

THE GUARDIAN

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Frank Walker.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1948

Advice To Mr. St. Laurent

Rt. Hon. Mr. St. Laurent repeated recently
in Ottawa a statement he had made in Winni-
peg, namely: That if his candidacy for the lead-
ership of the Liberal party should be the occa-
sion for a "racial or religious split" he would
withdraw from the running.

This prompts the Ottawa Journal to offer
Mr. King's prospective successor the following
advice:

Why such emphasis on race and religion?
Surely no grown-up person in this country thinks
of Mr. St. Laurent in terms of his racial origin
or religion. Why should he himself be stress-
ing it? Mr. St. Laurent should become the
leader of the Liberal party, or the Prime Min-
ister of Canada, no civilized person will think
of him, or have right to think of him, as a
"French Canadian." They will, if they have
adult minds, simply regard him as a Canadian.

This country has no English trade policies
nor French trade policies, no English foreign
issues nor French foreign issues, no English taxes
nor French taxes. Its problems and issues are
Canadian. That being true, Mr. St. Laurent's
seeming fear that his religion and racial origin
may in some way interfere with his becoming
leader of the Liberal party isn't complimentary
to Canadian intelligence.

Mr. St. Laurent's attitude, too, is capable
of being twisted into unfairness. The unfairness
of those who may legitimately oppose him for
the Liberal party's leadership being possibly
held suspect of racial or religious bias—or of
those who would oppose him for the Prime Min-
istership being accused of the same thing. Con-
cludes the Journal:

"If Mr. St. Laurent becomes leader of the
Liberal party he will find himself opposed by
many. It would be a pitiful thing to have such
opposition put down to racial or religious pre-
judice—a dangerously and dastardly unfair
thing.

"We think Mr. St. Laurent would be well
advised to chuck his references to his race
and religion, give Canadians credit for having adult
minds, and stand for the leadership of his party
simply as a Canadian."

Village Found

There appears to be no end to discoveries
of Nazi plunder, ransacked from Norway and
transported to various parts of Germany during
the war, says The Norwegian News. The latest
find is a complete Norwegian village of 20 old-
style timber buildings, miraculously preserved in
a wester of surrounding ruins a short distance
from Hamburg.

The houses had been shipped to Germany in
1943—a gift to Hamburg from the late Reichs-
kommissar Terboven, then Nazi chief of Norway.
At the time of their discovery by a representa-
tive of the Norwegian Directorate for Enemy
Property, several of the houses were still occu-
pied by wealthy Germans. All were surrounded
by beautiful gardens and furnished with the
finest of hand-made Norwegian furnishings, rugs
and household ware.

Experts place the value of some of the larger
buildings at over 100,000 Kr. (\$20,000). In view
of the high cost of dismantling the buildings and
returning them to Norway, it is planned to sell
them to the Allied authorities and purchase pre-
fabricated German houses which are now selling
for \$3,000 each.

Mr. King On Price Controls

In addressing the National Liberal Federa-
tion at Ottawa, Prime Minister Mackenzie King
gave an unqualified statement that overall price
control will not work in peacetime. Price con-
trol, he said, can only succeed if all the pro-
cesses of production and distribution are con-
trolled. The prices in the stores can be held
down only if the prices of farmers and manu-
facturers are rigidly controlled. During the war
this was true neither of wages or farm prices.
Both rose steadily and the cost of the increases
was taken up by the Dominion Government in
subsidies. Mr. King pointed out that the cost
of these subsidies steadily increased until they
were abandoned.

If peacetime controls were to be attempt-
ed, he maintained, the subsidies, which would
be inevitable, would grow and grow until they
became "huge and ultimately uncontrollable." As
a test case he cited the Labor government in the
United Kingdom which has been applying this
very policy and has now reached the point where
no additional subsidies can be provided.

Mr. King declared that the essential foun-
dation of a control policy is the control of wages
and farm prices. It will be noted, however, that
such control over wages as did exist in Canada
in the war and early post-war years vanished
many months ago. Only the control of
farm prices remains and this control is exer-
cised by such means as the Wheat Board and
the wheat agreement, the embargoes against
exports of farm products to the United States
and the food contracts, at low prices, with the
United Kingdom.

Mr. King was particularly interested in
identifying the factors which have put prices up.
The first factor is the removal of sub-
sidies. The subsidies, amounting to scores of
millions of dollars, were withdrawn by the Do-
minion Government. Their withdrawal, he says,
made possible the reduction in taxes and, there-

fore, there is a credit as well as a debit item so
far as the consumer, who also is a taxpayer, is
concerned.

The second factor is the rapid rise in world
prices, especially prices in the U. S. As Mr.
King pointed out, we draw a large part of what
we consume in Canada from the U. S. and of
course must pay the going U. S. price, which is
an important factor in the cost of living. Also,
with respect to the large list of uncontrolled
Canadian exports to the U. S., the United States
price level prevails in Canada. This list, how-
ever, although it is extensive and important too
in the cost of living, does not include farm pro-
ducts.

EDITORIAL NOTES

In London, as well as Montreal, fur prices
are up.

Four o'clock today is the deadline for Civic
nominations.

The Navy League keeps up its tradition of
backing the Navy, Merchant Navy and the
men and boys who "keep them sailing."

A big city has its disadvantages. In New
York so far this winter the council has spent
\$7,808,907 clearing away the snow.

At the last moment intending civic candi-
dates find there are a lot of vital matters requir-
ing handling in the next two years.

The admirable civic reports for 1947 would
have looked even better if they had been able
to show, say, 100 housing units completed.

Surely Mr. MacNaught, M.P., has taken
long to find out that the second Prince
County airport was misnamed Mount Pleasant?
But why? Is there suspicion that in the disposal
of material there has been something malodor-
ous?

A recent study by a Russian economist of
the effect of the war on the financial state of
capitalist countries concedes that the Marxist-
predicted crisis in Western capitalism will not
occur until the decade following 1955. The
great man is now in disgrace.

It seems that there will be no national
farmer's holiday this year. A resolution to name
June 21st for that purpose was defeated at the
convention of the Canadian Federation of Agricul-
ture last week. The former delegates glumly
declared that everyone would be paid for the
holiday except the farmer.

Origin of the term "wetting your whistle"
was explained to the Salisbury (Eng.) council
when a 233-year-old whistling tankard was pre-
sented to Mr. Frank Stevens, the local curator.
Set into the handle of the tankard was a whistle,
"placed there so that the drinker could call the
attention of a servant to the fact that the tank-
ard had become dry."

The Provincial Government is now revoking
by degrees its guarantee of the indebtedness of
the P. E. I. Potato Growers Association. That
guarantee courageously given at a critical time
in the Association's affairs enabled it to pull
through and remain solvent. Now the govern-
ment can withdraw its support without having
lost a cent. A less decisive policy would have
been far more costly in the long run.

Hon. Dr. MacMillan has performed a public
service by calling attention to the menace
of bad water and sanitary conditions in con-
gested areas adjoining Charlottetown. He is
indorsed 100 per cent by Dr. Harold Shaw. It
is now up to our provincial and civic authorities
to get together and remedy this situation before
it is too late. What have our candidates for
civic office to say on this vital question?

Premier Drew maintains if Canada devalu-
ated the dollar to 90 cents in relation to the
United States dollar, "Canada would be getting
\$500,000,000 more in American dollars than is
coming in now. This is \$200,000,000 more than
we borrowed from the U. S., so we could wrap
shackles around our import-export trade," he
said in an address to the Canadian Fruit Whole-
salers Association convention. Devaluation of
the Canadian dollar means an increase in gold
production of \$100,000,000 and even more an-
nually, he said.

Robert Blair, Scottish poet and divine, died
this date 1746. His best known work is The
Grave, illustrated by William Blake, himself a
poet, artist and mystic, is one of the most quot-
ed poems in the English language:
"Visits, like those of Angels, short and far be-
tween."

"When it draws near to witching time of nights,"
"Here are the mighty troubleurs of the earth,"
Who swam to sov'reign rule through seas of
blood;

Th' oppressive, sturdy, man-destroying villains,
Who ravaged kingdoms, and laid empires
waste
Now, like a storm that's spent
Lie hush'd."

New Brunswick is going ahead developing
its hospital accommodations, one of the results
of the expansion of the Blue Cross plan. The
Westmorland Municipal Council will seek leg-
islative permission to issue bonds totaling \$1-
200,000 for hospital construction purposes in the
municipality. Of this total, \$850,000 would be
to assist in the construction of a new Moncton
Hospital, with this amount representing approx-
imately 31 per cent of the estimated total cost
of such a project of \$2,500,000. The remainder
of the bonds would be issued at a later date with
\$150,000 earmarked for the future extension of
the Sackville Memorial Hospital and \$200,000
for the construction of another hospital in the
villages of Port Elgin, Petitcodiac and Shediac

Notes By The Way

Somewhere in the south a steamer
shovel dug a hole and then fell
into it. This seems the best sum-
mary of man's recent history that
we have yet encountered. — Edmon-
ton Journal.

A police chief suggests music as a
cure for crime. He may be right; a
couple of hours listening to a
juke-box might break down the
hardest criminal. But wouldn't the
treatment come under the ban
against cruel and unusual punish-
ments? — Edmonton Journal.

A former Alberta teacher, with
more than 26 years service in this
province, now lives in retirement
in Victoria. Each month he receives
a pension cheque of \$40. If a next
door neighbor is also retired on
pension, he worked as a laborer
for the city of Victoria. His pen-
sion cheque is \$68 a month. — Cal-
gary Herald.

A case of manslaughter was
heard in Toronto last week. The
jury found the accused man not
guilty, whereupon, the report
shows, the defence counsel for the
accused man thanked them for
their verdict. This sort of thing is
frequently done in American courts
but we regret to find it done oc-
casionaly in Canadian courts. —
St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Not only has Nova Scotia's medi-
cal cod liver oil industry surviv-
ed post-war competition but also
more capital is being spent on it.
When Norwegian supplies were shut
off during the war the Atlantic
Fisheries Experimental Station at
Halifax had already completed suc-
cessful experiments. Centering at
Yarmouth, the industry now makes
up to 70,000 gallons of medicinal
oil a year worth some \$500,000.
Wholesale. Fishermen have a good
market for cod livers. — Stratford
Beacon-Herald.

This, we think, is carrying im-
migration and the adverse balance
of trade a bit too far. Edmondton's
Armed Corps Regiment has
adopted "Lil' Marlene" and lit-
tle the tune that crossed the battle-
lines from Rommel's Afrika Korps
has replaced. "A Hundred Pipers"
as the regimental song to be placed
on all ceremonial occasions. How
the sticky sentimentality of "Lil'
Marlene" fits into the martial pic-
ture of inspections and parades and
marches we cannot help but
wonder. What a contrast to the
swing of the stirring and robust
"Hundred Pipers," to which the
red-blooded men of the 19th,
formerly the Edmondton Fusiliers,
were wont to march. — London Free
Press.

Higher-power sound waves,
some so shrill you can't hear them,
have provided a new kind of tool
for industry. The familiar, work-
a-day sound wave that brings you
anything from a whisper to a
whistle is being intensified and
blasted forth to help manufacture
carbon black, recover lost chemicals
purify "soft" gas, handle dan-
gerous flue dust and burn the
drying of drugs and soap. Power-
ful sound waves are expected to
speed paper-making by 20% and
eventually shatter airport fog from
the air. This doesn't count
achievements which are termed
possible but are apparently uncom-
mon-sense as lighting fires without
out matches. The work is done by
sound-making machines — new
strong-lunged generators that com-
pressed air into powerful sound
waves. These husky gadgets have
moved the science of high-power
sound out of the test tube and put
it to work in the factory. — Wall
Street Journal.

It has long been evident that our
post-war level would stabilize on
a plane considerably higher than
that prevailing before the war. A
higher price level causes the burden
of carrying our immense new load
of national debt. And because of
the immense interdependence of
the Canadian and American econ-
omies, it is practically impossible
for Canada to maintain a price
level far out of line with the Amer-
ican. Provided next year's crops
are passable, and provided we don't
go in for a broad new regime of
price control, the prospect for early
stabilization is good. A considerable
body of private and official opinion
in Washington holds that the peak
of the upward price movement has
already been substantially reached.
Canadians will serve themselves
best by keeping their heads on this
matter. Production is the sole and
certain cure for the situation, and
present prices in many lines can
be depended upon to put produc-
tion—and prices—where the public
wants them far better than any gov-
ernment plan can do.—Financial
Post.

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this date 1746. His best known work is The
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PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to
the discussion by corre-
spondents of questions of
interest. The Charlot-
tettown does not neces-
sarily express the opinion of
correspondents.

CITY DEBT

Sir,—I have read a great many
reports in the Halifax press of an-
nual meetings of cities, towns and
municipalities in Nova Scotia and
in not a single instance have I read
of a debt reduction except by the
usual ordinary method which a
transfer of some amount of money
from revenue collected makes pos-
sible. If there is a debt reduction
accomplished by any other method
it apparently is not considered
worthy of special mention as it
entails no special financing or abili-
ty on the part of any of those
chosen to carry on the municipal
business. Why is it different in Char-
lottetown? Have we in this City a
system of accounting and auditing
that is different from any town or
city in Nova Scotia? If so is there
any name for such a system? It
should be patented and known as
the "Charlottetown Debt Reduction
System."

Notwithstanding the above criti-
cism I think the present Council
compares very favorably with any
of its predecessors. They have been
careful and have given generously
of their time in the City's interest
without reward so I am inclined to
agree with the protest expressed
in Mr. Aard's letter which was
read at the last Council meeting
and to say thank you.
I am, Sir, etc.
J. F. W.

INDIANS AT LENNOX ISLAND

Sir,—I read with interest, in
your Monday's issue, Dr. McNeill's
letter with reference to Lennox
Island.

I have the greatest regard for
my good friend, Dr. McNeill, whom
I have known for many years, but
I must take exception to the state-
ment that "Mr. Justice Arsenault's
Brief, presented to the Department
of Indian Affairs some years ago,
makes any provision for the
spiritual welfare of the Indians;
important in itself, but in his pro-
gram, very little provision is made
for their physical welfare."

I do not know the particular
Brief the good Doctor has refer-
ence to, for I may say that the
correspondence I have had with
that Department during the past
few years when I first broached
the subject, may be found in some
four or five briefs, besides the
fact that I fully discussed the sub-
ject with Dr. Camell, Dr. McGill,
Mr. Hoey, Mr. Jackson, Dr. Moore,
Mr. Pratt, and several other offi-
cials on four or five occasions
when I was in Ottawa. I also pre-
sented a brief to the Indian Com-
mission which visited Prince Ed-
ward Island, and was given the
privilege of speaking more than
an hour on the brief, and answer-
ing many questions put to me by
the chairman and members of the
Commission.

My notes for argument which I
have before me, covered sixteen
different points, and covered both
religious and physical welfare of
the Indians. The briefs broached
of letters and interviews with the
officials of the Department, fully
covered all the points raised in
Dr. McNeill's letter and many ad-
ditional ones. Just to name a few,
I may say that our twenty new
houses have been built on Lennox
Island. A two-department school
will be built, with two additional
rooms for manual training for
boys, and home handicraft work
for the girls, such home
handicraft to include dressmaking
and sewing in all its branches,
knitting, darning and mending, as
well as all branches of household
science.

The plan also contemplates
drainage, the planting of ash, white
maple, and willow for basket mak-
ing, and a good deal of this work
has already been done. Gardening,
to supply vegetables for the commu-
nity, a sufficient number of cows
to supply the milk, even if some
feed has to be bought and brought
in from the outside. Fishing and
oyster culture will also be en-
couraged, and ash and white maple
will be purchased and shipped by
boat to the island for basket-mak-
ing and for axe-handles. It is also
anticipated that willow growing
will provide additional material
for basket-making.

Firewood has been provided by
the purchase of Hog Island where
there is a stand of some four
hundred acres of good firewood.
Provisions are also being made
for the employment of a trained
nurse who will do social service
work.

On the religious end, there will
be a resident pastor, a young man
I hope, who besides looking after
the moral and religious welfare
of the Indians, will encourage
sports, organize Boy Scout and
Girl Guide groups with the assis-
tance of those organizations in
Summerside and Charlottetown.

The Church on Lennox Island
compares very favorably with any
of the rural churches. Besides the
Church, there is a nice hall where
entertainment such as movies,
concerts, plays, and other enter-
tainment will be available.

No Indian family which is now
self-supporting, will be compelled
to abandon its home and move to
Lennox Island, but it is anticipated
that most of them will want
to move to the Island.

It is the desire of the Depart-
ment of Indian Affairs to make
Lennox Island a model village—to
plant trees, to encourage the grow-
ing of flowers and to otherwise
beautify the surroundings and
make it an example to others.

Lennox Island may, and no
doubt has some disadvantages, but
it also has advantages which I
could point out, and which have



THE BOY WENT THERE

The busy woman senses something
wrong.
That is I.—The buckaw's nasal
song
Has long, long rests in it beyond
the wall,
It's getting so the silences are all.
A boy of middle age deserves a
good
Rest between each stick of dry
birchwood,
But this boy is all rests and noth-
ing more.
The mother softly swings the kit-
chen door.

The lonely middle boy who lives
for hours
With waves coming in, with clouds
or flowers,
And is not there, although he
speaks the words
In answer, any more than dicker-
birds,
Is still bent at the sawhorse low
all right,
And grips the buckaw's keyed-up
handle tight,
The saw is in the birch under his
limbs;
But the boy is a dry shell far from
sea.

There is a book propped on the
sawhorse crotch,
The saw has gone to sleep in its
white notch.
The boy has gone into the book so
deep
He's far beyond a tired boy asleep,
He is living in some ancient age or
other.
There are two worlds between him
and his mother.
The woman closes the door without
a jar.
It would be useless calling to a
star.

—Robert F. Tristram Coffin, New
York Times.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

NEW MEASURES FOR OLD

On and after the first of May,
the wine gallon, heretofore in use
will be substituted by the Imper-
ial gallon, according to the pro-
visions of the Act passed by the
Dominion Parliament in May, 1879.
Therefore, any person who sells by
any denomination of measure
other than the Dominion Measure
(i. e., the Imperial), will be sub-
ject to a fine of twenty dollars. Ac-
cording to the Act, two Imperial
gallons shall be a peck, eight Im-
perial gallons shall be one bushel,
and twenty-five gallons shall be
one barrel. Five Imperial gallons
are equal to six gallons wine
measure. It will be well for deal-
ers to post themselves on this
matter.

On Friday last Messrs. McDonald,
Hackett and Muttart waited on the
Minister of Inland Revenue with a
view of obtaining a legally stamped
potato measure, especially adapted
to the trade of Prince Edward Island.
As the result of the interview we un-
derstand that a measure will be
agreed upon which will give satis-
faction to the farmers of the
Island.
—Weekly Examiner, April 30,
1940.

been recognized by the Department
of Indian Affairs.

Dr. McNeill rightly says, that
the Indians of Prince Edward Is-
land have suffered "from disease,
hunger, cold and malnutrition."
and it is this sad state of affairs
that so touched my heart, that for
the past nine years I have used
my efforts to have this condition
remedied, but I cannot but wonder
that Dr. McNeill, who has known
of these conditions for the past
forty years, and who has not only
been prominent as a Doctor, and
as a public man, having for some
years occupied a seat in the Legis-
lature, did not take steps to have
these conditions remedied, but
rather, waited until this late date
to air his criticism of what is now
being done. The only person to
whom he seems to have spoken is
Mr. Arsell, who for the past three
or four years, has had nothing to
do with the Eastern Canada Re-
servations.

In conclusion, I firmly believe
that if the plans for Lennox Is-
land are carried out, and I be-
lieve they will, it will go a long
way to make the Indians in
Prince Edward Island a more
contented and a happier people.
I am, Sir, etc.
A. E. ARSENAULT,
Trustee of the Lady Wood Estate.

VETS FAVOR COURSE ON DIESEL ENGINES

HALIFAX, Feb. 3 — (CP) —
A sharp swing to training in main-
tenance of diesel engines, which
prepares students for jobs in
agriculture, construction and
marine industries, has been noted
by the department of veteran's
affairs training centre here.
Enrollments for the current
session number 40 men, compared
to a previous average of from 15
to 20 students.

SUCCESSFUL VETS

EDMONTON — (CP) — A report
issued by the veteran's affairs de-
partment here indicates that of a
total of 1,200 whose applications
for "awarding returns" benefits were
approved, 1,000 were veterans who
were established successfully.

THE HOUSE YOU LIVE IN...
Sun Life mortgage assurance will ensure that
the house you live in will not be taken from
your widow should your sudden death curtail
the mortgage payments.
May I help you make arrangements today?
District Supervisor
W. C. BOHAIK
148 Richmond Street
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Mr. Morrison On Britain's Foreign Policy

(United Kingdom Information)
Continuation of an address by
Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, Lord
President of the Council in the
United Kingdom Government, in
Leicester on January 11th.

Reverting to Russia, Mr. Morris-
son said "If I criticise the foreign
policy of the Soviet Union I do so
more in sorrow than in anger.
There is nothing we would like
better than active co-operation
with the Soviet Union for protect-
ing peace and promoting the
social well-being of mankind, but
we cannot expect at all times to
lie down to the untruthful and
malicious attacks made on our
country and our Government by
the reckless propaganda machines
of Russian Communists and of
the Communist parties of the world,
which conduct themselves as serve
automatically outposts of the Soviet
Foreign Office. We cannot be ex-
pected to be happy when country
after country in Eastern and
South Eastern Europe find them-
selves subject to undemocratic and
unrepresentative Communist Gov-
ernments, coupled with the sup-
pression of other political parties
and of the freedom of the press.
Wholesale witch-hunting and even
the very unjudicial execution of
non-Communist political leaders.
We are bound not only to deplore
it but to feel rising indignation
because of our belief in democ-
racy and human freedom. And it
adds to our sorrow and indignation
that this process should so un-
truthfully and noisily be proclaimed
as promoting democracy, freedom
and anti-fascism."

Mr. Morrison went on: "Nobody
is seeking to upset the internal
security of the U. S. S. R. Can
they not begin to reverse their
engines and discard the provoca-
tive policies by which they are
not only running the risk of war
at some time but which are imper-
iling the economic recovery and pro-
gress of mankind? Curiously, but
very fortunately, while sharp ex-
changes have taken place in U. N.
O. debates and much critical
propaganda has been directed
against us from Moscow, our two
Governments have been successful
in negotiating a trade agreement
which should be of value to both.
There is good reason to hope for
further mutually advantageous
Trade Agreements between us and
the U. S. S. R., as well as with
other countries, that will tell to
the good economically, and this
Agreement may have a good
effect on political relations in due
course. Anyway let us hope so."

It is mischievous to divide the
world into two solid political and
economic blocks. The fact is that
in all countries opinion is divided
into hundreds of shades. So too it
is impossible to make clear, econ-
omic divisions. The recognition of
this, and acknowledgment of the
right of each country to choose its
path politically, and economically
inside the framework of world re-
covery and peace, are the reasons
for the existence of the United
Nations.

Inside U. N. O., if used con-
structively and sincerely, we believe
in the hope and opportunity for
all these differences to find their
expressions and their level. When
the war ended there was no pre-
judice in the democratic world
against the Soviet Union. We were
on the contrary full of deep
admiration for the efforts and
achievements of the great and brave
Red Army which he had assisted
to the full extent of our power.
Even now, with the bitter experi-
ence we have had, it is not a
question of prejudice. It is a ques-
tion of being baffled and bitterly
disappointed."

"The difficulties Britain is meet-
ing today in her economy must not
give us an inferiority complex. We
are a great power, part of a world-
wide Commonwealth. We stand for
great things. The dollar shortage
and the damage to industry and
our export trade are common to
many countries and our internal
industrial recovery has been more
substantial than that of any of the
important nations which were
within the active theatres of war."

The Lord Present turned to
home matters. "One object towards
which we are visibly beginning to
make progress is to turn Britain
into a really modern efficient
economy producing enough goods
and services to provide a decent
standard of living for our people.
Our exports not only help us to
live. They are also a source of
need to do their job in world re-
construction. British coal is now
contributing to international econ-
omic recovery. This week-end the
first shipments of British coal ex-
ported under a regular export
programme and as part of a long-
term agreement are arriving in
Sweden."

Mr. Morrison went on: "I just
cannot understand why the Russian
Government has impeded European
explorations as to the wisest use
of the Marshall offer, unless it
be the old evil doctrine that the
more misery there is in the world
the better it is for revolutionary
Communist success, the doctrine
of triumph through chaos. Even
if true it is an evil doctrine, for
it involves the calculated spread
of misery and destitution for

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