

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887) Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

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

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1947

A Free Press Vital

The only sure and safe way of keeping democracy alive is to have a free unfettered press. This does not imply that a newspaper should be the vehicle of publicizing all sorts of nostrums and propaganda...

It is true, unfortunately, there has been a tendency to wipe out competition in newspaper publication, and to concentrate on one organ in a community in order to save expense of production...

Where there are two parties in a community battling for what they consider its best interests, neither could possibly feel satisfied they were receiving a square deal...

It is hardly satisfactory to the authorities to have a coroner's jury report that, due to unsatisfactory evidence submitted at the inquest, they were unable to decide who fired the gunshot that killed the victim.

For The Record

Some reference was made in the Legislature last week, in the matter of the potato floor price guarantee, to a Guardian item stating that it was the intention of the Prices Support Board not to wait until the 1st of May...

When the matter was mentioned the other day in the House, Hon. Mr. Stewart, Minister of Agriculture, stated The Guardian had no business publishing the item in question...

When the British order was actually in sight, The Guardian was the first paper to give the news, and it was also able to anticipate accurately the details as they went through.

United We Stand

It was Mr. Winston Churchill who declared in reply to the Frightened Fridays at the close of the war that he was not going to sell out the British Empire.

President of the Board of Trade, is of similar mind, and declares it from the roof tops of Parliament, the House of Commons. He declared:

1. Commonwealth trade relations are changing. Many Dominions have become manufacturers and desire to protect their industries against British goods.

2. No industrial country could afford to open its markets if it found markets in other countries closed to it.

3. After consultation with the Commonwealth countries, Britain would be ready to consider Imperial preference reductions...

The United Kingdom recognized that some Commonwealth industries, particularly agriculture, were developed on the basis of markets assured by preferential treatment.

This it will be seen is shrewd business, a policy drafted not only in the interest of the Mother Country, but the Empire or Commonwealth as a whole.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow, All Fools Day.

Moonshine must be a profitable industry when a distributor can afford to pay \$500 and costs.

In Nova Scotia they are to build 200 miles of highways, even though they do not know yet whether they are going to sign on the dotted line at Ottawa.

It was supposed we could get better ship-lifting facilities at Saint John, N. B. than on the Island. Our authorities, including our worthy Premier, know differently now.

Nova Scotia legislators decided to increase their sessional indemnity by some \$300 expenses "tax-free". Now the B.C. legislators have decided to claim \$1,500 expenses in order to claim income taxes that would net them \$300.

Says Mr. John Bracken: "Dictatorships have already reduced most of two great continents to utter chaos. And now their agents are trying to work their bogus miracles on the one remaining continent on this earth where the incentive to competitive enterprise remains the basis of its economic system."

H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, acting for the King in London during His Majesty's absence in South Africa, born this date 1900; was recalled as Governor-General of Australia to fulfil this duty.

Evidently-Montreal High Schools are not very familiar with the features and personality of the Principal of McGill University. When his name was included recently among a list of prominent Canadians presented for identification to a group of high school students in Montreal...

The United States is now definitely committed to leadership of democrats throughout the world, and public opinion in the U. S. has accepted this, grimly and realistically, says Letter Review. London reports that President Truman's clear statement of this fact has deeply affected political trends there...

Notes By The Way

We hope the House of Commons will come to realize that the value of Hensar depends absolutely on its faithfulness to the uttered word. Nobody objects to a little grammatical tidying up or rhetorical toning down, but a change which misrepresents the whole mood and attitude of the speaker on one of the vital issues of the moment is too much—far too much.

The assizes just concluded in Vancouver have witnessed, as usual, a number of manslaughter trials arising out of traffic deaths. And as usual, juries have brought in acquittal verdicts in all cases.

New York City will have 8,585,000 residents by 1970 and thereafter its population will become stationary or will decline, according to a study by the economic and research department of Edizon Community College.

LIBERAL PAPER?

Sir,—Among what may be termed vital problems dealt with in the Legislative session last week was the question as to whether a Liberal paper, that is whether it expresses the viewpoint of the Liberal Party...

RIGHT, MR. MACKENZIE!

Sw—How long will the honest and truth-loving people of this Province be satisfied with the kind of representatives we now have in the local Legislature?

When Mr. Barbour was elected to enlarge his dwelling by adding a wing, the contractor, at this time was M. F. Schurman Company, while Samuel Arbing constructed the huge fireplace of Island stone.

A German arrested by occupation officers for helping two countrymen escape from a military camp, was told that his nephew had hypnotized him into impersonating an American investigator and springing the nephew and a companion out of the Heidelberg jail house.

A public holiday was declared on Pictou Island in honor of the arrival of the Duchess of Gloucester, who with Prince William and Prince Richard, are bound for England by the Rangitiki. The Islanders rowed two miles to the ship in four whalers built on the island.

Commercial fruit growers at St. Thomas recently voted to support a plan for the disposal of cull apples to assure better quality for the markets. Apple growers in the Georgian Bay district have had this problem solved to a great extent in recent years through the establishment of a processing plant at Thornbury where great quantities of inferior quality fruit is annually disposed of in a profitable manner.

Mostly Rural Folk Eighty-seven per cent of the people of India live in villages and depend on agriculture for their livelihood.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

THE LIBERAL PAPER?

Sir,—Among what may be termed vital problems dealt with in the Legislative session last week was the question as to whether a Liberal paper, that is whether it expresses the viewpoint of the Liberal Party...

It is not a matter of only great or vital importance, but the Premier's opinion is the one generally held by his friends and supporters. A newspaper that is continually finding fault and criticism and never sees the opportunity to do anything for the government...

LIBERAL SUBSCRIBER.

The Mrs. M. E. and Mrs. L. A. who were educated by English and French governesses, came with their European and American friends to this beautiful summer resort. Each spring the saddle horses arrived from Ohio, also their coachman, Thomas Horgan.

When Mr. Barbour was elected to enlarge his dwelling by adding a wing, the contractor, at this time was M. F. Schurman Company, while Samuel Arbing constructed the huge fireplace of Island stone.

Miss Laura's personal maid, Rose, was a native of Paris, and William Hughes, the caretaker of the estate, fell in love and was married. They occupied the cottage nearby. In the meantime, Miss Laura was married to Prince Rospiogliosi of Italy and Miss Helene to Count Murat of France.

Mr. MacDonald passed away in 1910 at Long Beach, California, having bequeathed many millions to each granddaughter, as well as Dalvay-by-the-Sea. Mr. Stallo executed of the will, was unfortunately in his investments, and practically all their holdings were lost.

Mr. MacDonald passed away in 1910 at Long Beach, California, having bequeathed many millions to each granddaughter, as well as Dalvay-by-the-Sea. Mr. Stallo executed of the will, was unfortunately in his investments, and practically all their holdings were lost.

Mr. MacDonald passed away in 1910 at Long Beach, California, having bequeathed many millions to each granddaughter, as well as Dalvay-by-the-Sea. Mr. Stallo executed of the will, was unfortunately in his investments, and practically all their holdings were lost.

Mr. MacDonald passed away in 1910 at Long Beach, California, having bequeathed many millions to each granddaughter, as well as Dalvay-by-the-Sea. Mr. Stallo executed of the will, was unfortunately in his investments, and practically all their holdings were lost.

Mr. MacDonald passed away in 1910 at Long Beach, California, having bequeathed many millions to each granddaughter, as well as Dalvay-by-the-Sea. Mr. Stallo executed of the will, was unfortunately in his investments, and practically all their holdings were lost.

Mr. MacDonald passed away in 1910 at Long Beach, California, having bequeathed many millions to each granddaughter, as well as Dalvay-by-the-Sea. Mr. Stallo executed of the will, was unfortunately in his investments, and practically all their holdings were lost.

Mr. MacDonald passed away in 1910 at Long Beach, California, having bequeathed many millions to each granddaughter, as well as Dalvay-by-the-Sea. Mr. Stallo executed of the will, was unfortunately in his investments, and practically all their holdings were lost.

Mr. MacDonald passed away in 1910 at Long Beach, California, having bequeathed many millions to each granddaughter, as well as Dalvay-by-the-Sea. Mr. Stallo executed of the will, was unfortunately in his investments, and practically all their holdings were lost.

Dalvay

The imposing structure "Dalvay-by-the-Sea," in the National Park, was built in 1895 for Alexander MacDonald, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company as a summer residence. Mr. MacDonald, when young, migrated from Scotland to the United States, where he found employment. Being interested in oil, he held concessions in Indiana, which he sold to the Standard Oil Company and became its vice-president. This energetic gentleman purchased a beautiful estate in Cincinnati, Ohio, and named it "Dalvay" after his birthplace in Scotland.

To Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald was born one child, a daughter, Beatrice, and they travelled in every part of the world. Miss Beatrice married Edmund Stallo, son of the Italian Ambassador to the United States; and to that union were born three children—a boy, who died in infancy and two girls, Helene and Laura. When the girls were very young, they were adopted by the maternal grandparents after the death of their mother.

In planning for summer vacation, Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald looked for a place they had not previously visited with their daughter, and their objective was the old Acadia hotel in Acadia. Looking across country Mr. MacDonald was attracted by the site upon which "Dalvay-by-the-Sea" is now erected. Before his return to Ohio, he purchased this property, and made arrangements with George Longworth to have a summer home constructed, using all native materials. The contractor was Rhodes and Currie of Amherst, Nova Scotia.

The Mrs. M. E. and Mrs. L. A. who were educated by English and French governesses, came with their European and American friends to this beautiful summer resort. Each spring the saddle horses arrived from Ohio, also their coachman, Thomas Horgan. On the premises were basket phaetons, double seated carriages, jaunting carts, and coaches. A Tailor, who drew by four horses, may still be seen on this estate. Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald and family were regular attendants on Sunday mornings at the West Covehead Presbyterian Church.

One Summer, Mr. MacDonald became very ill, and was obliged to call a nurse, Miss May MacDonald, who was so well-liked that she was associated with the family for many years, traveling with them on their trips abroad. Miss MacDonald later married Judge MacQuarrie, Summerside, where she resided until her death.

In 1899, Mr. MacDonald decided to enlarge his dwelling by adding a wing. The contractor, at this time was M. F. Schurman Company, while Samuel Arbing constructed the huge fireplace of Island stone.

Miss Laura's personal maid, Rose, was a native of Paris, and William Hughes, the caretaker of the estate, fell in love and was married. They occupied the cottage nearby. In the meantime, Miss Laura was married to Prince Rospiogliosi of Italy and Miss Helene to Count Murat of France.

Mr. MacDonald passed away in 1910 at Long Beach, California, having bequeathed many millions to each granddaughter, as well as Dalvay-by-the-Sea. Mr. Stallo executed of the will, was unfortunately in his investments, and practically all their holdings were lost.

Mr. MacDonald passed away in 1910 at Long Beach, California, having bequeathed many millions to each granddaughter, as well as Dalvay-by-the-Sea. Mr. Stallo executed of the will, was unfortunately in his investments, and practically all their holdings were lost.

Mr. MacDonald passed away in 1910 at Long Beach, California, having bequeathed many millions to each granddaughter, as well as Dalvay-by-the-Sea. Mr. Stallo executed of the will, was unfortunately in his investments, and practically all their holdings were lost.

Mr. MacDonald passed away in 1910 at Long Beach, California, having bequeathed many millions to each granddaughter, as well as Dalvay-by-the-Sea. Mr. Stallo executed of the will, was unfortunately in his investments, and practically all their holdings were lost.

Mr. MacDonald passed away in 1910 at Long Beach, California, having bequeathed many millions to each granddaughter, as well as Dalvay-by-the-Sea. Mr. Stallo executed of the will, was unfortunately in his investments, and practically all their holdings were lost.

Mr. MacDonald passed away in 1910 at Long Beach, California, having bequeathed many millions to each granddaughter, as well as Dalvay-by-the-Sea. Mr. Stallo executed of the will, was unfortunately in his investments, and practically all their holdings were lost.

The Poet's Corner

The oak tree and the tortoise and the hound, The strong, the steady, and the stout, The oak tree deeply rooted in the ground, The tortoise taking time to look around.

The greyhound and the tortoise and the oak, The fleet-foot and the steady and the strong, The greyhound leaping from the loosened leash, The tortoise undismayed by journey's end.

The oak tree ready toughly to endure, And the slow tortoise, calmly on the move, —Peter J. Henniker Heaton in the Christian Science Monitor.

Old Charlottetown (And P.E.I.) LIVESTOCK AT LARGE From the Parliamentary Report, April 1, 1914: On motion of Mr. Beer, seconded by Mr. Callbeck, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole to take into consideration the petition of the inhabitants of Township No. 33 praying to be relieved from the inconvenience arising from the running at large of horses, cattle, sheep and geese.

Mr. Conroy (Tignish) thought it would be quite right to place it in the power of the people of each school district to have the running at large of geese, but as horses and cattle often wandered far from their owners, it would be very unfair to inflict a heavy fine upon the latter, when those animals were found running at large. In some parts of the Island, people turned out their cattle and horses to feed on marshes, not surrounded by any fence, and also in the woods, where there was often good pasturage; and it would be very hard that the people of new settlements should be prevented from doing so, if they often had not sufficient pasturage enclosed by a fence upon which their cattle could graze.

Mr. Conroy said that in his immediate neighborhood, there was a fine large brook to which cattle and horses came to drink for miles around, and if the provisions of such a law as was proposed were enforced, in the school district in which a horse was situated, it would prevent stock coming from a distance for water.

Hon. John Yeo agreed with the hon. member for Tignish. Such a bill might work very well in Queen's County where the land was nearly all under cultivation, but it would work injuriously in many parts of the Province where there were many newly formed settlements.

Hon. T. H. Haviland, Colonial Secretary, was of opinion that the bill should merely apply to those districts in Queen's County which placed themselves under the provisions of the law, and there would then be no difficulty in enforcing it.

Hon. F. Kelly said that it was a great hardship to the farmers in old and long-settled districts, to have their crops, destroyed by cattle and horses roving about the roads in a half-starved condition. There were, no doubt, certain districts where there were marshes and quantities of waste land but there were few such districts in Queen's County.

Dr. Jenkins said that a few years ago a bill was passed to prevent the running at large of farm stock in Charlottetown. It was at first met by the people as a great hardship, to be compelled to keep their stock within fenced fields, but the Act had worked well, and had been productive of much good.

Hon. Joseph O. Arsenault (Brompton Bay) thought the bill should be made to apply to Queen's County only. He would object to extending his provisions to the other two counties. As fence poles were becoming very scarce in Queen's County, he would, undoubtedly, find it to their advantage to keep their stock upon their farms instead of allowing it to rove at large; but the principle would not apply to new settlements, as, in the latter, the people had not sufficient land under cultivation, or reclaimed from the forest, to devote to pasturage.

Mr. Callbeck said the Royalty had availed itself of the provisions of an Act of this kind, passed for the first time some years ago, and the consequence was that the people of Lot 32 (which borders on the Royalty), had last session, petitioned for the passage of a law which would apply to them. This was clear proof that the people of Lot

32 had seen the advantage arising from the working of the Act. Farmers sometimes took great pains to procure the most improved stock, but as long as cattle were allowed to roam at large, they would deteriorate, as the breed would become mixed up. If the people of this measure were fully and properly carried out, it would be the means of a great saving to farmers in the cost of fencing, and would prevent the destruction of crops by stock breaking into the fields from the highways.

Hon. B. Davies said it would be a very arbitrary law that would prevent the running at large of cattle at all seasons of the year. As many parts of the Island were still in a wilderness state and numbers of farmers had not sufficient pasturage in summer for their stock, they should not be compelled to keep their cattle and horses within fenced fields.

Mr. A. E. Arsenault

K.C., LL.D., Retired Judge CONSULTATIVE and ADVISORY COUNSEL Law Chambers 126 Richmond Street (Provs Block)

Hours: 10:30 A.M.—12:30 P.M. 2 P.M.—4 P.M., or by Appointment PHONE 153-J

32 had seen the advantage arising from the working of the Act. Farmers sometimes took great pains to procure the most improved stock, but as long as cattle were allowed to roam at large, they would deteriorate, as the breed would become mixed up. If the people of this measure were fully and properly carried out, it would be the means of a great saving to farmers in the cost of fencing, and would prevent the destruction of crops by stock breaking into the fields from the highways.

Hon. B. Davies said it would be a very arbitrary law that would prevent the running at large of cattle at all seasons of the year. As many parts of the Island were still in a wilderness state and numbers of farmers had not sufficient pasturage in summer for their stock, they should not be compelled to keep their cattle and horses within fenced fields.

Hon. B. Davies said it would be a very arbitrary law that would prevent the running at large of cattle at all seasons of the year. As many parts of the Island were still in a wilderness state and numbers of farmers had not sufficient pasturage in summer for their stock, they should not be compelled to keep their cattle and horses within fenced fields.

Hon. B. Davies said it would be a very arbitrary law that would prevent the running at large of cattle at all seasons of the year. As many parts of the Island were still in a wilderness state and numbers of farmers had not sufficient pasturage in summer for their stock, they should not be compelled to keep their cattle and horses within fenced fields.

Hon. B. Davies said it would be a very arbitrary law that would prevent the running at large of cattle at all seasons of the year. As many parts of the Island were still in a wilderness state and numbers of farmers had not sufficient pasturage in summer for their stock, they should not be compelled to keep their cattle and horses within fenced fields.

Hon. B. Davies said it would be a very arbitrary law that would prevent the running at large of cattle at all seasons of the year. As many parts of the Island were still in a wilderness state and numbers of farmers had not sufficient pasturage in summer for their stock, they should not be compelled to keep their cattle and horses within fenced fields.

Hon. B. Davies said it would be a very arbitrary law that would prevent the running at large of cattle at all seasons of the year. As many parts of the Island were still in a wilderness state and numbers of farmers had not sufficient pasturage in summer for their stock, they should not be compelled to keep their cattle and horses within fenced fields.

Hon. B. Davies said it would be a very arbitrary law that would prevent the running at large of cattle at all seasons of the year. As many parts of the Island were still in a wilderness state and numbers of farmers had not sufficient pasturage in summer for their stock, they should not be compelled to keep their cattle and horses within fenced fields.

Hon. B. Davies said it would be a very arbitrary law that would prevent the running at large of cattle at all seasons of the year. As many parts of the Island were still in a wilderness state and numbers of farmers had not sufficient pasturage in summer for their stock, they should not be compelled to keep their cattle and horses within fenced fields.

Hon. B. Davies said it would be a very arbitrary law that would prevent the running at large of cattle at all seasons of the year. As many parts of the Island were still in a wilderness state and numbers of farmers had not sufficient pasturage in summer for their stock, they should not be compelled to keep their cattle and horses within fenced fields.

Hon. B. Davies said it would be a very arbitrary law that would prevent the running at large of cattle at all seasons of the year. As many parts of the Island were still in a wilderness state and numbers of farmers had not sufficient pasturage in summer for their stock, they should not be compelled to keep their cattle and horses within fenced fields.

Hon. B. Davies said it would be a very arbitrary law that would prevent the running at large of cattle at all seasons of the year. As many parts of the Island were still in a wilderness state and numbers of farmers had not sufficient pasturage in summer for their stock, they should not be compelled to keep their cattle and horses within fenced fields.