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

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1947

Mr. Ilsley's Visit

Regardless of politics, our citizens will extend a cordial welcome today to a distinguished senior member of the Dominion Cabinet, the Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Justice.

Mr. Ilsley is the gentleman who, during the war, piled on the taxes in such staggering proportions. As Minister responsible for the Prices Board and the Government's general anti-inflation policy, he was the man behind many other measures which aroused complaint even from his own party supporters.

Mr. Ilsley is a native of Somerset, N. S., where his father's farm overlooked the great apple orchards of the Annapolis Valley.

A strong party man, Mr. Ilsley is conceded to be conscientious in his convictions. Conservatives have not forgotten that in 1932, he alone of all the Liberal Opposition voted with the Bennett Government for approval of the Empire trade agreement negotiated at the Ottawa Imperial Conference.

Politics may have brought Mr. Ilsley here on this occasion, but Islanders generally will welcome him for his own sake, and will hope that his visit, though brief, will prove a pleasant one.

A Conservative?

Speaking amid the scenes of his boyhood at Waterloo, Ont., the other day, Prime Minister King gave his audience his mellowest reflections gleaned from a long public career.

"Not there the Mr. King we all remember; the action-happy radical who, in the days of his first rapture, used to thunder for reform. Only now the elder statesman taught by the years that change is not necessarily progress, and that there are things in life which wisdom tells us to conserve."

Huge Expenditure

According to a Wellington despatch to the Adelaide (Australia) Advertiser, social security measures are now costing New Zealanders nearly \$100 a head.

This, for a country of 1,750,000 population, is equivalent of a social security expenditure by Canada of \$1,200,000,000. What it means is that in order to maintain such an elaborate and costly social services organization the New Zealand Government needs to maintain production and employment at a peak.

Whether the New Zealand Government (a frankly Socialist Government that has held office for 12 years) can contrive to do this remains to be seen. Its efforts, and what comes of them, will certainly be watched with interest.

From The First

The Eighth International Exhibition of Film Art, which opens at Venice this month, will present an unusual "pre-history" of motion pictures, going back as far as the sixteenth century.

The exhibit will start with displays of sixteenth century optical apparatus and the earliest experiments in dark rooms and the theory of light. The eighteenth century is represented by optical plates, "metaphysical" games, and the Magic Lantern of the King of Rome.

Among the forgotten picture entertainment devices of the early nineteenth century are types of "magic lanterns" known as traumas, stroboscopes, zootropes, kinetoscopes, kiroscopes, tachyscopes and phonoscopes. The

nineteenth century also specialized in "optical jests," puppets, shadow theatres, rouscopes and "musical shadowes."

Through magic lanterns, shadow theatres, animated puppets, Punch and Judy shows, the exhibit will lead down through the centuries to the latest animated cartoons of the Americans, French and Russians. A special hall will be set aside for lectures, with practical illustrations, of the techniques of animated drawing for films.

EDITORIAL NOTES

According to an announcement in this issue an important forestry meeting is to be held in the agricultural hall at the Experimental Farm this evening.

Justice Minister Ilsley is going to have a busy week-end—addressing two meetings here today, and then flying to Moncton en route for the nominations at York-Sunbury tomorrow.

No farmer will condone the action of the Packers and their Unions in bringing about the possible endangering of farm livestock, and the deprivation of much needed rations for the brave people of Britain and elsewhere. Selfishness is at the bottom of the trouble.

Eastern Kings excelled itself in its Exhibition on Wednesday for which they are to be congratulated. The County has always been a banner agricultural community and is living up to its reputation.

It is an ill-wind blows nobody good. The hold-up on farm livestock for canners should benefit the trade of chicken raisers and fishermen with retail stores and consumers generally.

Wild ducks, geese and sand cranes are so abundant in certain parts of Saskatchewan, especially in the vicinity of Lost Mountain, that farmers report extensive damage to crops. The game commission has consequently issued permits to farmers wishing to take protective measures against the birds.

Women nurses had better look to their laurels if they want to continue in the forefront of a profession supposed to be almost exclusively theirs. Four men, Army Medical Corps veterans, are enrolled in the Mount Sinai Hospital Nursing School class, Chicago, the first male nursing students ever admitted to a major Chicago hospital.

The Earl of Oxford and Asquith, British Prime Minister, born this date 1852. Was a brilliant lawyer, coming into special prominence during the Parnell Commission; entered House of Commons as a Liberal in 1886, and six years later moved the resolution which brought about the fall of the Salisbury Government; became Prime Minister in 1908, remaining in power until 1916, when a cabinet conspiracy led by Lloyd George resulted in his resignation and substitution by Lloyd George.

Here is something which Prohibition asthmatics and high blood pressures should appreciate: Successful treatment of some cases of high blood pressure and chronic asthma by injecting alcohol into nerve cells alongside the spine is reported by Dr. Lawrence V. Lindroth of Christ Hospital, Jersey City, N.J., in the American Journal of Surgery. The alcohol blocks, or interrupts the nerve impulses of some of the sympathetic nerves. The blood pressure dropped and bad effects from high blood pressure such as dizziness, headaches and nausea disappeared, Dr. Lindroth said.

Socialization is beginning to show its effects in increasing cost of living. Family Allowances, which were originally intended to provide extra benefits for the children receiving them, are in actual fact eaten up by the rising cost of living, according to Miss Nan Garvock, dietitian in charge of the Montreal Diet Dispensary, a Red Feather service of Welfare Federation. Instead of paying for "extras" in food, clothing, and education, the additional income does not cover the same basic necessities which were provided by parents before the allowances were instituted, says Miss Garvock.

Notes By The Way

We've often wondered why a holiday extending from Saturday afternoon to Tuesday morning is called a week-end, and now we think we have it. It's the week's front end. —Windsor Star.

The crux of the German problem appears to be that if the Germans aren't strong they can't work and when they're strong enough to work they always start a fight. —Edmonton Journal.

A columnist says that toothache can be cured by cheerful thoughts. We have successfully risen above the toothaches of many of our friends by this method. —Peterborough Examiner.

Well, it was about time. Down at Chatham, Magistrate I. B. Craig slapped fines of \$5 each on two wedding guests charged with unnecessary noise by loud and continuous blowing of horns. "Horn blowing in the streets is getting to be a nuisance," declared Crown Attorney Bell. "It must be stopped," asserted Magistrate Craig. "I'll bring in the grain and you grind it," was the comment of Chief Magistrate. They are a courageous trio. Let us hope they get results from their campaign and that their example is copied elsewhere. —Owen Sound Sun-Times.

In Washington The Associated Press has figured out it will take 343 years for the present surplus to pay off the national debt. That the United States will be at that distant future, we do not predict, after reflecting on what it was 343 years ago, or in 1604. On that date it consisted of 500,000 Indians, a Spanish hamlet at St. Augustine (sub-division lines were being laid out at Santa Fe), the London Company for South Virginia, and five-year-old John Alden who was just learning to speak. Also a young spruce which was the great, great, great-grandfather of the spruce which is now the national tree. The Associated Press figured it will take another 343 years to pay the debt. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The name "Pakistan," an artificial name for a country, said to have been invented by a Moslem Indian student in Cambridge, is unknown to Indian history and was not current in Indian politics until a few years ago. It is not a name which in itself carries emotional overtones or evokes mental images of past glory and greatness. But what it really embodies for the zealots of the Moslem League is nothing else than the old Mogul empire, the great monarchy which in India and elsewhere ruled over a vast area of the world. The Moslem League is nothing else than the old Mogul empire, the great monarchy which in India and elsewhere ruled over a vast area of the world. The Moslem League is nothing else than the old Mogul empire, the great monarchy which in India and elsewhere ruled over a vast area of the world.

For several years housewives have been protesting against the sale of packaged bread. The British House of Commons has now passed a bill to regulate the trade as "lens." This year we see that a great many growers are covering their fruit with white cellophane, which protects the peaches but does not alter their color. This is a modest victory for the housewife. Peaches are sometimes put on the market so green that they rot before they ripen, and are a total loss to the purchaser. In these days of high living costs a woman whose job it is to feed her family as well as possible on a limited sum cannot afford to buy any fruit which is unfit for use. She wants to be able to see exactly what she is buying, and to her a deceptive veil of "lens" is like a red rag to a bull. —Peterborough Examiner.

About a year ago, when he was still chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Donald Gordon assured a delegation of Canadian consumers that the removal of the ban on ready-sliced bread had been "seriously considered" by the Board. Apparently the consideration given was not so serious enough. At any rate, the convenient ready-sliced "Six of Life" is still not permitted, although they say this is a free country. Are the housewives of bread-knives have conducted a quiet but entirely successful lobby in Ottawa? Or are some other "interests" being served? Is the idea in conservation of labor? (In that case, doesn't the housewife's bread-carrying chore count for anything?) Or is it simply another case in which the Red Tape Boys are so intent on their own meshes, or so reluctant to surrender a bit of authority, that they have deferred the action Mr. Gordon contemplated? —Brantford Expositor.

Our English Inns have not, I am glad to say, attained that level of mechanized proficiency which the hotel industry in the United States has standardized and spread. Every American is trained from childhood to become a health-tuss; no nation in the world is so microbe-conscious; with the result that their hotels suggest, not cleanliness merely, but actual sterilization. The waiters in their white coats convey the impression of being hospital attendants; the waitresses suggest that they are put away for the night in envelopes of cellophane; the clinical atmosphere is so pervasive that a major surgical operation appears imminent. Despite all do they seek to counteract this institutional effect by the deliberate exploitation of the personal and the intimate. The officer on duty at the reception desk has his name and initials displayed in front of him on a neat little board; one's own name is repeated with wearisome iteration; and the telephone operator will soothe one with the brisk friendliness of a trained nurse. —Harold Moonson in London Spectator.

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.

LIQUOR CONDITIONS

Sir,—Like many other mothers in this Province, I view with ever mounting dismay, the terrible increase in drinking, especially among our young people, the increase in accidents, admittedly caused by drunken driving, and the many other ills directly traceable to this terrible curse of drink.

As mothers we feel so helpless, so little we can do to save our children when by outside newspaper, magazine and radio advertising, drink is made to seem so attractive and harmless. However, perhaps there is something we can do after all. I, for one, am going to the big Federation Rally at Charlottetown on Tuesday, Sept. 16th, to show by my presence that I am ready and willing to help. Hope many others will be there too. I am, Sir, etc.

JUST A MOTHER. Bedeque, P. E. I.

British Had Many Schemes For Palestine

In connection with the report of the United Nations' special committee on Palestine, with its majority recommendation of partition and minority advocacy of federalism, it may be recalled as a matter of purely historical interest that the three alternative types of independence for Palestine, partition, federalism, a unified Palestine state, have each been put forward in one form or another (federalism in the form of provincial autonomy) by successive United Kingdom Governments, only to be laid aside in the face of intense opposition from the Arabs or Jews or both.

The Peel Commission proposed roughly that North West Palestine should form an independent Jewish state and that South and East Palestine should be united to Transjordan, Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Nazareth, as holy places, should remain under British Mandate. The United Kingdom Government, in a statement issued simultaneously with the Peel report, announced its view that a scheme of partition on the general lines recommended by the Peel commission represented the best and most hopeful solution of the deadlock.

The United Kingdom Government accordingly, in February 1938, sent a technical commission to Palestine under the chairmanship of Sir John Woodhead. The committee recommended that the report of the United Kingdom Government decided that partition was impracticable. It should be added that the partition plan had met with uncompromising hostility on the part of the Arabs. In the White Paper of 1939 the United Kingdom Government turned to the solution of a unified independent Palestine State, to be established within ten years. It was the Government's intention to seek the approval of the League Council for this policy, when the war intervened. Meanwhile this policy had been condemned by all Zionist opinion.

Since the end of the war the United Kingdom Government has made three more attempts to find a solution. The first was by obtaining the agreement of the U.S.A. to the appointment of the Anglo-American committee of enquiry which reported in April 1946. The committee rejected partition and recommended a continuation of the mandate pending the execution of a trusteeship but was able to go no further towards defining what might be the ultimate form of independence for Palestine than the enunciation of two negative axioms. "The Jew shall not dominate the Arab and the Arab shall not dominate the Jew" and "Palestine shall be neither a Jewish state nor an Arab state". Next, the United Kingdom Government put forward at the end of July, 1946, the so-called "McGarrison plan" for provincial autonomy, with a central government, administered by the British High Commissioner, exercising exclusive authority in defence, foreign relations and customs. This sub-federal solution was rejected by the Arabs and the Jews. Thirdly and lastly, the United Kingdom Government submitted to the Anglo-Arab Conference of February 1947 a variant of the



OLD SAILOR

No port is stranger to his weathered face Who even now remembers days of sail; The wars and yeags gone down, the time and place Are blurred and softened with remembrance. But now he seldom speaks, content to dream Above his pipe in blue tobacco haze, To hear again the Roaring Forties And belled canvas spanking in the stays.

He keeps a battered box of curls And trinkets stored only to his neighbors, from the locality in Skye where the family originated. Peter leased the mill to various tenants until it was finally abandoned. William Gillis, aged 83, now living at Orwell bridge, worked in the mill as a young man with Mr. Maclean, a tenant. He recalls that large quantities of oatmeal were ground there at that time. The flume was wide enough to permit vehicles to cross, and for some years it was used as the first public highway across Orwell river. Later a new bridge was built a few hundred yards farther down stream at the site of the present Orwell bridge.

Old Charlottetown (And P.E.I.) MILLS AND MILLERS

About 1830 Donald Nicholson erected the first grist mill on the Orwell river, near his dwelling house, about three or four hundred yards above the present bridge. It was built by William Harris, a skilled millwright from Devon, England, who later married the miller's daughter. A dwelling for the assistant miller was also built nearby. Today there is nothing to mark this scene of early activity, but the scarred hillside and the remains of the dam built to impound the waters. This grist mill was operated by Mr. Nicholson, for many years, and for a few years by his son Peter, commonly called "Patrick Stenoholl" by his Highland neighbors. He recalls that where the family originated. Peter leased the mill to various tenants until it was finally abandoned.

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A present mill above this mill was a saw-mill built and operated by George Gray from Lot 49, called by the Highland people "Gleach Cam" who had taken up the adjoining farm before 1829. His son, John Gray, afterwards occupied the farm and sold it to John Fletcher, who married Caroline, sister of James "Yankee" Hayden of Vernon River. He, about 1840 or 1845, built a grist mill a few hundred yards farther up stream. This mill subsequently passed into the possession of John F. MacLeod of Stathalbyn, brother of D. J. MacLeod, Superintendent of Education, who added a saw mill and operated it until a few years before his death in 1915, at seventy years of age.

A son of John Fletcher, named James H. Fletcher, whose wife was Miss Moar from New Perth, after leaving Ulg school attended the Central Academy in Charlottetown about 1868. In 1869 he was editor of the "Island Argus". From Charlottetown he moved to Pierre, South Dakota, of which state he was Lieutenant Governor from 1889 to 1891. Owing to economic changes, and the deaths of the various owners, the lower mills had been abandoned and the dams swept away, leaving in operation only the mill highest up the stream. This continued until about 1910, when it, too, was abandoned and finally swept away by spring floods.

Some of the stories of the Nicholson mill were donated by the owner, Peter Nicholson, for use in the imposing Roman Catholic church then being built in Vernon River. This exhibition of Christian brotherhood has been a neighborly outside the pale of his church was a source of great satisfaction to the worthy parish priest, Father James Phalen. —From MacQueen's "Skye Plotters and The Island" (1929).

foregoing plan, providing for a five-year British trusteeship over Palestine, at the end of which Palestine would become a unified, independent state. The rejection of this by the Arabs and Jews decided the United Kingdom Government to refer the problem to the United Nations. This summary of the record of the United Kingdom Government's efforts to solve the Palestine problem shows that every likely combination has been given its chance. There would appear to be no panacea discoverable. Certainly the majority and minority proposals of the UN Committee are both variations on well-worn themes. The United Nations, in approaching the problem, enjoy advantages, however, that were denied the United Kingdom Government. The United Kingdom Government strove alone for 26 years, with their hands tied by the irreconcilable conditions prescribed in the Mandate, but the United Nations have at their disposal the resources of over 50 countries, and they are only bound by the terms of the United Nations Charter.



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Pouliot Blasts Bureaucrats (Montreal Gazette)

Quebec's inimitable Jean Francois Pouliot, who has never been known to speak a kind word for bureaucrats or social planners, returned yesterday from the national conference of the Young Liberal Federation at Hamilton well pleased with the result of his unrehearsed and unexpected crusade against the "socialist" instructors whom he claimed to have found at the convention.

From his own account of the event, Mr. Pouliot would seem to have been something of an unexpected visitor at the meetings designed to educate future Lauriers in the Liberal doctrine. He decided to go on the spur of the moment, from the moment of his arrival, he plunged into the series of lectures with all of the enthusiasm of a delegate.

The thing that troubled him, Mr. Pouliot recalled, was that most of the instructors at the conference talked an incomprehensible jargon which he had previously associated only with confirmed socialists. Most of these instructors, he said, were "college professors and bureaucrats." The latter is Pouliote's term for civil servants.

Another feature of the arrangements for which he didn't care particularly had been that whereby "these socialists" orated copiously on national and international affairs, while responsible cabinet ministers stood silently by. "What do you think of that?" Parliament's stormy petrel demanded. We didn't know what to think of it and said so. Just what Mr. Pouliot thought of it was made plain to the conference, party and Government, when he spoke his mind bluntly at a meeting of Hamilton's 20th Century Liberal Club. The political views of young Liberals were being subverted before their very eyes, he declared.

What happened from that point on, is a matter of speculation. But it is a matter of record that top Liberal officials hastened to Ottawa and returned with Reconstruction Minister C. D. Howe. The latter set many minds at rest—including that of Mr. Pouliot—by denouncing socialism in every way, shape and form and re-raising the standard of free enterprise. "It was a fine conference," Mr. Pouliot beamed. "Mr. Howe made a splendid speech. And the young people were very nice and very promising." He didn't mention the instructors.



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