# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

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

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1943


## Well Worth Studying

Councillor A. E. Skaling, of Saint John, N.B., has sponsored a resolution which is to be forwarded to the New Brunswick Minister of Education, urging that the study of the Constitution of Canada be included in the curriculum of New Brunswick schools. The resolution points out that the United States Constitution is taught to all American school children, and there is no reason why Canadians should be behind in the understanding of the laws of their own country. Our Constitution, the British North America Act, is not at present being taught in the schools that knowledge of its provisions, and of the principles underlying its provisions, is not always apparent even of our members of Parliament in Ottawa.

This is apparent in the apparent indifference of the part of our Maritime representatives towards proposals for amending the B.N.A. Act without the concurrence of the Provinces. Members have been silent on this subject as if it were a matter of unimportance. The machinery for amendments to the Act is already in existence but it can only be put in motion by the British Parliament. Our Maritime members should consider seriously what would happen if this power of amendment were centred at Ottawa instead of at Westminster. It would mean that Federal authority would be supreme over the provinces, which is another way of saying that Ontario and Quebec, with their overwhelming proportion of seats in Parliament, would rule entirely our political as well as economic destiny.

With this experience we have had of economic exploitation in these Maritime Provinces, can we afford to run such a risk, for which there is neither rhyme nor reason? So long as the B. N. A. Act stands inviolate our provincial rights are assured. Under its wise provisions, each of the Legislatures, as regards the subjects which the Act assigns to it and within the geographical limits of its province, is a sovereign body in a self-governing British province. The authority of its parliament is (to use the words of the Privy Council) as plenary as that of Ottawa or Westminster itself. Abolish this, and what have we left?

Understanding of the spirit and provisions of our Constitution would be of great advantage to the younger generation and the Canada of the future. But who, alas, is to educate our present politicians, and convince them of the imminent danger attendent upon their negligence and indifference!

## British Inventive Genius

The magazine Life in an editorial states that one of Britain's biggest contributions to the war has been the export of ideas. In the past this publication has been somewhat critical of the British war effort, and at the same time has not spared Washington. The tribute includes the following:

"The most obvious British ideas have been technological—that is, ideas in applied science. The list of British inventions and technical developments in the last few years is amazing. In the early days of the war, for instance, the Germans took to planting magnetic mines in British waters. But in an incredibly short time the British had devised what they call a degaussing apparatus that completely countered this threat. The British Spitfires broke new ground in the design of fighting planes, and the Rolls-Royce Merlin engine remains the most highly developed liquid-cooled power plant in the world. The British have invented a new type of delayed-action bomb, mine detectors, life-saving devices, a new kind of oil to make drinking water from sea water in life boats, and so forth. They have made enormous advances in the science of explosives. And their most spectacular development is radio-location (which we call Radar), by means of which it is possible to "see" ships and airplanes far beyond the range of the most powerful binoculars, and even through mist and cloud. The U.S. has shared in the development of Radar, but the British pioneered."

## Mr. King on Refugees

The Winnipeg Free Press (Liberal) finds little encouragement in Mr. King's speech on refugees for the thousands of our Allies, scattered around the rim of Hitler's Europe, who are anxiously searching for some country which will give them shelter. His words, says the Free Press, indicate too clearly that Canada is not going to take the lead in this crisis in humanitarianism which is crying for a solution.

Mr. King's objection to a declaration by Canada that she will admit all the refugees who can reach our shores is that it would open the gates to Nazi agents. Tackled blindly and stupidly, this would be true. But proper investigation and administration of the incoming refugees would reduce the risk to nothing. After all, we do have methods and machinery for securing the safety of the state. If there was the slightest doubt as to the bona fides of any refugee, he could be interned in suitable quarters until that doubt was cleared up. A few score or a few hundred might come within this category but there must be thousands of others, of whom there could be no doubt whatever, who could be rescued in the interval.

Mr. King said that Canada had received some 9,000 refugees between 1933 and 1942. The acceptance of a thousand refugees a year by a country as large as this one is hardly an achievement of magnitude. The fact is that most of these people came to Canada at their own expense and many of them brought substantial wealth and skill to this country. We took them in not because they were destitute and starving but because they had means with which to establish themselves in Canada.

Nor can Canada take much credit for the offer to take in 1,000 children from France. It did so only after private Canadian citizens guaranteed to assume the care and maintenance of these children out of their own resources.

What was lacking in Mr. King's speech was a recognition that Canada as a nation has a moral responsibility toward these countless thousands of decent men, women and children who have been driven from their homes by Hitler and out into alien lands. They fought the good fight and they have a right to expect of us as allies that we will do something for them, and do it now.

## —EDITORIAL NOTES—

Defeat of the Spanish Armada, this date 1588.

* * * *

Italian Cruiser sunk by H.M.A.S. Sydney north west of Crete this date 1940.

* * * *

Royal Sea Cadets, fully officered and accoutred, are under canvass at Camp Buchan.

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The S.S. Prince Edward Island is now undergoing much needed repairs, and is being substituted by the S. S. Scotia from Mulgrave.

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Hitler, addressing the Reichstag "as the victor in the war," appealed "for the last time" to the Allies to surrender on terms proposed by him, this date 1940.

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For the first time the R.A.F. attacked in force, 150 planes destroying 10 enemy aircraft which were attacking British shipping off the south-east coast, this date, 1940.

* * * *

Ontario's first marriage-by-telephone was performed recently, when Ruby Cockburn, of Woodville, became the long-distance bride of Lance Corporal Aubrey Chalmers, who is stationed with the Army at Windsor, N.S. The bride and groom exchanged their vows over the 'phone, while a Toronto minister officiated. The reason for the whole thing was that Chalmers hadn't been able to get leave on the day that had been set as his wedding date.

* * * *

The page boys in the House of Commons don't think much of Finance Minister Ilsley's increased income tax schedules, says the Canadian Press. It's cut down their earnings. Not their pay from the government, of course, but their tips have suffered. One young lad whose name we won't mention told us that tips used to average a couple of dollars a day for each page and now they're down to about 50 cents. "Shucks, it isn't like it was in the old days," our informant moaned. "Back in '39 was good times for us. Up goes the income tax and down come the tips." He volunteered the information that the "best tipper" in the House is G. G. McGeer (Lib., Vancouver Burrard).

* * * *

Rationing is becoming more intense in Britain. Mr. Hugh Dalton, minister-in-charge recently said that so far as clothing is concerned the yearly allowance "might range from a minimum of thirty-six to a maximum of forty-eight", and if it is the latter it will not be a serious cut from the present scheme under which civilians receive fifty-one coupons yearly. If, however, the number of coupons is reduced to thirty-six the British people will really have reached bedrock, for Mr. Dalton held out no hope that the coupon value of clothing articles can be cut to ease the situation at all. Thirty-six coupons a year would allow a man to buy only one suit, one pair of shoes and one pair of socks. In practice, however it would probably work out that a man would probably not buy a suit at all but would have to devote his ration to replenish his stock of underwear, shirts and handkerchiefs. For a woman thirty-six coupons would mean the purchasing power for one suit, one dress, three pairs of stockings and two handkerchiefs, but again she would probably have to do without either the suit or the dress and use up more coupons for stockings, shoes and household towels which now also have come under the rationing scheme.

* * * *

When the Sir Wilfrid Laurier highway is completed, the province of Quebec will have the greatest highway on the continent, and the longest six-lane on the continent, declared Hon. L. D. Bouchard, Minister of Roads, summing up what he termed his "colossal" task in launching and bringing towards fruition a highway which will link Quebec City and Montreal directly with the American system of highway in New York State. The expression "rapid traffic" is the keynote of the whole 18-million dollar project—for that will be the cost,—for Mr. Bouchard has planned his highway, and executed the work, on the Napoleonic system—namely, a highway over which people can reach a given objective as rapidly as possible, which means in this instance saving of gasoline, tires, and of time. The highway is a straight one, as straight as one can be when cut through a populated country. All cities, towns and villages are by-passed, and the first class highways of yesterday will become secondary highways for the use of motorists who prefer scenic beauties, and have time to spare. The Sir Wilfrid Laurier highway will be the speedway of the period to come after the war.

## Notes By The Way

**It was careless of Mussolini** to leave his islands out there in the Mediterranean. — (Chicago Daily News).

**Well, it won't cost much for transportation.** St. Helena isn't far from Italy, and Napoleon's old quarters are still available.—(Kitchener Record).

**"One's nearest neighbour in Australia,"** says a writer, "might live twenty miles away." In that country when a man buys a lawnmower it is practically his own.—(Punch).

**Each step in the Italian invasion** is to be fraught with almost insuperable difficulty, arcording t our experts. And we can hear the puzzled Duce asking himself, "Am I that good?"—Detroit News.

**The German grand fleet is probably** much more of a threat in port than it would be if it came out to give battle. In port it ties down muc hof the British navy to the task of watching it. If it came out and was badly beaten, many British ships and planes would be freed for other tasks.—Sault Ste. Marie Star.

**The British Ministry of Food** lately announced that henceforth there will be fewer varieties of scented soaps. In other words, more sense and less scent. After all while there may be the odor of sanctity, the primary purpose of soap is to cleanse rather than to perfume.—Brantford Expositor.

**While we have consistently supported** the Canadian war effort, we have always reserved the privilege of maintaining that post-war policy must be dealt with now, otherwise the industrial and monopolist bosses are going to try and run this country as they have always done.—Glace Bay Gazette

**Of the 16,000,000 Jews in the** world before the war, one-eighth have been annihilated by the Nazis. More than one-third of these left alive exist in the conquered territories from Norway to Greece, from France to the Ukraine, in daily, in hourly, peril of a similar fate. Against this quintessence of "Man's inhumanity to man," the several Christian churches have achieved a unanimity of condemnation.—(From London Mail).

**If Canada is prevented by lack** of population from taking rank with the great powers, she has, in the last three years, made a place for herself in a category all her own. Relative to her resources, her record is second to none. In absolute terms, the distance that separates Canada from the great powers is less than that between her own achievements and that of any other of the smaller nations. (London Economist).

**Russia has awarded a prize to a** farmer-scientist who, it is said, has developed a type of wheat that will withstand the cold and drought of Central Asia. And not only that, but it will produce a second crop from its stalks, without replanting. Something like that would push Canada's frontier back another hundred miles and at the same time tempt a lot of farmers to pull up sakes aaaaaao of farmers to pull up stakes and move with it.—Windsor Star

**The original Doukhobor settlers** came from Russia and all are of Russian origin. This suggests an appropriate way for Canada to rid herself of her Doukhobor incubus. This country, it was said the other night has sent supplies of various kinds to Russia to the tune of over $100,000,000. So far we have not sent any men. Why not, therefore, transfer to the country of their origin all male Doukhobors of military age who are not engaged in essential work?—Toronto Telegram.

**Four members of the staff of the** British Embassy in the U.S.S.R., Messrs. Miller, Stern, White and Knocke, recently reported to the blood transfusion centre in Kuibyshev to give their blood a second time for wounded Red Army men, the U.S.S.R. Information Bulletin reports. Each wrote a friendly note to be delivered to the man who received his blood. Mr. White wrote: "This blood and letter are from your British friend. We have come to love the Soviet people as our own. We are inspired and moved by the Red Army's deeds. After the war our great nations will construct a new edifice worthy of the countless numbers of men an women who fight for peace and suffer for the cause of peace. Salute to you." The four Britishers received special donors' cards and badges.

**There was a man in Western On**tario who lived up to his teaching. Always he declared that if his car ever stalled on a railway track with a train approaching he would waste no time on the car, but would make for safety. 'I can buy another car, but I can't buy another chance after I am dead," he said. A couple of weeks ago he bought a car and took it for a run. Crossing a railway track it gave a cough and quit. A train was approaching from a distance. People told him he had time to get her going, but this brave chap dropped out and walked to the side of the road. The car was reduced to matchwood. Some people said he was a fool, but if so he was a wise one. He had insured his car and was taking no chances. He left the debris to the railway wreckers and put in a claim to the insurance company. He is still safe and sound and his wife is not a widow.—(Chatham News).

**Fifty years ago this year, Charles H. Pearson, an Oxford scholar who** left England to become a distinguished statesman of Australia, wrote a book entitled National Life and Character: a Forecast, in which he expressed his conviction that China might eventually be a great fighting nation, and become the predominant power of the world. "It is now more than probable", he wrote, "that our science, our civilization, our great and real advance in the practice of government are only bringing us nearer to the day when the lower races will predominate in the world, when the higher races will lose their noblest elements, when we shall be asking nothing from the day but to live, nor from the future but that we many not deteriorate." We read this book when it first appeared, and its pessimistic tone made a profound impression on us, an impression that the years have never dissipated. And we would advise American statesmen in future to keep their eyes on China, and to treat her people with the sympathy and respect they deserve. It will be better for them and it if they do.—San Francisco Argonaut.

## PUBLIC FORUM

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

### THE GREEK WAR RELIEF APPEAL

Sir,—As this campaign is now closing, it is my duty and privilege to thank our generous people in Prince Edward Island for their wonderful response to this appeal. The amount of our objective was $3,000.00, our proportion of the National Objective of $500,000.00. It is a great satisfaction to know that the National Objective was exceeded by some hundred thousand of dollars, but our result is marvellous—$15,000.00 or 500 per cent of our objective. Thus a new high record for relief campaigns has been set by Prince Edward Island because this was really an additional Red Cross appeal since the money will be spent through the Canadian Red Cross Society for the purchase of medical supplies, food and clothing for the starving Greeks, our great allies.

In their name, and as Provincial Chairman, I wish to thank the Rotary Clubs of Charlottetown and Summerside for sponsoring this meritorious appeal, the Press, the Radio, many good workers and finally our generous-hearted and splendid people for this further evidence of their unstinted charity.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. J. P. MacMILLAN, M.D.,
Provincial Chairman,
Greek War Relief Appeal.

### A DISCLAIMER

Sir,—In your issue of July 9th there appeared a communication from your Bristol correspondent stating:

"Last week we called on a creamery at Crapaud and they informed your agent they were trying every place to get a storage for butter with the same reply: Can't handle it; filled up."

We wish to state that we had not tried "every place" nor did we experience serious difficulty, to date, securing storage, and furthermore, to our knowledge on no occasion were we approached by a correspondent, nor did we make any official statement regarding our creamery undertakings.

We are, Sir, etc.,
L. H. ROGERSON,
Creamery Manager
B. C. WOOD,
Secretary

Sir,—The Charlottetown Guardian of July 9th carried on the front page a report with the headlines "Tons of Island Butter Available But No Market." I made some inquiries from the Dairy Products Board regarding the butter situation and enclosed is a letter from Mr. J. F. Singleton, Chairman Dairy Products Board, also an extract from the Canadian War Orders and Regulations Department of Agriculture, Order No. 54, dated April 27th, 1943.

Will you please publish Mr. Singleton's letter and the order No. 54, as I feel our dairy producers should have this information.

Thanking you for this favor.
I am, Sir, etc.,
J. L. DOUGLAS

Ottawa, July 15, 1943

(Enclosures)

Ottawa, 14th, July, 1943

Mr. J. L. Douglas, M.P.,
House of Commons
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Douglas

I return herewith the first page of the Charlottetown Guardian, issue of the 9th instant, and can quite understand that this article is disturbing to those concerned.

For your information I give you herewith a copy of Order No. 54 of this Board issued on the 19th April, 1943, and gazetted on the 27th April, 1943. A copy of this Order was sent to each creamery in Canada as soon as possible after it was issued.

We cannot understand why any manufacturer of butter in the Maritime Provinces would sell to the trade at a price below the minimum price for the month as established by Order No. 54. It is not necessary for the Minister of Agriculture to make any representation regarding the matter. All that is required is that any creamery having difficulty in finding a market at prices equivalent to the minimum prices as fixed by the Order, should have the butter graded and tender the First Grade butter to this Board. The Board is prepared to purchase the butter at the minimum price for the month of sale as fixed by Order No. 54 and find storage space for the butter.

Yours truly,
J. F. SINGLETON,
Chairman,
Dairy Products Board

**EXTRACT**
Ottawa, Canada, April 27, 1943
Department of Agriculture
**ORDER No. 54**

The Dairy Products Board hereby orders that:

1. (a) First Grade Pasteurized Creamery Butter may be tendered to the Dairy Products Board by manufacturers of butter, by wholesale dealers in butter or by brokers;

(b) Butter shall be solid packed in clean new boxes complying with specifications provided by regulation under the Dairy Industry Act, and boxes shall be doubly lined with parchment paper of good quality, and butter shall contain not more than two (2) per cent of salt;

(c) Butter shall be tendered to the Dairy Products Board during the period of validity of the certificate of original grading, and in any event not more than eight days from the date of manufacture;

(d) Payment for First Grade Creamery Butter tendered to the Dairy Products Board in accordance with the foregoing conditions shall be on a basis of delivery to the Board, as may be directed in accordance with the following schedule of monthly prices and provinces of delivery:

| Month Tendered | Basis del. in B. C. Ont. and Quebec c per lb. | Basis del. in P. E. I. N. S. and N. B. c per lb. |
|---|---|---|
| May, 1943 | 32 | 33 |
| June, 1943 | 32¾ | 33¾ |
| July, 1943 | 32¾ | 33¾ |
| August, 1943 | 33½ | 34½ |
| Sept., 1943 | 33½ | 34½ |
| Oct., 1943 | 33¾ | 34¾ |
| Nov., 1943 | 34¼ | 35¼ |
| Dec., 1943 to April, 1944 | 34¾ | 35¾ |

2. Tenders shall be addressed to the Dairy Products Board, Room 302, Shaughnessy Building, 407 McGill Street, Montreal, Quebec, and the date of mailing the tender as indicated by the post mark shall determine the date of tender.

3. Tnders of butter in accordance with the foregoing conditions will be accepted by the Board.

4. This order shall be effective on and after the first day of May, 1943

Made at Ottawa this 21st day of April, 1943.

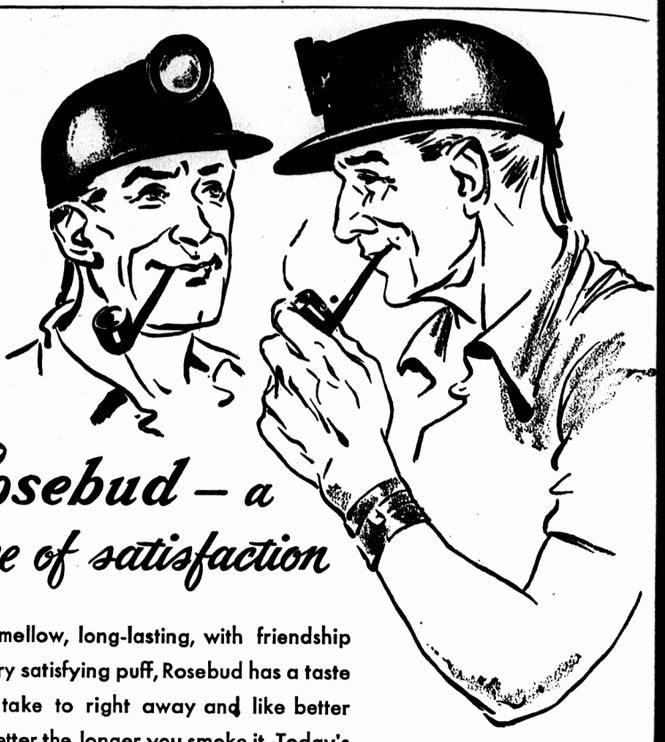
J. F. SINGLETON,
Chairman

## Herman The Spider

(R.J. Needham in The Calgary Herald)

Herman, a spider, came in to see us today, after a precarious ride from Ottawa on top of a box-car. Herman has lived in government reports at Ottawa all his life, so naturally we got talking about the spider community there, and their housing accommodation. "We're really in quite good shape," observed Herman. "Most of us have been living in Royal Commission reports, and we're never disturbed from one year's end to another. You may take my cousin Egbert; he and his ancestors have been living for over a generation in the Sifton report—you know, the one that was full of recommendations for the conservation of Canada's human and natural resources. Quite a bunch of spiders took suites in it before the last war, and they've been living there ever since. Then there's the Duncan report; they say that's very comfortable: nobody ever comes around prying and poking. I'm told that was a report which recommended sweeping improvements in the social and economic conditions of the Maritime provinces. Another good place for a spider to settle down is the Archambault report, the one which recommended penal reform in Canada. . . a good, comfortable, restful place. I've been told, I used to live in the Stevens report, which demanded reforms in Canadian business: nice place, very quiet. But then I moved to the Rowell-Sirois, you know, the one on Dominion-provincial relations. It's new and clean. Quite a few of us have moved our webs over to it."

We observed that it all sounded very satisfactory, and asked if any new accommodation was being prepared for spiders. "Haven't you heard?" said Herman. "The prospects are wonderful. We figure all these reports and recommendations being prepared now will look after the housing needs of Ottawa spiders for generations to come. Look at this Marsh report: a spider could settle down in that tomorrow, and never have to worry about being disturbed for generations. And the Heagerty report on national health insurance: quite a few spiders are preparing to move in and start spinning their webs already." We interrupted at this point: 'But don't you think the spiders are taking too much for granted. Isn't there a possibility that they might suddenly be evicted? Supposing these reports were not pigeonholed and forgotten? Supposing there was actually some intention of putting them into effect?" Herman was silent for a moment, and finally a broad smile broke over his wizened little face. "That," he observed, as he walked out of the office, "is a possibility with which we spiders do not concern ourselves. . . ."

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# NOTICE

## BY-LAW TO AMEND THE BY-LAW TO REGULATE TRAFFIC in the CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN

**Be IT ENACTED by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:**

**The By-law to regulate traffic in the City of Charlottetown is hereby amended by adding to Section 58 thereof the following:**

**'The said Committee is further empowered and authorized to set up slow signs at any street intersection and maintain the same as long as said Committee may think fit, all of which slow signs shall be clearly indicated by printed lettering so placed that it may be read by the drivers or operators of the approaching vehicles which are intended to be slowed; No vehicle confronted by such slow sign shall enter upon such intersection without having materially reduced its speed below that ordinarily allowable at an intersection, namely, 10 miles per hour, and every such vehicle shall delay entering upon such intersection, even to the extent of completely stopping, until such entry can safely be effected without interfering with traffic on or nearly approaching the intersection or with foot traffic thereat; provided always that vehicles entering such intersection from approaches not confronting them with a slow sign (or with a stop sign) shall not hereby, or by Sections 56 or 57 of this By-law or by any sign placed under Section 56 be relieved from the requirements of this By-law limiting speed at intersections.**