of the dollar so far as home produced food is concerned, has declined 45% since pre-war, Mr. Carlisle bluntly stated that only cure was more production.

The plain fact, as he emphasized, is that in most lines we are paying producers far more today than in 1939 and are getting less actual production. And the result, as Mr. Carlisle well added, is hurting the producer more than anyone else. He said:

"The demand which has existed for many years, and now enforced, for higher pay and less production is illogical, uneconomical, and adversely affect the welfare of our people—and especially in progressive degree, as time goes on of the workers themselves—and is largely the cause of our present inflation. The same tendency has of late became prevalent in the matter of executive salaries. Moderation and self-restraint here are just as essential as in all other spheres."

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

A Happy New Year!

* * *

Man is a slave to his possessions, particularly if they include a fine front walk to be kept clear of snow.

* * * *

Now is the time for making resolutions, except, of course, for politicians who published their's some weeks ago.

* * * *

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation which administers the National Housing Act is showing considerable enterprise in the matter of publicity. The farm home contest for women's organizations should arouse wide interest.

* * * *

Islanders neither expect nor will we get sympathy over the amount of snowfall and the extent of drifting. Years with little snow have always seemed abnormal, even when, as recently, they came in succession.

* * * *

The musical play at the Prince Edward is exceptionally good and worthy of large patronage from those who appreciate art in music, pictures and acting.

* * * *

The Coalition Government in British Columbia is to continue with a Liberal coalitionist (Mr. Johnson) Premier, and a Conservative coalitionist (Mr. Anscomb) Vice-Premier, and evidently everybody is satisfied.

* * * *

We have been so long without snow that we are somewhat at a disadvantage handling an overflow. But everybody is cheery, even if it be hard on unused muscles handling a snow-shovel or operating a snow-plough.

* * * *

Mr. Henry Wallace's advent as a U. S. President prospect is not surprising, what is unexpected is that he should make his announcement without the backing of any organization. There are many independents, socialists and even communists, if organized, who will stand behind him, but Mr. Wallace will have first to find an organization wide enough politically to hold so much diverse opinion.

* * * *

Queen Catherine of Bragunza, died this date 1705; she was the Consort of Charles II of England, and daughter of John IV of Portugal, who settled Bombay upon her, the beginning of the English Empire of India. She remained loyal and devoted to Charles, despite his infidelities and harsh treatment, and after his death continued to live in England until 1692, when she returned to Portugal.

* * * *

Mr. O. L. Leigh-Spencer, son-in-law of the late Mr. Justice Haszard, has retired with the end of the year as publisher of *The Vancouver Daily Province*, one of the Southam group of newspapers. Mr. Leigh-Spencer has been associated with the Southams for 40 years, but went to Vancouver only in 1941 from the *Calgary Herald*. Though retiring as publisher, he will continue to act as a member of the Board of Directors. He is a former director of the Canadian Press, and Past-President of the Canadian Daily Newspapers' Association.

* * * *

The lengths to which controls must go when governments undertake to control and direct all production is indicated (says *The Scene)* by a British regulation which limits the amount of milk which the household of a dairy farmer may consume and compels him to sell the rest to the Milk Marketing Board. A citizen who keeps one cow to ensure sufficient milk for his family is not allowed to give away any surplus milk. Compulsory marketing schemes ultimately must go to such extremes. Adequate marketing co-operatives, large enough to condition competitive marketing, are much more likely to foster the production of sufficient milk, and to market milk at prices which are fair to both producers and consumers, preserving the rights and freedom of all.

* * * *

Fears that the export of Australian canned fruit to Canada would be adversely affected by recent import bans have now been dispelled. Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, Reginald T. Pollard announced that the Canadian Government had notified the Australian Government that Australian canned peaches, pears, apricots and pineapples had been removed from the list of goods recently prohibited entry into Canada. Mr. Pollard said that these fruits would be subject to quote arrangements but open and general import licenses would be issued. Australian fruit juices would receive similar treatment. The Canadian decision is of particular interest to Queensland as this State is planning to increase production of canned pineapples and juice for export to Canada.

* * * *

It is unusual in Canada for politicians to become embroiled in religious warfare, but this has fallen to the lot of a Social Credit M. P. from Alberta, John Blackmore. It seems he is a loyal Latter Day Saint, and has been expelled by his church because of his convictions. He told the C. P. he was charged with "teaching and advocating the doctrine of plural marriage but notice that I was not charged with advocating the practice of plural marriage; neither was I charged with practising plural marriage. I deny the charge, I maintain that I have merely discussed and defended the doctrine of plural marriage as a Biblical principle. . . . I definitely declare that I have done no wrong, that I have not consciously broken any of the Ten Commandments, or violated any of the principles of the sermon on the Mount; that I am the husband of only one wife, and that to her I have always been scrupulously faithful."

-Notes By The Way-

"It costs more to be born and buried than ever before," asserts an editor. Yes, and the interim costs are high, too. — Kitchen Record.

Common sense has been defined as the knack of seeing things as they are and doing things as they ought to be done. — Mason City Globe-Gazette.

Men, says a beautician, should spend more time before the mirror and perhaps he's right. At least we'd like to believe that the grimaces we see while shaving don't do us justice. — Windsor Star.

Before we can undertake to save the Canadian accent for our children's children, it is essential that we should be agreed upon its characteristic features. This is a question for the linguistic experts. Certainly a more widespread use of phonetics in teaching should be useful. It is at least clear that in this country no one should allow himself to pronounce "constitution" as constitootion or employ the unpleasant American "r" or permit his speech to become completely nasalized. It is to be hoped that all Canadians who speak in public will keep in mind their obligations to the language of their country. They are potential agents for much good or much evil. — Chatham News.

Britain used to be one of the world's greatest makers of clocks and watches, but the United States and Switzerland surpassed her. The Government has taken steps to regain that prestige says The St. Thomas Times-Journal. Under the aegis of the Ministry of Education, a National College of Horology had been opened in London, where designers and executives for the clock and watch-making business will be given three to five-year courses. Many factories are now making time-pieces, the present rate of output being 3,000,000 clocks a year compared with 800,000 before the war. Britain now imports only 1,000,000 as against 4,000,000 in 1938. Soon she will not only supply her own demands, but become an exporter again.

In that big 308-page 40th. Anniversary Number published by Senator W. A. Buchanan and The Lethbridge Herald there are many stories of the old west. One of these concerns the rattlesnakes of the early days in the Lethbridge district. Rattlers were bad round Lethbridge when the pioneers roamed the prairies. One Joshua Davies hit on the idea of importing some hogs. These soon rooted around and finished the rattlers. The snakes cannot live where the hogs have free passage. The only trouble was that any bacon made from a hog that had been bitten by a rattler had a snake taste. People got to recognize the rattler flavor and turned up their noses at the meat. — Windsor Star.

A closer checkup than was possible last week reveals that the mines which currently produce eighty-five per cent of the gold mined in the two major gold provinces, Ontario and Quebec, will not be helped by the Cost-Aid Plan as it presently stands. These producers of eighty-five per cent of Ontario and Quebec's gold —and we should think eighty per cent would be overall Dominion percentage—would have to increase their wages and other costs very substantially in order to increase their gold output. With them, the effect of the bonus would be dissipated. Thus the incentive plan contains no incentive. It is not reasonable to expect that the gold mines will waste their ore substance, their only asset, for no profit. Nobody else in the country is being asked to work profitlessly, at least not yet. — Northern Miner.

Flin Flon persists in getting into the limelight with news of the man-bites-dog variety. The latest choice item concerns a problem aired at a recent meeting of the town council. It seems that the police force cannot get merchants to lock their stores at night. Crimes of robbery, burglary and petty theft are practically unknown and if there are any crooks in the mining town they refuse the invitation provided by the open door. The problem is, how to enforce a locked-door policy. This is one Flin Flon problem Winnipeg will glady help to solve. This city has a surplus of petty thieves, robbers and burglars who plague local merchants. A few of these could be spared to demonstrate to the northerners the wisdom of locking doors at night. They would also provide the police there with a little work and experience. If Flin Flon is interested, paying of the fares north for a few selected crooks might be considered. — From Winnipeg Tribune.

A lightweight rubber lung that can be carried like a stretcher is the latest device for rendering artificial respiration to victims of infantile paralysis, drowning, electric shock and poisoning, according to an announcement by the United States Rubber Company, which developed the device along with the Iron Lung Company of America. The new lung is built around a large rubber bellows which replaces a heavy steel tank used to enclose patients in iron lungs, says The New York Times. An electric pump forces air in and out simulating breathing. The bellows is made by a new process used during the war to produce flexible non-metallic tubing for airplanes. An important advantage of the new respirator is that it can be transported easily to the scene of an accident by truck, ambulance or airplane. When not in use it can be folded up for storage in a small space.

Where But In England?

(New York Times)

A New Yorker, long a resident of London, remarked that the news of the death in England of Anthony William Hall who, calling himself "King Anthony I" demanded years ago of the late King George V and later of his successor, King Edward VIII, that they quit the throne of England in his favor — had reminded him that Hall's career afforded an excellent illustration of one of the most salient, durable and puzzling traits in the complex English character: the unquestionable, ineradicable English craving that everybody, at all times, must be dealt with invariably in full accord with the English conception of fair play.

"Hall," he pointed out, "struck at something which every Englishman holds to be inviolable. But though he had wounded them in their innermost sensibilities, the English, nevertheless, grimly granted him the fair play which they deemed his right. As a result, he was only not harmed; he was actually employed — as a police inspector! — by the government of the very monarchy whose subjects he had outraged.

* * *

"Just consider what he did: He devoted a considerable part of his life (he was 53 years old when he died) to furthering, by letters to the press, public speeches and 'royal proclamations,' his claim that he was a direct descendant of King Henry VIII of England and Anne Boleyn —which, he kept repeating, gave to him, and not to 'usurping' sovereigns of the House of Windsor, the right to rule over the British realm.

"It was in 1932 that he called upon King George V to abdicate. Not long afterward he demanded the same thing of King Edward VIII (now Duke of Windsor.) He charged that both of them were not of direct royal English descent; that James I, their ancestor, was a changeling substituted by scheming nobles, and that, consequently, he himself, 'King Anthony I', was in reality King of England.

"He dubbed Edward VIII an 'outsider' — and he called upon him to relinquish forthwith 'the Imperial crown and all dignities, honors, pre-eminences, prerogatives, authorities, jurisdictions, lands and possessions.' The extraordinary missive containing these demands ended with an imperious summons to Edward to 'leave the country.'

"'King Anthony I' remained in England, in full enjoyment of his freedom and his life. What would have befallen him in any other land ruled over by a king and peopled by that king's loyal subjects."

* * *

In pursuance of his claims, said that New Yorker, who had lived in London, "King Anthony" actually issued a one-pound note 'in my own currency', to be redeemed at its face value 'when I reach my objective'". He continued:

"That did put him behind the bars. But not for long. Soon he was free again writing for the papers again, speechifying as hard as ever—for the British ideal of fair play had come into operation gain. Also, he was soon back on his job of police inspector at Little Dewchurch, Shropshire, untouched unscathed and unmuzzled.

"Can you beat it? That's England for you! The English are in a class by themselves! Just think! For years they knew what iconoclastic thoughts were coursing through this chap's nonconforming brain— and they kept reading the upshot of those thoughts in the public prints of their country, where reverence toward monarchy is basic, beyond discussion or cavil. And yet they let him get away with it!"

For a moment he was tongue-tied by the paradoxial picture conjured up by his words. Then, pulling himself together, he quoted from Voltaire:

"'I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it' —and he added:

"In dealing with 'King Anthony I' the English proved themselves a nation of Voltaires."

British Tolerance

Wall Street Journal

Visitors to London are familiar with the soap-box orators who congregate in Hyde Park to harangue the public upon the vital, and not so vital, questions of the day. An amusing story illustrates the good-natured tolerance of the authorities towards these voluble gentlemen.

One morning a crowd was gathered around a speaker who was loudly proclaiming the guilt of the ruling classes for the lamentable state of the nation.

"They're to blame for all our troubles," he shouted. "What we should do is ter burn down the 'ouse of Commons . . . burn down Bucking'am Palace."

A bystander button-holed a policeman standing nearby, and pleaded: "Listen to that man. He should be stopped."

"Ah, let him pop off his steam," the Bobby retorted tolerantly, "he's doing no harm."

"But" protested the incensed citizen, "he's blocking traffic, I can't get by."

"Well, now, that's a different matter," the officer exclaimed. "We'll have to do something about that."

Stepping up to the crowd, the officer ordered firmly but politely: "Here, you people, move on, and make way for traffic to pass. Them in favor of burnin' the House of Commons step to the right, them in favor of burnin' Buckingham Palace go to the left. Make way, now; make way."

The crowd burst into good-natured laughter and quickly dispersed.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

SUBJECT: BOYS AND BOTTLES

Sir,—This afternoon I watched two small boys walking down an alley near my home. In the alley was a garbage can filled with bottles. There was nothing unusual about the boys, the garbage can, or the bottles. One boy on seeing these objects remarked, "Oh boy, lookut all them bottles." whereupon he proceeded to pick one up and smash it against several at the top of the container, breaking possibly half a dozen others. The other lad, apparently more intent upon the commercial potentialities of the bottles thrust his companion aside, and began picking out a number of salable ones. "Gosh," he exclaimed, "we can get enough money out of these to go to the show."

At this, both lads began to dig together for sufficient bottles to net their combined admission to the show. It was easy. I overheard one of them say, "We got all we need now, come on, we'll take them over to Joe's." Away they went, and I hope that the show was a good one.

These boys will be back to the same old garbage can, looking for more bottles, and I'll see that they get them, even if it is using unfair bait. Then I'll make it a point to talk to the lads, and I'll tell them how to get more bottles without the necessity of garbage can "prospecting." I'll find out who "Joe" is; he may be a wrong guy for these kids to do business with. I may have to find them a more desirable "Joe."

I hope to win the confidence of these little chaps sufficiently to encourage them to save a little money at the Bank or at the Credit Union. I sincerely hope that I can become their friend. Anyway, it is worth a try.

I am, Sir, etc.,

"PLUMBLINE"

The Poet's Corner

UNSTOOPING

Low on his fours the Lion
Treads with the surly Bear
But Men straight upward from the dust
Walk with their heads in air;
The free sweet winds of heaven,
The sunlight from on high
Beat on their clear bright cheeks and brows
As they go striding by;
The doors of all their houses
They arch so they may go,
Uplifted o'er the four-foot beasts,
Unstooping, to and fro.

—Walter de la Mare.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

LUTTERLOT'S PROPOSALS

Immigration was a vital question in early times, and various means were devised to answer it. Settlers were from time to time brought out by the proprietors, but others found their own way to the Island. Proposals from one Emanuel Lutterlot, a German agent, to Lieutenant Governor DesBrisay and the other proprietors, to furnish four thousand families as tenants and settlers on their respective estates, were enclosed to Lord Dartmouth by Mr. DesBrisay in May, 1773.

The proposals, which came to nothing, are interesting, as illustrating the means taken to settle these new possessions, and also the manner in which the German princes looked upon their subjects as a species of negotiable commodity. Lutterlot's proposals were:

1. To procure four thousand families, in three years from 20th. March, 1773, or sooner, as can be ready to be shipped in any ship or vessel from abroad, proper for that purpose, under inspection of agents of the proprietors and Mr. Lutterlot, said families to be delivered to the proprietor's agent at Port Joy, Richmond Bay, or Cardigan Bay (death, etc., excepted.)

2. Mr. Lutterlot to bear all expenses of the families, from the time of perfecting their lease (which is to be done before they embarked) until landed in the Island of St. John . . .

3. Mr. Lutterlot agreed to provide six months' provisions for each family, consisting, at least, of four persons, three of whom to be capable to labor, the voyage to be included in the six months' provisions.

4. Each proprietor to contract for not less than fifty families, and not to lease to each family less than one hundred acres.

5. The proprietor to give security at the rate of five pounds for each family.

Rents were to be one penny an acre for the first four years, one shilling for the fifth year, and sixpence thereafter. On third best lands, one penny an acre for the first four years one shilling for the fifth and forever thereafter.

Mr. DesBrisay, in a postscript, wrote: "Mr. Lutterlot is a gentleman of the strictest probity and honour. He is a Major in the German service and resident agent at London to Prince Ferdinand and other German princes, and is empowered by them to make the above proposals."

—Warburton's History.

WORRIED ABOUT THE FUTURE?

Life assurance will guarantee you a retirement income which you cannot outlive, and also provide for your dependents if you die at an early age.

Don't just *worry* about your family's future or your own. See me about it today.

District Supervisor
H. C. BOHAKER
148 Richmond Street
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

We take this opportunity to Thank our many friends for their patronage in 1947.

Wishing you a
HAPPY
NEW YEAR
J. P. MacPHERSON and SON

NEW YEAR TERM

OPENS JANUARY 5

The business school student stands out from the crowd. The training he receives puts him in the front rank of business office workers.

In business you have successful associates and the opportunity of rapid advancement.

The schools that are known for the success of their graduates.

Call, write, or phone for particulars.

MODERN BUSINESS COLLEGE SAINT JOHN N.B. — SUCCESS BUSINESS COLLEGE MONCTON N.B.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. W. R. CARSON
Chiropractor
Palmer Graduate
Charlottetown
201 Prince St. Phone 1072

H. F. McPHEE, B.A., K.C.
NOTARY, Etc.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
Riley Building Charlottetown

M. ALBAN FARMER
B.A., LL.B.
MONEY TO LOAN
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc.

BELL & MATHIESON
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.
R. R. BELL, M.L.A.,
D. L. MATHIESON, LL.B., K.C
Attorneys at Law
LOANS ON CITY AND FARM PROPERTIES
150 Richmond St.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

PALMER & HASLAM
A. J. HASLAM, B.A., LL.B.
BARRISTER, Etc.
Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
MONEY TO LOAN

A. Walthen Gaudet, LL.B.
Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.
Phillips Building
111 Grafton St.
Money to Loan Collections

JOSEPH R. MacMILLAN, LL.B
Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.
75 Queen Street
PHONE 776
Money to Loan - Collections

GAUDET & HASZARD
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc
Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg
MONEY TO LOAN
GILBERT A. GAUDET, B.A., LL.B
Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

CHARLES R. McQUAID
B.A.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc.
Eastern Trust Building,
Charlottetown
Phone 1711

H. R. DOANE & CO.
Chartered Accountants
53 Grafton Street
Charlottetown
Phone 2080 Box 347
Randolph W. Manning, C.A.

NEIL W. HIGGINS
Chartered Accountant
Currie Building
Charlottetown
Tel. 1636 P.O. Box 452

J. E. BURNETT, LL. B.
Barrister, Solicitor, &c.
ODDFELLOWS BUILDING
134 Richmond Street
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Telephone 2380

MORRELL and CO.
Chartered Accountants
Eastern Trust Building
Phone 1447 — Box 344
Charlottetown
B. M. SEARS, C.A.
Resident Partner

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
Mimeographing cards and circulars concert programs, correspondence, tying and bookkeeping.
HELEN GIDDEN
Telephone 1896-J
Apt. No. 4 Connaught Apts.
Pownal Street

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE

W. K. Rogers Agencies
LIMITED
Queen Street Charlottetown