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

CHARLOTTETOWN, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, 1949

An Old Precedent

When Prime Minister St. Laurent went to Washington over the week-end, there to enjoy the hospitality of President Truman, he was following an old precedent. The Ottawa Journal recalls the following incident in this connection, as revealed in a lecture given some years ago by Senator Norman Lambert: When Abraham Lincoln travelled from Washington to Gettysburg to deliver his immortal address he was accompanied by McDougall, noted Canadian politician of the Confederation era, then in Washington with Galt to discuss trade matters. Arriving at the White House McDougall and Galt were told by Lincoln that their business would have to be postponed, seeing that he had to go next day to the Gettysburg dedication ceremonies, but that he would like to have them come with him to Gettysburg.

McDougall accepted the invitation, stayed with Lincoln and Seward at an inn the night before the dedication ceremonies, and the next day heard Lincoln deliver his address. (McDougall, incidentally, did not share the general impression that Lincoln's speech was of little consequence, of secondary importance to the long oration by Everett, and in a letter to his family predicted that the speech would become famous.)

In the 1880's and 1890's visits of Canadian public men to Washington were rare. Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to see President McKinley (McKinley, the Journal recalls, was not in Washington at the time, the meeting taking place elsewhere), and Fielding, of course, went to Washington in 1911 to negotiate the ill-fated reciprocity pact. Sir Robert Borden went to Washington to attend the Disarmament Conference of 1922; and the White House became a place familiar to Mr. Mackenzie King.

Visits to Ottawa by American presidents have been rarer; but most of them, in recent years, have come to other Canadian ports. President Taft had a Summer home at Murray Bay. Mr. Harding stopped off at Victoria and Vancouver on a visit (it was shortly before his death) on a trip to Alaska. President Roosevelt, who had a cottage at Campobello, New Brunswick, went to Ottawa during the war, and two years ago there was the visit of Mr. Truman.

Happily such exchange of visits are not occasions for pomp and circumstance, but merely a "dropping in" of friends. It was as a friend that Washington greeted Mr. St. Laurent last weekend. It would be as a friend, as one of our own, that Ottawa would greet Mr. Truman, were he to visit the Federal capital again. Long may this good old custom continue.

Immigration To Canada

Information regarding immigration to Canada was given in the House of Commons last week by Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Mines and Resources. He told the House that last year a total of 125,414 immigrants entered this country—the largest total of any year since 1929.

Breaking down the total number of immigrants, who came to Canada during 1948, into nationalities, he read figures to show that the British Isles supplied the largest contingent—46,057. Immigrants from northern European races numbered 16,957, including 10,169 from the Netherlands. Other races contributed 55,019 new Canadians, the largest individual groups being 13,799 Poles and 10,011 Ukrainians. The United States supplied 7,381.

Disposition of the immigrants by Provinces was as follows: Ontario, 61,621; Quebec, 24,687; British Columbia, 11,918; Alberta, 9,715; Manitoba, 7,750; Saskatchewan, 5,087; Nova Scotia, 2,813; New Brunswick, 1,476; Prince Edward Island 269; Yukon Territory, 64; Northwest Territories, 14. There was no information in the statement to indicate the trades, vocations or professions of those who came to Canada, but so far as Prince Edward Island is concerned, the majority of the newcomers were placed on farms, in the case of men, or in homes as domestic servants, in the case of women. All appear to be doing well and there is reason to believe they will make excellent citizens and good Canadians.

Churchill On Socialism

Mr. Winston Churchill's views on socialism are well known; but as he has the talent of being able to express them in new and pungent phrases they always make lively reading. His latest commentary, on the scheme of Britain's Socialist government to nationalize the steel industry, is thus quoted in an exchange. He was speaking in the British Commons in reply to an address by the Minister of Supply who had dwelt on the benefits of concentrated management of the industry:

"Management by whom? Is it to be management by businessmen under all the inducements of profit and all the penalties of bankruptcy, or is it to be management by politicians interested in their careers or prejudiced by their party doctrines, but otherwise not specially distinguished—or, I should say, who otherwise have their distinction yet to win—who are assisted in their task by officials themselves impartial in the sense that it makes no difference to them whether the industry shows a profit or a loss?"

"For our part we are sure that the future expansion of the steel industry in its relation to our general economic life can be better carried out by the industry itself, and we have no doubt that it could get all the money it wants once

the Socialist meddlers and muddlers stand out of the sunlight . . .

"I say this is not a bill, it is a plot; not a plan to increase production, but rather, in effect at any rate, an operation in restraint of trade. It is not a plan to help our patient struggling people, but a burglar's jimmy to crack the capitalist crib."

"The right hon. gentleman laughs, but he lives on the exertions of 80 percent of industries still free and all his hopes are founded on their activities. Those free industries constitute practically the whole of our export trade. They are already hampered by having to bear the weight and extra charges of the nationalized services and the weight of enormous taxation. They are already cramped by a vast network of regulations, interferences and restrictions, but still they are carrying the whole burden of our life and represent our only solvent economic earning power."

EDITORIAL NOTES

As a Province we would rather be consulted over freight rate increases and margarine than over admitting Newfoundland into the Confederation.

If a church cannot be erected in a residential part of the city, where can it be built? The tendency is for churches to follow families into new districts where they can and are a blessing and a boon. If churches are to be placed in the category of factories or businesses we have become exclusively a materialistic people without respect for spiritual welfare.

Speaking of food price declines in the United States, Agriculture Minister Gardiner recently stated, "People are inclined to forget that (Canadian) farmers, and dairy farmers in particular, were asked to hold their hand on prices during the war—a time when they might have charged almost what they wanted."

The judges of the court of King's Bench of Saskatchewan have followed the lead of their Ontario brothers and exchanged their sombre black for robes of violet banded with scarlet, one of the dresses still worn by judges in Britain. When will our Bench follow suit?

The trans-Canada telephone conference, Saturday, of one of our great insurance companies, in which branch managers in every Province took part, may well indicate the pattern of future national and international discussions. A Dominion-Provincial conference, for instance, could be held without any of the Prime Ministers leaving his office or advisers.

The Hamilton Spectator reports that no less than 68 per cent of box alarms answered by firemen last year were false. Other cities both in Canada and in the United States, find that a similar condition prevails. Charlottetown's lack of such a system must be looked upon as an advantage rather than otherwise.

It is time that the Red Indian was also admitted into Confederation. The situation created from early days of settlement by our various treaties with the original inhabitants needs to be ended by formal agreement by both parties which would leave the Red Man a full citizen of this nation.

Nothing but horror and shame can be felt at the lawless incident at Edmundston on Saturday when a crowd of more than 500 forced four people to leave that town. The fact that those involved belonged to the once illegal Jehovah's Witnesses, or anything they may have been doing, cannot excuse their treatment. If they were lawbreakers, there is a civilized procedure for dealing with them.

British scientists have decided that enough fresh air enters a home through chinks around doors and windows. Perhaps they were influenced by the story of the Englishman who arrived late at night at a Quebec inn. Unable to sleep, he rose and tried to open a window, failing that, he broke the glass and gulped down the fresh air. After a sound sleep he was surprised to find the cost of a mirror included in his bill.

Philip Melancthon, German social and religious reformer, born this date 1497; while professor of Greek at Wittenburg was a fellow worker with Luther; drew up the Augsburg Confession, and managed with conspicuous skill the conference with the Catholic delegates at Worms and Ratisbon; by his skill and wisdom saved the reform movement from excesses; on Luther's death he became leader of the Lutherans. His best known publication was *Loci Communes Rerum Theologicarum*, the first standard work on Protestant dogmatic theology: "In necessary things unity; in doubtful things liberty, in all things, charity."

It will be recalled that about a year ago one of the sensational "books of the day," was Victor Kravchenko's "I Chose Freedom." Giving evidence in a libel suit last week by the author against a French Communist weekly, *Gobriel Kysilo*, a former Russian engineer said "the book exactly reflects life in Soviet Russia." He said communism rules "by hunger, agitation and terror." Kysilo told of being arrested and imprisoned on false charges of being a saboteur. He told of being shut up for three months in a cell that was built for 24 persons, but contained 136. He told of seeing women and children flogged and kicked, and of being sent to a Siberian prison camp and being forced to work in sub-zero temperatures with little food. At one point in the trial, Kravchenko grew so angry with the defendants and their lawyer that a police guard was placed between them and Kravchenko to prevent violence. Another survivor of Siberia was Ivan Krevsoun, 57, who said 40 per cent of the prisoners died of hunger.



PUBLIC FORUM

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

LET'S GET THE FACTS

Sir,—The letter signed J. F. W. published in your issue of February 15th, compels me to answer not in the spirit of controversy, but in an attempt to assist the correspondent in straightening out some of his facts.

J.F.W. subscribes to a false belief in stating that Brig. Price contested St. Antoine-Westmount in 1945. The writer can vouch that two thirds of Canada and the whole Pacific separated Brig. Price from the aforesaid riding during the 1945 elections, and that duties of far greater import commanded his attention at that time.

His attempt to portray Brig. Price as the broken-down horse type will not convince many readers. May I thank your correspondent for including me as an enthusiastic friend of Brig. Price. For such I am. And with an enthusiasm that could only result from close association with one who led the way when the going was toughest.

Whether J.F.W.'s letter was written with malicious intent or, as often is the case, only to be read without regard for fact, I do not ask. This, I will say: "It sounds all right but it isn't true."

I am, Sir, etc.  
 FRANK G. O'NEILL,  
 Charlottetown, P.E.I.

"J. F. W." CHALLENGED

Sir,—For a number of years the initials "J.F.W." have been signed to hundreds of letters on subjects of interest to the readers of the local publications, and no doubt due to the frequency of his or her appearance in the Press has been accepted as a well-read authority on these subjects.

Surely after his letter appearing in *The Guardian* of the 15th, which pointed out that the "J.F.W." was not the same person as the "J.F.W." who had been signing letters, he is deliberately attempting to discredit Brigadier Price.

The candidate defeated in Westmount was Major General C. Basil Price, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M., M.M., and is not related to the nominated candidate for Prince County, Prince Edward Island.

Brigadier Price does not come from Montreal, but from Quebec City, and was never a candidate in any previous Federal election, although he could have been while still being subjected to the tyranny of the Japs when the bye-election mentioned by "J.F.W." was contested.

I am, Sir, etc.  
 T. B. ROGERS,  
 Charlottetown

THE CONTEST IN PRINCE

Sir,—I notice that "J.F.W." is active and busy. His letter plainly shows his intended purpose—to disparage a great Canadian soldier, Brig. John Price, a veteran of two wars. In doing so he resorts to inaccuracy by confusing him with someone else. If "J.F.W." had even called up his own former department he would have found that Brig. John Price did not contest St. Antoine-Westmount in 1945. The Progressive Conservative candidate for that seat in 1945 was Major General Basil Price.

"J.F.W." is very solicitous now about "veterans and good fellows." He was very silent when his party brought Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. Charles Dunning and

Hon. Col. J. L. Ralston to Prince Edward Island

Evidently he does not like the boot on the other foot now. He is very much concerned about "other things" which he hints Brig. Price will bring from Montreal. Brig. Price lives in the City of Quebec.

Like many others in his party, "J.F.W." impute knowledge of "other things" employed in winning elections. It is probably much more extensive than that of the gentleman he seeks to belittle.

I am, Sir, etc.

POLITICAL OBSERVER

THE ONE-ROOM SCHOOL

Sir,—We have heard a lot about the rural one-room school but but never much done about it. We are all agreed that the pupils in the one-room school don't get the same help as in a graded school. As a trustee in such a school, I find you have to be extremely lucky to get a qualified teacher. Teachers are very human. They naturally prefer a graded school.

It is high time the Department did something special about the one-room school. Teachers who are making a success of teaching in the grades in one room aren't doing it in the regular school hours; they are spending extra time without any extra pay. I think there lies the best answer to this problem.

The regular school hours are not very long, and I believe there are lots of good teachers who would prefer a one-room school if they could put in extra time and get paid for it. There are a good many teachers now working extra time without any extra pay.

I do hope the Department will do something special for the one-room schools very soon.

I am, Sir, etc.

ELDON DRUMMOND

FREIGHT RATES

Sir,—Permit me to make a few remarks re our freight rates, which are causing so much controversy at the present time. It is not my intention to argue against the increase, but will leave that to the Maritime Transportation Commission or someone higher up to deal with. But I want to emphasize the point that our rates, so far as the Indian who cut off his dog's tail one inch at a time, so that it would not hurt.

In conclusion I would suggest that everyone interested in this matter—and that includes all, as the same condition pertains to both imports and exports, and I have taken potatoes as an example only because the resolution made specific mention of this commodity—should communicate with our representatives at Ottawa and have them use their influence to right this condition. No doubt they are conversant with this matter, as I saw where Mr. Lester Douglas and Mr. MacNaught attended the meeting with Mr. Rand Matheson when this resolution was presented.

My contention is that on account of our being a Province, and of being an Island with only one port of entry and with less than 100 miles to either terminal, we should be placed in a more favorable if not equal terms with our neighbors in the inside zones; otherwise how can we expect to survive? This would be a means of encouraging decentralization.

After all, all the chickens in a brooder can't be close to the brooder stove at once; they move out and give the cold fellows a chance to get warm once in a while. But we seem to be out in the cold all the time.

I am, Sir, etc.  
 SANFORD PHILLIPS,  
 O'Leary, P. E. I.

The Greek Orthodox Church allows no musical instruments to be used during services.

Notes By The Way

The Keeper of the Celestial Gate asked from within of the first applicant who he was. "It's me," a voice replied, and St. Peter bade him come in. Another knock. Another question. "Who's there?" Another answer. "It's me!" Then another short rap. "Who's there?" asked St. Peter. "It is I," a voice replied. "Another of those darned school teachers!" grumbled Peter. —Wall Street Journal.

The British motor industry has produced the first completely rustless car. New painting and finishing processes ensure that car bodies will retain their gloss under the worst conditions. These secrets were revealed in Birmingham. They use the car industry's answer to complaints from overseas buyers that British cars tend to rust quickly in humid tropical and semi-tropical countries. Four hundred car bodies a day, made by the country's biggest motor builders, are being given the new rust-proof treatment in a £20,000 plant weighing 170 tons. It is the first plant of its kind in the world. —London Daily Mail.

An excursion into the past was made by the International Clan Donald Society when they held their anniversary dinner and dance in Kensington, London. During the dinner, they heard what is reputed to be the oldest set of pipes in the world—the "Fairly Pipit" Moldart—being played. The pipes had been loaned for the occasion by Commander A. Robertson-MacDonald of Kinlochmoidart, who acted as chairman. Tradition has it that an extra hole was put in the chanter of the pipes on the advice of the Legislative Council. The pipes played the hundreds of times during the re-born men and women who work for the socialist government not for the profit or glory but for the sheer joy of quelling their fellow man and helping to build the New Order. While still only a few hours old, this bus was preparing to pick up a load of the people. They descended on it like Stampede on a loose football, and in a matter of seconds, with their shoving and pushing and tugging and squeezing, they had put it out of commission. Tsk, tsk! — Calgary Alberta.

Most of Regina's transit system was burned the other day. Fortunately new trolley buses were readily obtainable. On its first day in service, one of them was put on the streets. It was a 1948 model, serving the hundreds of thousands of re-born men and women who work for the socialist government not for the profit or glory but for the sheer joy of quelling their fellow man and helping to build the New Order. While still only a few hours old, this bus was preparing to pick up a load of the people. They descended on it like Stampede on a loose football, and in a matter of seconds, with their shoving and pushing and tugging and squeezing, they had put it out of commission. Tsk, tsk! — Calgary Alberta.

Old Charlottetown (And F. E. L.)

Readers of Island history are familiar with the prominent part played by John Macdonald, chief of the Macdonalds of Glenaladale, who sold his ancestral estate in the Highlands and in 1772 emigrated, with a large number of his clansmen, to this Province. The fourth son of Chief Macdonald was Captain Roderick Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 30th Regiment of Light Infantry, who fell heir to the estate to which his father had given the name "Castle Tioram".

The castle was a large number of his clansmen, to this Province. The fourth son of Chief Macdonald was Captain Roderick Macdonald, of Her Majesty's 30th Regiment of Light Infantry, who fell heir to the estate to which his father had given the name "Castle Tioram".

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The Age-Old Story

Though I walk in the midst of trouble, Thou wilt revive me; Thou shalt stretch forth Thine hand against the wrath of mine enemies, and Thy right hand shall save me.

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