

THE GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than
the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1949

Liberty is Indivisible

Once more it has been demonstrated that
loss of liberty to one group in a community
leads inevitably to loss of liberty for all.
The discrimination practised by the Govern-
ment of the Union of South Africa against
its black subjects was followed by similar
measures against Indian nationals and, in a
slightly different way, against those of Euro-
pean birth. Now, in an effort to prevent
criticism, Prime Minister Malan's Govern-
ment threatens censorship of the reports of
foreign correspondents sending out dis-
patches reflecting unfavorably on Govern-
ment policy.

It is, of course, easy to see the mote
in a brother's eye and Canadians need not
look across the Atlantic to find examples
of the abuse of power. What must be kept
firmly in mind is that injustice or oppres-
sion against the most insignificant or un-
popular group or individual holds the seeds
of loss of liberty for all.

Publicity And Crime

Newspaper publicity given criminal cases
was blamed by a speaker before the Cana-
dian Council of Churches meeting in Winni-
peg as being an important factor in the in-
crease of crime during the last few years.
It is undoubtedly true there have been
crimes which have been suggested by news-
paper stories, and criminals who have been
led into their lawless attitude by reading of
the criminal careers of others. These cases,
however, are few and our crime rate, at any
rate for first offences, is low. A far more
potent result of publicity is the restraint it
puts on those who might risk getting on the
wrong side of the law if the consequences
were not so frequently and vividly portray-
ed. There would be no surer way of re-
ducing respect for law than to see to it that
serious breaches of it go unnoticed by the
public.

Lawyers And Politics

After a wrangle between the Liberals
and Conservatives of the British Columbia
Coalition Government, the Liberal Attorney-
General, Mr. Gordon Wismer, says he in-
tends to lift the appointment of King's Coun-
sel out of party politics by actual legisla-
tion. Mr. Wismer is planning a law under
which the Government no longer can re-
ward party workers by legal honors but
must consult on such valued appointments
with outside authorities, probably including
the benchers of the law society and the chief
justices of the courts.

British Columbia, comments the Winni-
peg Free Press, is not the only Province
where legal honors, as well as some judicial
appointments, have been based purely on
partisan services. A few years ago the dis-
tinction of a King's Counsel appointment
had become so questionable in British Col-
umbia that the most eminent member of
the bar refused publicly to accept it, and
perhaps other distinguished lawyers else-
where have felt the same way about it.
Sometimes, from the same political motives,
the Federal Government has appointed to
the courts men who had no qualification
whatever save service to the ruling party.

Anything which tends to lift the legal
profession and the judiciary out of party
politics is to be welcomed. Mr. Wismer's
gesture, though it does not go far, might
well be imitated in other provinces.

Mechanized Farming

In the past ten years Canadian farmers
have stepped up very substantially the
mechanization of their farms. Total sales
of farm machinery at wholesale levels in
1938 were valued at \$36 million. In 1943
the total was \$168 million. Estimates for
1949 are that sales will run about the
same as in 1948. Higher prices, however,
accounted for some of this increase. The
actual volume-per-year increase in sales is
estimated at about 240 per cent.

The swing to machinery—especially trac-
tors, tractor tools and combines—was stimu-
lated during the war years by labor scar-
city, higher wage scales, and the uncertain-
ties and economic risk of using transient
labor to grow and harvest crops of high
market value. There was also a heavy
backlog of need from the depressed thirties.
Using wholesale values, as published by the
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the agricul-
tural industry spent \$50 per farm on new
machinery in 1938 and \$237 in 1948. These
averages, of course, varied from province to
province. Tractors and harvesting machin-
ery made up the most important sales. Dur-
ing the 1938-48 period 232,397 tractors and

in the west were greatest, totalling 143,608
tractors and 52,545 combines in that period.
The Prairies are well out in front in this
general trend to more highly mechanized
farming. This was to be expected, of course.
The big grain farms in the west were in
every respect physically suitable and ready
for rapid mechanization. The period of good
markets and prices during the war and post-
war years placed western farmers in a posi-
tion to modernize their equipment and
methods to a remarkable degree.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Twenty-four days till Christmas.

It is now generally accepted that the
Federal Government will continue its prices
support policy until next election.

The Archbishop of York is quoted as
saying, "Our confidence in the future has
gone and not one of us knows what it will
bring forth." What age could the Arch-
bishop have been thinking of that was other-
wise?

Most welcome is Prime Minister St.
Laurent's announcement that the Govern-
ment intends to give Indians full citizenship
status "as quickly as that can reasonably
be accomplished." In war, the Red Man has
proved that he can take his place beside
other Canadians and it is time that he was
granted an equal status, whether living
among his own people or filling any other
place in society.

Announced Government policies appear
to be calculated to enable only a part of
Canada's merchant fleet to continue opera-
tion. Economy might indicate that the re-
mainder be disposed at the best possible
price but the gain to national security in
having available a reserve of shipping would
compensate for the cost of a policy of
"mothballing."

In parliament the Provinces of British
Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, New-
foundland and New Brunswick have been
mentioned for possible consideration because
of high roadmaking costs in connection with
the trans-Canada Highway. Prince Edward
Island's soil and topography offer little diffi-
culty to the highway engineer but the fact
that materials for surfacing must be brought
from long distances is a special cost ele-
ment that should not be overlooked.

The Ottawa Journal comments facetiously
that the next thing someone will be ask-
ing in Parliament who screens the screen-
ers. The question is really most serious.
There would be no quicker way for a
despotic government to consolidate its pow-
er than by having at its disposal a police
force responsible only to the central govern-
ment. Our present divided authority is an
excellent guarantee that it will not readily
come about.

Henry I, King of England, died this date
1135. He was the youngest son of William
the Conqueror, and succeeded in 1100. His
elder brother Robert opposed his accession,
but Henry defeated him in battle at Tenche-
brat in 1106, and took possession of Nor-
mandy as well. Henry's son, William, was
drowned in 1120, and he was succeeded by
his grandson Henry II. The Court of Ex-
chequer was instituted in this reign, but
was allowed to collapse, being revived in the
next reign.

The borrowing habit. George asked Wil-
liam whether he had the umbrella he lent
him, and William said no, he hadn't, but
had lent it to a friend; was George wanting
it? George replied that he did not exactly
want it himself, but the fellow who lent it
to him said that the owner wanted it. "I
believe in passing on a good thing and shar-
ing it with others."

Sir Andrew Murray, Lord Provost of
Edinburgh, addressing a banquet for Mont-
real Scottish Society on Friday last was op-
timistic regarding the future of that part of
the United Kingdom. Scotland, he said, had
contributed largely to world progress in the
fields of coal, steel, shipbuilding and engin-
eering. "As a matter of fact, one of Scot-
land's greatest industries has been the ex-
port of brains and the pioneering of other
countries," he added. As for secession of
Scotland from the United Kingdom, the
Lord Provost had this to say: "Scotland
and Scotsmen do not want to secede. We
are still in Scotland the King's men, loyal to
a great King and to a very beloved Scottish
Queen. Scotland had a brief period of 100
years when she led the world in letters, phil-
osophy and science; when her universities
were the mecca for all students; when her
medical schools were unrivalled." Sir An-
drew declared. "But Scotland lost that pre-
eminent position because she was forsaken
socially by her own people... depopulated
by emigration and smothered by the indus-
trial revolution. But Scotland replans to-
day. Never in her long history has she
been so conscious of her natural resources
and never so stirred to use them."

TOWN



Illegible Signatures And Letterboxes

COUNTRY



Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

ST. DUNSTON'S CHAPEL

During the visit to Charlote-
town of Bishop Plessis in 1812, a
certain Mrs. Calbeck had offered
a plot of land for the purpose of
erecting a Roman Catholic chapel,
and in return for her generosity,
had been honoured with a visit
of the Bishop. Whether this offer
was afterwards withdrawn or
that the land was found unsuitable
we cannot say, but certain it is, it
was not used as a site for the
church, and from that time we
hear no more of it.

In the autumn of 1812, Mr. John
Brecken, a merchant of Charlote-
town, offered Father McEachern a
plot of land lying between the
residence of Governor DesBarres
and the Anglican church. Though
touched by the generosity of the
donor, Father McEachern did not
find the situation to his liking, but
wrote the Bishop (Plessis at Que-
bec) that he hoped to be able to
exchange it for a more central
one. Soon which of all others was
viewed as the most desirable,
was thrown on the market, and
the prudent priest lost no time in
securing it.

It was described as Lot No 77 in
the first hundred of town-lots in
Charlottetown, and lay at the
south-west angle formed by the
intersection of Queen's and Char-
lotte Streets, where rises today
an imposing facade of St. Dun-
stan's Cathedral. It was the prop-
erty of a certain Christopher
Hartell, a shoemaker, who releas-
ed the same to the church, by a
deed bearing date Oct. 25, 1815. As
soon as the bargain was made,
Father McEachern informed the
Bishop of the fact by a letter in
which he says: "We bought a lot
opposite to Governor Fanning's,
on the best eminence in Charlote-
town, for £75, of which I paid £10
myself. We mean to build on it
right away."

Although building operations
were long delayed, and for excel-
lent reasons, the spiritual wants
of the Catholic people of Char-
lottetown were not entirely neg-
lected. Father McEachern went
amongst them as often as possible,
and Father Beaubien occasionally
came from Rustico to visit them.
During those years Mass was usu-
ally said in the parlor of a house
of entertainment kept by Donald
MacPhee, whose wife, originally a
Protestant, had been converted to
the faith by the Abbe de Calonne.
That house in which they lived
still stands on the north side of
Dorchester Street, a little east of
Pownal Street.

Mr. MacPhee died in Nov. 1812,
and Father McEachern attended his
funeral with ex-Governor Fanning
and other notables of Charlote-
town. This was the first time
that Father McEachern had ap-
peared publicly in a clerical dress.
Hitherto he had gone about, show-
ing no distinctive mark of his
sacred calling, but wearing the
dress of an ordinary layman. His
clothes were usually of dark home-
spun cloth, woven by one of his
sisters-in-law, and fitted by an old
fashioned process long since gone
out of use. This was another
case of laying aside external forms,
as was the custom in Ireland
and the Highlands of Scotland, so
as not to attract the attention of
the civil authorities.

Up to that time Father McEach-
ern had not been officially re-
cognized by the authorities of the
day. He was allowed to go his
way untrammelled, and thanks to
the generous spirit of toleration that
characterized the Governors of
that time, he suffered no incon-
venience in the discharge of his
clerical duties.

In 1825, under Father Fitzgerald,
a collection was taken to defray
the cost of the erection of the
chapel in Charlottetown. Colonel
Ready (Lieutenant Governor) fig-
ured in the list of donors.

—From "The Early History of
the Catholic Church in Prince Ed-
ward Island," by the Rev. John C.
MacMillan, 1905.

The Age-Old Story

Who forgiveth all thine in-
iquities, who healeth all thy dis-
eases.

Japanese Goods

(Winnipeg Free Press)

Japan will soon attempt to re-
capture part of its pre-war mar-
ket in Canada. Up to now the
United States occupation authori-
ties in Japan have fixed the price
of Japanese exports and held a
floor under them. These regula-
tions are now to be abandoned
and Japanese exporters will be
able to ship their goods to Canada
at any price they care to accept.

We may now expect to hear
again of the familiar boogey of
"cheap" Japanese goods, as if
cheap goods were not the objec-
tive of every sane economic sys-
tem. Doubtless we shall be told
that Japanese imports, because
they are cheap will impoverish
the Canadian people and destroy
their jobs.

If this were not absurd as a
general theory the actual figures
of Canada's trade with Japan show
how little we have to fear and
how much we can profit by buy-
ing from Japan so that we may
sell to it.

Last year, for example, Canada
bought \$3 millions from Japan
and sold \$8 millions there. These
sales, though a tiny fraction of
our foreign exports, provided jobs
for many Canadians. But we can-
not hope to build up substantial
markets in Japan if we refuse to
buy its goods. We can hardly ex-
pect to maintain a "favorable" trade
balance, for Japan is too poor to
pay for it by its earnings of dol-
lars in other parts of the world.

Some Canadians seem to think
we are doing Japan a favor in
accepting its goods whereas, of
course, we are merely assuring
markets for our own goods, jobs
for our own workers and a larger
local supply of goods for all Cana-
dians. The importation of Japa-
nese goods is to be welcomed be-
cause they add to our wealth and
because the re-establishment of
Asia's ability to trade, to earn its
way and to prosper is essential to
the stability and, in the end, to
the peace of the world.

Senate On The Job

(Montreal Star)

It is not very often that the Sen-
ate gets, as the saying is, all
steamed up about something. When
it does that's news.

But it did so a day or so ago on
the matter of daylight saving, of
all things, and so earnest was the
debate that one hon. senator used
a Bad Word in the course of his
remarks, which will, we trust, not
be deleted in the revised edition
of Hansard. It is well that the
country should know that even a
senator can cuss when he thinks
the occasion demands it.

What some of the debaters
wanted was to have daylight sav-
ing time made compulsory and
nation-wide. The other side in-
sisted that it should be abolished
altogether in the interests of the
farmer who has to get up too ear-
ly to milk cows, feed hens, stomp
pigs, etc., and then sit around
and wait for the dew to dry off the
hay or other harvest crops before
cutting, or off fruit before it can
be picked for market. What we
think Senator Euler might have
suggested was the gradual educa-
tion of the live-stock to a later
breakfast, later milking, egg-laying
and what not. You can't keep
a hen in bed after sun-up anyway.
Most cows are reasonable crea-
tures, and you never can satisfy
a pig. Certainly a farmer would
like an extra hour in bed. But he
gets it at the other end of the
day and, having more sense than
most city folks, he goes there, in-
stead of playing bridge till all
hours.

We think it wise of the Senate
to have debated this particular
matter, if for only one reason. Too
many people seem to think that
the Senate is the one place where
times does not matter. Now they
know better.

Carnegie Fund

(Sarnia Canadian Observer)
Andrew Carnegie emigrated
from Scotland to the United States
when he was 13 years old, and
after holding various jobs at small
pay he got into the steel business.
When the Carnegie Steel Company
of Pittsburgh was merged with
United States Steel in 1901 he re-
ceived \$100,000,000 to add to the
many millions he already had.
Carnegie felt he must put a
large part of the money to pub-
lic use. "I got it from the people,"
he said, "and I must give most of

The Poet's Corner

JIM JAY

Do diddle di do,
Poor Jim Jay
Got stuck fast
In Yesterday.
Squinting he was,
On cross-legs bent,
Never heading
The wind was spent.
Round veered the weathercock.
The sun drew in—
And stuck was Jim
Like a rusty pin
We pulled and we pulled
From seven till twelve,
Jim, too frightened
To help himself.
But all in vain.
The clock struck one.
And there was Jim
A little bit gone.
At half-past five
You scarce could see
A glimpse of his flapping
Handkerchiefs.
And when came noon,
And we climbed sky-high,
Jim was a speck
Slip-slipping by.
Come tomorrow,
The neighbors say,
He'll be past crying for;
Poor Jim Jay.

—Walter del Mare.

It back to them. I can't use all
that money myself."

Of that sum he gave \$56,000 for
the establishment and main-
tenance of public libraries
throughout the English-speaking
world. Having had a realization of
the value of books, other millions he gave
to assist bright Scottish students
obtain university educations which
otherwise they would not get for
lack of funds. He built a technical
education institute in Pittsburgh,
endowed the Carnegie Hero Fund
to make provision for people who
were injured while performing
acts of bravery in civilian life,
erected a Palace of Peace at the
Hague, to promote world peace,
gave money for the assistance of
promising musicians, a large
amount to put organs into Scottish
churches, and many other bene-
factions. Altogether he is said to
have given away about \$150,000,000.

The city of New York received
\$5,000,000 for libraries. With that
money 39 branch libraries were
built. Last year the custodians of
the fund reported that it was
nearly exhausted and an appeal
was made for funds. The total sum
realized was about \$800,000.

That money is now exhausted.
This week the balance in hand of
the fund was handed over to a
reference department and the books
were closed.

It is a pity some other steel
magnate has not seen fit to per-
petuate the plans of Andrew Car-
negie. There are many monuments
in the United States, Canada and
Great Britain to his generosity,
including the Sarnia Public Lib-
rary.

CHRISTMAS CARD DESIGNS

OTTAWA, Nov. 28 — (CP) —
Canada's Governor-General has
chosen two designs for his Christ-
mas-cards this year. A Govern-
ment House official said today
that the first card, 8 by 4 1/2 inches
in size, contains an informal
photograph of Viscount Alexan-
der and Viscountess Alexander,
and their three children. It was
taken by an Ottawa photogra-
pher in the drawing room at Rideau
Hall. The second card, slightly
larger, bears a National Film
Board picture of the Parliament
buildings.

SAFETY MARGIN

Travelling at 50 miles per hour,
an automobile covers at least 160
feet in coming to a fast stop.

G. F. Hutcheson & Son

OPTOMETRISTS
Specialists in the fitting of
glasses for the correction of
ocular defects.
55 GRAFTON STREET

Notes By The Way

The trouble with some beer
parlors is that they have too
many unsteady customers.—Van-
couver Province.

The tremendous leverage of Amer-
ican economic power in the
Marshall Plan, of arms aid and
whatever else is included in the
"contain Russia" program can be
exerted to persuade—if that is not
too mild a word—the two other
Western allies that concern about
German maneuvers against occu-
pation policies is mistaken. Amer-
ican policy is being conditioned
by propositions which ignore too
much of European history. It
happens, not surprisingly, that
Europeans are more aware of this
fact than are Americans.—Chris-
tian Science Monitor.

Gambling fever in wide-open
Nevada is running at a record high
this year. Casino operators, who
thought at the beginning of this
year they were in for a letdown,
have seen a flow of dollars pour-
ing across their crap and roulette
tables and spinning through their
slot machines. Based on reports
to the Nevada State Tax Commis-
sion, an estimated \$860 million
will pass Nevada gaming devices
in 1949. That would be nearly
double total wagers of \$441 million
in 1945. It would mark the fourth
consecutive year of increases. In
1946 the total reached \$540 million.
For 1948 it climbed still higher
to \$771 million. This year's \$860
million will be \$89 million greater
than in 1948. The gambling fran-
chise profit formula is 5% on
total turnover. — Wall Street
Journal.

The American Department of
the Interior envisages a future
sub-Arctic empire of 11,000,000 per-
sons. To help make this dream
come true it urges joint Canadian-
American action to secure full
use of existing water transport
routes, development of new over-
land lines, and harnessing of
hydroelectric power in B.C. and
the Yukon. But Canadians should
fight shy of any agreements which
would call for the use of our re-
sources purely to expand and
create business and industry in
Alaska. A suggestion in this di-

rection is contained in the report.
It smacks too much of the sort of
agreement for American exploita-
tion of Canadian resources which
was recently offered to the B.C.
government and promptly reject-
ed.—Edmonton Journal.

The control (or non-control) of
rents belongs rightly to the pro-
vinces, under the heading of prop-
erty and civil rights; the federal
government only took it over as a
wartime emergency measure, and
now is most anxious to be rid of
it. Twice within the last year, I
has stated that any province
which wishes to take back its
jurisdiction over rents will be
given every encouragement to do
so. Here was a golden opportu-
nity for the Alberta government to
show that it really believed in
provincial rights, and incidentally
to abolish the housing shortage in
this province by letting the good
old law of supply and demand
have its way. But it just didn't
seem interested.—R. J. Needham in
Calgary Herald.

Last week's triple drowning
tragedy at the Cedars, Quebec,
has once again focussed atten-
tion on the hazardous highway
which borders the Soulanges
Canal, part of the Ontario-St.
Lawrence canal system. The road
is part of the main No. 2 truck
highway which runs from Wind-
sor to Montreal and is one of the
most heavily travelled thorough-
fares in Eastern Canada. The
dangerous road runs from Cotiac
to Cascades, a distance of approxi-
mately 13 miles. For the most
part, the road is perfectly straight
making it highly attractive as a
speedway for those who like to
drive fast. The general bumps
condition of the paved surface,
however, creates an added hazard
for motorists. In the past month
or so, at least five persons have
drowned after the cars in which
they were riding plunged into
Soulanges Canal, which parallels
the highway. The canal and its
odd feet of water, is only a mat-
ter of feet away from the high-
way on the south side. On the north
side, there is a steep incline lead-
ing to the ditch in which the
cars have come to grief, often
with fatal results. — Cornwall
Standard-Freeholder.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Grid of professional cards including: Dr. A. L. MacIsaac (Dentist), J. S. Taylor (Optometrist), A. Walthen Gaudet (Barrister), M. Alban Farmer (Barrister), Matheson & Peake (Barristers), J. A. McGuigan (Notary), Frederic A. Large, K.C. (Barrister), Chas. R. McQuaid (Barrister), Palmer & Haslam (Barrister), Morrell and Company (Chartered Accountant), Neil W. Higgins (Chartered Accountant), H. R. Doane and Company (Chartered Accountants).