

THE GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1861)
Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office
Department, Ottawa.
The Island Guardian Publishing Co.
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Associate Editor, Frank Walker

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1948

Seven Premiers Talk Turkey

From the tone of press reports all across
Canada it is evident that the Premiers of the
seven Provinces protesting the freight rates in-
crease made a big impression at Ottawa last
week. In the words of the Ottawa correspond-
ent of the Financial Post, they put the Federal
Government "on a hot and embarrassing spot."

As a result, says the Post correspondent,
present indications are that the King Govern-
ment will reverse its earlier stand and will soon
announce a Royal Commission to undertake a
complete revision of the Canadian rate struc-
ture. This would remove the necessity of a
Cabinet hearing and would also be somewhat
of a slap to the new chairman of the Transport
Board who was ostensibly appointed to this
very job.

The Provincial Premiers were given no ink-
ing of what the Cabinet would do, "but the
case they put up was considered almost un-
answerable. They produced convincing legal
and other grounds for not having the next in-
vestigation carried on by the present Board;
and they put the Cabinet firmly on the spot
that if it did not accept the Royal Commission
alternative, it would be personally saddled
with making a politically difficult and danger-
ous decision."

And so, "since the Government defended
the decision of the Board in Parliament earlier
in the year, it is reported as having had a num-
ber of second thoughts as to its soundness.
Hence, in part, came its recent decision to re-
tire Commissioner Cross and replace him with
Mr. Justice Archibald. In short, there is evi-
dence that the Government has no present de-
sire to defend the 21 per cent decision on some
of the points of principle set down in the
Transport Board judgment."

These statements appearing in a Toronto
financial paper from its Ottawa correspondent
are significant, and will be welcomed in the
Maritimes where this issue is one of vital im-
portance. As we suggested a few days ago in
these columns, it is of greater immediate im-
portance to this Province than any political is-
sue and Premier Jones, who represented us at
last week's Ottawa conference, is to be com-
mended for seeing it in this light and for put-
ting his full weight behind the demand for a
showdown.

Cattle Exports

Although beef cattle and calf exports to
the United States were restricted throughout
the year, cattle for dairy purposes continued to
cross the border to the number of 45,800 head.
Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes provided
the majority of dairy cattle for export.

Exports of live cattle from Canada to all
destinations in 1947 totalled 83,233 head, ac-
cording to the annual review of the live stock
market and meat trade, issued by the Market-
ing Service of the Dominion Department of
Agriculture, Ottawa.

Of the total, 29,897 were purebred. Of
these 28,848 went to the United States, 310 to
the United Kingdom, 797 to China and the re-
mainder were shared by about 20 other coun-
tries, mostly in South America and the Carib-
bean area.

Exports of cattle for slaughter to other
countries include some 5,300 to Newfoundland
and about 860 to St. Pierre, out of a total of
some 6,250 head exported. The value of all cat-
tle exported reached close to \$15 million com-
pared with about \$18 million in 1946.

Too Many Machine Types

The Netherlands has 1,200 types of ploughs
but 200 could deal efficiently with all differences
of soil and plowing. Dutch and other farmers
would be helped by world-wide standardization
of agriculture machinery. This argument was set
forth at the International Federation of Agricul-
tural Producers conference by the Dutch Farmers'
Union.

The statement said that farmers observe
"not only an increasingly greater variety of im-
plements for various types but also a more and
more confusing number of different implements
for the same work."

All (Netherlands) factories make their
own type of implements, not only on account of
patents, but also to outlive each other and to
commit their customers with regard to purchase
of spare parts and in this respect the trade is
only too willing to lend its co-operation. Custo-
mers themselves have their own special requi-
sitions and wish to have their own 'improvements'
applied.

The consumers who have to provide technical

knowledge in learning the mannerism of each
machine waste time in obtaining spare parts be-
cause machines were not standardized and pay
higher prices for the machine and spares than if
production was concentrated on a few styles.

Standardization would reduce the number of
implements to a few similar forms which would be
used for indifferent purposes by the addition or
changing of certain parts.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Feast of St. Anne.

The Governor-General in residence.

Our export of live-stock is steadily on the
increase, and prices are good.

Haymaking time always seems to come as
a surprise. Summer is hardly well begun before
we are in the middle of haymaking and when
it is all in the end of summer looks all too near.

The fates have decided the success or
otherwise of the P. W. C. entrance examination
competitions for another year. Now what re-
mains of the holidays may be made really
worthwhile.

Agricultural Minister Gardiner will be re-
ceived with open arms when he brings good
news of Government support to the Province.
For the Liberal leadership he can count on
more than one—if not all—of the votes of the
P. E. I. delegation.

News has been received with regret of the
death in Saint John of Past President Dearborn
of the Kiwanis Club there. It will be recalled
he was instrumental in establishing the Kiwanis
Club here. He was also a director of the
Maritime Commercial Travellers Association.

Apart from the adequacy or otherwise of
Dominion plans for the trans-Canada highway in
this Province, it is something that definite de-
cisions have been reached so that the Provin-
ce can go ahead with its own road building
program.

The typographical error is usually only an-
noying but occasionally it is an improvement on
the original text. Such a one was where a
Schenectady, N.Y., printer setting type for a
handbook on nuclear physics headed a page
"Unclear Physics."

British Columbia is unhappy about the
number of old people who leave other provin-
ces and have to be supported out of social
security funds of the West Coast province. They
have a grievance there all right but against it
they can balance the other group who, having
made their money elsewhere, retire to B. C. to
spend it.

Potatoes seem to be in very good supply in
the United States this year. So much so that
the American government has bought about
9,300,000 bushels of early potatoes in order to
support the market. The average price paid
to producers was \$1.55 per bushel, the govern-
ment taking the loss involved in reselling for
processing as alcohol, etc.

Butter is sold at 35c per lb. in Australia,
but is rationed to six ounces per week. A sub-
sidy of \$19,200,000 is paid to the farmers, but
according to the Canadian Press correspondent
at Sydney while farmers agree the prices
with subsidy are good yet many say they are
looking for a chance to get out of the industry.
One farmer told The Canadian Press he and
many others would quit tomorrow if they had
the opportunity. They complain they could get
the same money in other industries for less
work.

Canada's output of newsprint will be aug-
mented to the extent of 350,000 tons (includ-
ing kraft paper) when a mill now building in
New Brunswick is completed. Incorporated as
the Maritime Pulp & Paper Mills Corp., Ltd.,
the project will be operated on a non-profit,
co-operative basis. American and Canadian
publishers will put up \$65 millions for the
plant and will be permitted to buy, at cost, one
ton of newsprint a year for each share of stock
they hold.

George Bernard Shaw, British critic and
dramatist, born this date 1856. His works con-
sist of novels, tracts on Socialism and "prob-
lem" plays, include The Irrational Knot, An
Unsocial Socialist, Plays, Pleasant and Un-
pleasant, Man and Superman, Getting Mar-
ried, Fanny's First Play, The Music Cure,
Augustus Does His Bit, Heartbreak: House,
Fabian Essays, The Quintessences of Ibsenism,
Socialism and Superior Brains: "My way of jok-
ing is to tell the truth. It's the funniest joke
in the world. . . . A man who has no office
to go to—I don't care who he is—is a trial of
which you can have no conception."

Land devoted to food production in Britain
has increased by nearly 500,000 acres since last
year. This was revealed by the Minister of Agricul-
ture, Mr. Williams, in the House of Commons
in reply to a question about this year's harvest.
He said that next year's objective is to have just
over 10,250,000 acres under tillage. 2,340,000
will be cultivated for wheat with just over 1,
000,000 for potatoes. 392,000 acres will be
under sugar beet and 200,000 under linseed. Mr.
Williams also envisaged a big increase in live-
stock production. During the past twelve months
the number of breeding sows has grown by 60%
and the number of poultry under one year old by
95%. Altogether there are at least 10,000,000
more hens in Britain now than there were a year
ago.

Notes By The Way

An Illinois doctor advises fewer
clothes for longer life. The price
of them now should assure wide-
spread longevity. —Hamilton Spec-
tator.

Newspapers aren't like radio. If
they used the same program, with
slight variations, at every appear-
ance, they wouldn't stay popular. —
Calgary Albertan.

"So what?" taunts the impudent
house fly. The answer to that one
is the spray gun that gasses the
winged menace into oblivion. —
Hamilton Spectator.

A Tennessee woman was flogged
for revealing secrets. That sort of
thing should be stopped right now
or none of our women will be
safe. — New Glasgow News.

Scientists at the University of
Wisconsin believe their discovery
can halt stream pollution from pa-
per mills wastes. They have de-
veloped a process for turning sul-
phate waste from paper mills into
lactic acid, used in tanning leath-
er, processing foods and making
lacquer. —Hamilton Spectator.

News from Ottawa says that the
staff of 11,500 now engaged in work
on income tax returns hope to
have caught up with their job in
a year or two. This compares un-
favorably with the sharp letter
sent to any business firm which is
two or three days late in making
a return on the money which it
is compelled to deduct from its
employees' wages — Government
bookkeeping which it does for
nothing.

It is probable that the Kremlin
would never have dared its de-
scent upon Berlin had it not count-
ed on the confusions of an elec-
tional year in the United States.
What Russia needs to understand
is that the noise and fury are only
overtones. It needs to know that
the purposeful foreign policy which
is committed to the support of
freedom in Europe will not be
side-tracked by political parades. —
Christian Science Monitor.

Sir Harry Lauder, the veteran
Scottish comedian, has now consec-
uted to a film being made depicting
his career on the stage. Several
Hollywood film companies have
endeavored for some time to get
his permission. Sir Harry will re-
turn to America next year to su-
pervise the script and the selection
of an actor to portray him in the
film. According to Sir Harry, the
film must be made in Technicolor,
and some of the "shots" will be
made in Scotland. — Edinburgh
 Scotsman.

It is strange that people who like
their homes and properties to be
neat and tidy at all times are
most careless when they go pic-
nicking at parks and beaches. Ev-
ery week end, at most of the re-
sorts, any observant person will
be struck by the remains of meals,
paper and litter which are care-
lessly left on the sands or grass.
Bottles which had contained soft
drinks, and the hard variety too,
not infrequently are to be noticed.
It would be good manners if pic-
nickers, after lunching on the
sands, would burn up wrapping
paper, and carry away bottles and
empty cans and place them in the
rubbish baskets which are provided
at most of the resorts. —Sarnia
Canadian Observer.

That adequate sleeping accom-
modation and good meals are the
two leading attractions for tourists
is acknowledged. Standing high on
the list and often overlooked, how-
ever, is the matter of little cour-
tesies shown to visiting tourists.
In the rush of city life, neither
the time nor the opportunity to
show these little courtesies that the
students of smaller centres such
as Goderich have. This places a
responsibility on the citizens of Can-
ada's smaller centres. On their
falls the duty of being the Canadi-
an ambassadors of good will to
the visiting United States tourists.
Town policemen, sales clerks, re-
staurant waitresses, hotel operators and
others in line of work which bring
them into frequent contact with
these visitors should see to it that
they extend these important little
courtesies. The citizens in general,
when asked directions or other
such questions, should "go the ex-
tra half-mile" in cheerfully being
of help. —Goderich Signal-Star.

Displaced persons who have tak-
en domestic service positions in
the country are raising the com-
plaint that Canadian children are
badly trained, rude, and poorly
disciplined. This won't stand as a
general indictment, of course, be-
cause the D.P.'s range of experi-
ence isn't wide, enough to justify
it. Within its limits, however, their
view helps confirm a prevailing
belief. The child who is a model of
good manners these days is the
exception rather than the rule.
Any number of explanations can
be advanced for this condition —
parental indifference, the widening
interests which draw children from
home, and new standards of tol-
erance which often fail to be stan-
dards at all. Nor is this, state of
affairs restricted to any particu-
lar level of society. The D.P.'s cri-
ticism, in fact, points to children of
the well-to-do, since it is only these
persons can afford to hire domes-
tic help nowadays. There is no
cause to assume, however, that Can-
adian children by and large are
going to the dogs. And there is a
reason, either, to draw invidious
comparisons between them and
European children. Too many Can-
adian generations, on growing up,
have found it necessary to aid
in the pacification of obstreperous
Europeans. — Windsor Star.

From Arizona To The
Maritimes By Motor

(Continued from Saturday)

A large part of southern Flor-
ida is covered with a swampy
jungle called the Everglades. Al-
though formerly considered al-
most inaccessible there are living
among its dismal recesses an un-
certain number of Seminole In-
dians who fled thither when de-
feated in their war against the
Government and who have never
surrendered. A portion of this
region has been taken over by
the Federal Government and here
has been established a tropical
National Park comprising 2500
square miles and extending to the
south shore.

From Miami to the Gulf coast
the highway known as the Pa-
miar Trail crosses this Park in
part of its course. Here you may
drive comfortably over a straight
level paved highway for several
hours seeing nothing but scrubby
forest standing in water all along
the way and solitary gas stations
at great distances apart.

After emerging from the Ever-
glades and travelling due north
the first important point reached
is the city of Fort Meyers, once
Edison's winter home, and with
its "highway street" lined with
stately Royal Palms, and where
citrus orchards are in close prox-
imity. A few hours more and one
arrives at Sarasota, a city in a
rarely beautiful setting, and which
for many years has been the
winter quarters of the Ringling
Circus. Here visitors have been
permitted to see the wild animals
being trained for their public per-
formances. Tourists are now shown
the former palatial residence of
John Ringling, reputed to have
cost \$3,000,000, and also the
splendid art museum bestowed
upon the city by his philanthro-
py.

Farther north and close to the
west shore is St. Petersburg, "the
Sunshine City," with its million
dollar pier, its shady streets,
pleasantly shaded parks and
Municipal Air Port. One more
important town on the west coast
is Tarpon Springs which claims
for itself "The Greatest Sponge
Industry in the World." Its popu-
lation is largely made up of
Greeks from the Mediterranean
whose forefathers were sponge
gatherers around those distant
shores. At present this colony
maintains a fleet of 775 boats,
and equipped with many pro-
fessional divers as they require,
they seem capable of supplying
the American with their product.
As popularizing device visitors
are daily taken out in boats for
the exhibitions of deep water diving.

To gain a comprehensive im-
pression of Florida necessitates
some acquaintance with its inter-
ior. From its network of roads a
choice selection would be "the
Orange Blossom Trail". This
route, entering from the north,
takes the tourist through stretch-
es of the widely distributed for-
ests past few big swamps and
in plain view of several of Flor-
ida's 30,000 lakes. Prominent
among the objects of interest in
the north central portion is the
imposing campus of the State
University at Gainesville. Proceed-
ing southward one finds in dif-
ferent localities resort springs and
a wide variety of gardens. Then
too the abundance of fruit orch-
ards covering many square miles
represents a large scale industry.

Perhaps the most important of
all the scenic attractions in the
interior of Florida is the magnif-
icent Bok "Singing Tower." This
nationally famous tower, a per-
fect jewel in architectural design,
was a gift from the late Edward
Bok, an Americanized Dutch im-
migrant whose chief aim in life
was to make the world a better
place to live in. Standing on
Florida's highest point, this 208
feet tower has installed within it
"the largest and finest Carillon
in the world," consisting of 61
bells ranging in weight from 12
pounds to 11 tons and aggregat-
ing a total of more than 60 tons.
Here during the whole winter
season thousands of tourists love
to listen to the concerts played
by a world famous carillonist,
while they are also fascinated by
the artistic surroundings,—the ad-
jacent valley on the one side be-
ing utilized by the Bird Sanctu-
ary. Greatly sloping in the oppo-
site direction, the blending of the
beautiful landscape gardening with
the natural setting lends a dis-
tinct charm to the whole scene.

Our journey northward gave us
an opportunity of crossing the
Suwannee River near the Florida
boundary. Soon we were rolling
smoothly along over a fair sam-
ple of Georgia's 8,000 miles of
paved highways. Everywhere the
bright red soil is conspicuous, a
characteristic also of several
southern states. After driving a
few hours over a pleasant land-
scape with diversified farming we
passed some large pecan groves
and still larger orchards, for it is
her high quality peaches that
have made Georgia famous.

About two miles outside the
town of Rome in Georgia we vis-
ited the far-famed Berry Schools.
Here we found the most amazing
results in the realm of organized
education. At this place one Sun-
day afternoon on Jan. 13, 1902,
Miss Martha Berry in her own
log cabin began teaching three
young tagged boys who happened
to be passing on their way to
their mountain home. She read
to them Bible stories. The fol-
lowing Sunday they returned with
several other children totally il-
literate like themselves. Thus she
initiated her first Sunday School.
Soon she had a chain of Sunday
Schools organized among the
mountain folk. This simple start
revealed the need of day schools

The Poets Corner

DESERTED FARM

Butterflies are a splash of cream-
and-yellow
in the blue-weed and the clover
that wander willy-nilly across the
lawn
and cover the garden over.

Through the leisurely sunlit day
the bees make hum
in the flowering apple-tree,
and the fragrant lilacs press to the
window-panes
in a purple galaxy.

Only when twilight moves down
the quiet lane,
and the luminous mellow day
melts into dusk, and the birds that
warbled like mad
have folded their songs away—

Only then is the house a heart-
breaking sight.
Its old arms, ample and wide,
are a haven of shelter and com-
fort — and no-one cares
to creep inside.

—Shandee Pownall Garrett in
Toronto Saturday Night.

Old Charlottetown
(And P. E. I.)

A FEARSOME FOREST

Not by the safe and well-trodden
paths of the Old Land did tax set-
tlers traverse this colony in early
days. Walter Johnstone, a Dum-
friesshire shoemaker, in his "Travels in
Prince Edward Island in 1820" de-
scribes how, on his way to Char-
lottetown from Murray Harbour,
he once stopped at Cambridge's
Mills. Here Mr. Cambridge, pro-
prietor of the lot, kept an inn for
the free use of travellers, in which
they usually stayed overnight, be-
cause it was set at the edge of a
dense forest where the road lay for
seventeen miles without a single
house.

"I did not well finish supper,"
writes Johnstone, "till a young man
arrived from town with the alarm-
ing news that he had seen two
wolves on the road that day. He was
on horseback, and I had to travel
on foot and alone with no weap-
on of defence save a walking-
stick. Thus my trust in Providence
and also my natural courage were
put to a severe trial. I slept little,
rose early, and committing my-
self to the care of Him who once
shut the lions' mouths that they
could not hurt His servant for
whom he had more work to do. I
entered the wood at four o'clock
in the morning, and passed all the
solitary way without either mis-
sing it, or seeing anything to harm me."

To solve the problem of litter-
ing in a short time the had
four day schools with women from
nearby Rome to teach school for
the boys and girls too poor to obtain
any education otherwise, a limita-
tion also since passed more units
were added to her institution,—a
high school for boys, another for
girls, still another for both young
children and adults, until her
plans culminated in an accredited
college. Manual Training was
early introduced and coordinated
with all stages, branching out in-
to an exceptionally wide variety
of vocational training with the
necessary equipment. With the
complete system of agriculture de-
veloped on the campus farms the
students have produced all the
most important groceries required
for their food. They constructed
many of the buildings, even mak-
ing the brick used in the walls.

The unavoidable expense of
materials and instruction has been
met by kind friends, among whom
Henry Ford was especially gener-
ous. When the war broke away
many of the young men the girls
took their places, and quickly
learned to operate all the farm-
ing machinery. Thus from a very
humble beginning the Berry
Schools have had such phenom-
enal growth that before the found-
er's death in 1942 there was a
campus of more than 25,000 acres
with over 100 buildings, 150
teachers and 26 different indus-
tries. About 1200 pupils were be-
ing enrolled each year, nearly all
paying no money, but earning
their way by working a specified
time in chosen industries on the
campus. Many thousands have
gone forth to put in practice the
skills acquired here. Not only in
business but also in many learned
professions they have proved so
efficient that the demand for
graduates has been far greater
than the supply. The work goes
on under new leadership and sev-
eral of the greatest universities
have contributed to its Faculty.
Best of all this institution has
maintained through the years the
Christian principles upon which it
was founded.

Another prominent and fascinat-
ing scene among Georgia's at-
tractions is the cyclorama in
Grant's Park, in the city of At-
lanta. Here in a circular enclosure
is a panoramic picture of the Bat-
tle of Atlanta, one of the fiercest
battles of the Civil War. The
painting, which is 90 feet in
height and 400 feet in circumfer-
ence, occupied several artists a
whole year. It shows not only
the various divisions involved, but
also an illustrious view of the top-
ography with its hills and valleys
and the floating clouds overhead.
The floor of the building con-
structed to appear like the actual
terrain of the battle center, has
artificial reproductions of soldiers,
horses, cannon and other equip-
ment,—all so ingeniously merged

(Continued on Page 5)



BE CAREFUL
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NOT attend our water sports.

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