

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1947

Exports Still Grow

The phenomenal growth of Canada's exports during the past nine years, a growth which has put Canada among the very top trading nations of the world, is clearly shown in figures from the external trade branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

From January to June, 1938, total exports amounted, in round numbers, to \$387,100,000. For the first half-year of 1946 they had risen to \$1,062,800,000, while a further gain is recorded for the January-June period of this year, to \$1,328,500,000.

The figures for 1946 are of interest because they indicate the nature of the further increases and also to what extent recessions have occurred. For instance, a very significant jump from a year ago is recorded for flour, from \$60,319,000 to \$102,418,000, while there are smaller but important increases in the case of rubber, tobacco, wood pulp, newsprint, passenger automobiles (the increase for this item reflects an emergence from wartime conditions), asbestos, and some other groups of commodities.

On the other hand, we have been shipping out of the country less meats (other than bacon and hams) than a year ago, and less wool and its products.

Most illuminating of all, as a record of progress, is the comparison of exports between 1938 and 1947. Here is the summary, products of these basic materials being included in each case:

Table with 3 columns: Six months ended June, 1938, 1947, (millions of dollars). Rows include Vegetable, Animal, Fibres, textiles, Iron, Wood, paper, Non-ferrous metals, Non-metallic minerals, Chemicals, Miscellaneous.

In almost every instance, there have been gains since 1938, some of them enormous in size. One of the few exceptions is found in the non-ferrous metal group, as exports of nickel and precious metals (including gold) were not much out of line with those of that year, while copper exports are well above those of last year, however. Zinc is up nearly three times from 1938.

One important item, wheat, suffers unduly from the comparison because the very much smaller exports of 1938 reflected not only the restrictions of international trade but also a severe crop failure.

Why Bring That Up?

Newspapers readers, says the British Columbian, must be pretty tired of being told that if Mackenzie King hangs on to office just a little longer he will beat the record of Sir Robert Walpole who "had 20 years, 10 months and nine days of the prime ministership"—number of minutes, not stated. Incidentally, the title of Prime Minister is comparatively recent; Walpole's offices were those of Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. However, he was virtually supreme in Government which puts him in the same class as that of Canada's Prime Minister.

"The resemblance between these two great figures, one may hope, does not go beyond supremacy and length of tenure" adds our B. C. contemporary. "According to the office encyclopedia, Walpole was expelled from the House, sent to the Tower and declared disqualified for election on the strength of accusations of corruption as secretary of war. One of his pocket boroughs re-elected him but he was expelled again. He was a firm upholder of the Hanoverian dynasty. Says the record: 'He did not hesitate to stoop to parliamentary corruption if by that means he could increase the power of the Whigs.' Altogether, not a character to be compared with the saint in the ivory tower at Ottawa."

The North Pole

The north magnetic pole appears to have shifted again. Canadian scientists, trying to track it to its supposed home in the Boothia peninsula, find, according to reports received in Ottawa, that it may have moved northward to Somerset Island, a distance of about 200 miles. This is not the first time it has been guilty of misbehaviour so greatly upsetting to geographers. It was fixed by the famous explorer, Sir John Ross, in 1831, but later investigators including the Astronomer Royal himself, found that it has removed itself by as much as a degree from where it ought to have been.

Its present erratic behaviour appears to be its worst so far. For magnetic poles deflect the compass needle—indeed make it stand on its head when in their company. And in these days of air navigation the dependability of the compass is no light matter.

Perhaps the recent discovery of Professor P.M. S. Blackett, the famous British scientist, that the earth itself is inherently a magnet and that its magnetism is due to its mass rotation may provide a hint in explanation of what

happened to the magnetic pole. At any rate, it has oscillated itself out of the reach of the Ottawa observers searching for it, and become one with Kipling's "secret hid under Cheops pyramid."

EDITORIAL NOTES

French Republic declared this date 1830.

Britain declared war, with Germany this date 1939.

Olivier Cromwell, English protector and dictator, died this date 1658.

According to reports of visiting motorists the appointments of the new car ferry leave nothing to be desired, but that unfortunately it seems just as long to wait for it at Tormentine as if it were the old one.

Probably the only war criminal to be fittingly punished was one that got away. Charlie Schmidt, ruthless chief of the Gestapo in North China and Mongolia was found, a scrawny wreck, in an earthen pit under an old Peiping house. He had not seen the sun for two years.

Further in regard to the new income tax regulations which give to the farmer the same privilege of making a tax-free capital gain as has been enjoyed by purchasers of real estate, shares and other capital goods, the farmer may now establish a basic herd which is a capital asset. Any sale depleting the herd is regarded in the same way as if he had sold part of the farm itself and does not produce taxable income.

The first faint gleam of hope for Nova Scotia coal mining is the announcement by Cosco a program of mechanization. Officials of the company admit, however, that it will take five years to instal mechanical cutting and loading devices. With the government in a hurry to withdraw its subsidies it looks as if the pinch will be felt long before that.

Princess Elizabeth has evidently inherited her Royal Mother's keen sense of humour. Speaking at Edinburgh of her South African tour she remarked: "In South Africa I found Scotsmen and Scotswomen were so plentiful that I was greatly relieved to find yesterday that there were still some left North of the Tweed."

Speaking on Trout Fishing in Scotland over BBC, Mr. Moray McLaren had this to say: "I suggest that this friendly, classless society of trout anglers that exists in Scotland owes a large part of its origin and continuance to the fact that trout fishing in this little Northern country of ours is not hedged round with the restrictions which obtain in richer and more crowded lands."

The Editor of the Communist Daily Worker received a facer the other day from a housewife reader. She raised a point which Karl Marx and Engels overlooked. "What about the so-called Communist who exploits his wife?" is what she wants to know. "I work from eight to six," she says, "and I have to shop, wash, sew, clean and cook in my spare time. And while I'm doing it, 'He' is out shouting: 'Down with Serfdom!'"

Over 700,000 farm workers in Britain will receive more money from the beginning of September. Orders made by the Agricultural Wages Board at their meeting in London on August 19th bring into effect weekly pay increases of ten shillings (\$2.00) for men and eight shillings (\$1.60) for women. This means that the minimum wage for a forty-eight-hour week is raised to ninety shillings (\$18.00) for adult male land workers and sixty-eight shillings (\$13.60) for women.

Aprapas the Salvation Army campaign, twenty-two-year-old Maisie Ringham, a London lassie every Sunday morning and often in weekday evenings, marches with the Hendon Salvation Army Band playing her trombone. It takes some doing, graduating from playing in the "Army" band to playing in an orchestra at the Royal Albert Hall, but Maisie has done it! It seems she played her trombone so well, that she was brought to the notice of the Halle Orchestra. Now, she's been appointed its second trombone player, and plays at all the Albert Hall concerts. In spite of this success, however, if one were to go down Hendon way any Sunday morning, he would still see Maisie, in her neat Salvation Army uniform, blowing lustily away on her trombone, and keeping step with the Salvation Army band.

It is reported that Canadians, last winter, spent more than \$110,000,000 in heating their homes or approximately three per cent of their entire living expenses for 12 months. The estimate is based on yearly domestic fuel consumption in previous years as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The average expenditure on fuel, it is said, is about \$40 a year for all Canada, but in the Central Provinces and the larger homes the fuel bill is said to be greater. Heating experts point out that this expenditure is much greater than necessary as most house furnaces are only about 50 per cent efficient, causing incomplete combustion and wastage of heat by obsolete and poor installations. The Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating has outlined a few simple rules for reducing costs: 1. Learn how to handle your furnace. Obtain professional advice and follow it. 2. Insulate the walls and roof of the house and avoid heat waste. 3. Maintain a steady heat. Do not overheat the house and throw open windows to cool it off. Automatic thermostatic controls will assist in maintaining an even temperature. 4. Make sure the furnace is in proper repair. Now that winter is approaching a proper inspection should be made and repairs completed. 5. Make sure that furnaces and flues are clean.

Notes By The Way

At the "We Have a Card for Every Occasion" counter of a large department store, says Reader's Digest, the clerk asked the woman standing beside me what he could do for her. "I'm afraid you haven't anything that will do," she said. "I've looked all these cards over." "Madam," said the clerk, "we have greeting cards for everything. What kind do you want?" The woman hesitated, then leaned forward and said in a low voice: "My brother has just been sent to jail, and I want to send him a card expressing my regret." The clerk thought a moment, then reached among the cards "For the Sick" and handed her one. It read: "Sorry to hear you're a shut-in. Hope you get out soon!"

Russia's program of baiting, needling, refusing to co-operate, insulting, evil motives and open charges of dishonesty and lack of integrity, is obviously planned to wear down its allies. All right, we're worn down, but not so worn down, that we can't leave Russia to its own devices and lead the rest of the world to economic and political recovery. Let's stop making faces at the little men in the Kremlin and play the game under our own rules. And those who don't like those rules don't have to play. P. S.—The United States is still making atomic bombs and is looking for ways to make better ones, according to Atomic Energy Commission press copy.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

What is the American tourist's view of Canada? "Canadians do not have coal to burn at all in their homes," said a tourist. "The barns are all unpainted as they don't have money to buy paint. The Canadians are all very poor people. Their small towns look like Western ghost towns. Their homes are more than one hundred years old and they don't have the house-keeping they have in the States." That was part of an interview published in The Greens County Journal, Jamestown, Ohio, and was headed "Writes Interestingly of Canadian Trip." It must have been a hot, dull day. The Journal's editorial office. There's nothing much to say about the interview—it's too obvious. One can draw the moral, however, that brief trips can be productive of the most amazing conclusions. Some people can spend a week or so in a country and blossom out as full-fledged experts on that country's economic and social conditions, past and present history and Cabinet ministers' secret names. You'll have to pardon us now—we're on our way to interview a spirit in one of Oxford County's ghost towns.—Woodcock Sentinel-Briget.

Bridget, the goddess of the broom and dishpan, is going to come into her own again in Canada—with her name changed to Olga or Gretchen or Anastasia, observes The Vancouver Sun. Domestic servants in this country have been becoming rarer and rarer. Thousands of families now do their own housework who ten years ago had one or more servants to care for them. More than one hard-working business man ends his day's work in a comfortable armchair as soon as dinner is finished, but vested in an apron and presiding wearily over the activities of the kitchen sink. The maid-of-all-work and the "cook-general" have become scarce luxuries for a variety of causes. One obvious cause is the shortage of manpower in business and industry during the war, when young women found they could double their triple wages by working in domestic service by working in factories and offices.

Six of the eight Norwegian sealers whose ship drifted out of control for nearly six weeks and was finally crushed in an Arctic ice pack have survived a winter in the Arctic to cross the Norwegian-Russian border at Kirkenes on August 13, says Norway Digest. Home again, they related how they had fallen to reach their station on Spitzbergen when their schooner "Enigheten" burned out a main bearing and how they drifted out of control before a severe southeast gale. After nearly six weeks adrift, the craft froze fast in the pack ice where it held together through the winter only to be crushed on June 8. At that time, the crew took a lifeboat and after five days reached land where it managed to contact a Russian sealing station. Negotiations between Russian and Norwegian authorities have now resulted in the return of the six survivors. The remaining two members of the crew died of illness.

Alarmed American educationists are introducing special courses into the schools on the subject of manners. Now, nobody wants our school-boys to turn themselves into Little Lord Fauntleroy or our girls into walking volumes of Emily Post. The world would be a stuffy place indeed if this happened. But it would be a good thing to have our young people taught in school the essentials of common decency which is, after all, only consideration of one's fellows. This isn't to say a young man should be constantly bobbing up and down to light a lady's cigarette. Women wanted emancipation; they have it and they shouldn't complain because men no longer kiss their hand, but generally treat them as equals, leaving them to take their chances with every one else. But there are fundamental rules of manners that our young people could be taught—and these rules all boil down to consideration of others, a little thought before one acts, making sure one's action will not annoy the neighbors. Our youth is as good as the youth of any generation, only a little more thoughtless in its exuberance. School lessons on manners could teach our boys and girls to be thoughtful. That is all that is necessary.—Vancouver News-Herald.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

P.E.I. COAT OF ARMS

Sir.—People in cock-tail bars are apt to see things cockeyed. Three little trees under a big tree may be a big forest to one who has had too many. But apart from bleary vision the correct showing of our Coat of Arms is of interest to many Islanders.

The arms of the Colony of the Island of St. John were first engraved on a seal in 1769. This seal, the great seal of the Colony, together with the two chief citizens of the Colony, Mr. Calbeck and Mr. Wright, was taken from Charlottetown in 1776 by American privateers. The seal and the two chief citizens were returned but the seal remained. It may still be extant in a collection of seals in some American museum.

The original device or badge of this Colony was on this seal. No exact impression of it survives. We have only the description of it as contained in an order in council "at the Court of St. James the 14th day of July, 1769" reading as follows:—

Whereas there was this Day read before the Board, a Report from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, Setting forth, That in obedience to his Majesty's Order in Council of the 26th of last Month, they have considered of and prepared the form and Device of a New Seal for the Island of St. John in America, which they humbly Submitted to his Majesty, and is as follows, Viz:—

"On the one side, Representation of a large Spreading Oak, with a shrub under it, and this Legend of Motto underneath, Parva Sub Ingenti, and this Inscription round the circumference, Sigillum Insulae Sancti Johannis in America, and on the Reverse His Majesty's Arms, Crown, Garter, supporters, and Motto with this Inscription round the circumference, 'Georgius Tertius Dei Gratia, Magnae Britanniae, Franciae & Hiberniae Rex, Fidel Defensor, Brunvic et Lunenburg Dux, Saevic Romanus Imperii Archi — The sarranus et Elector.'"

"His Majesty taking the same into consideration was pleased with the Advice of His Privy Council to approve thereof, and to order as hereby directed that His Majesty's Chief Engraver of Seals to with all possible dispatch prepare a draught of a new seal agreeable to the aforementioned description and lay the same before His Majesty for His Royal Approbation."

From this description it would appear that the saplings grew up later out of the shrub! The second great seal replacing the one stolen was doubtless engraved some time after the American War. Wax impressions of it may still be seen in the Provincial Building and some people (differing from Hon. A.E. Arsenault) maintain it shows three oak saplings growing close together. Certainly the 1871 Prince Edward Island copper cents it looks like three small trees.

Three saplings representing Kings, Queens & Prince Counties may give undue prominence to geographical divisions which lack any governing authority, yet growing together with roots intermingled do not the saplings show the unity and brotherliness of our Island counties and their inhabitants? Are not our saplings as meaningful as the stars on the American flag?

Heraldic language is very precise, and it is both a pity and a wonder that the device on our first seal was not described in such terms. If George the Third and his council had called on the Royal College of Heralds at London to design a seal we would have had an exact description of the device first represented on our seal. Perhaps as a Colony we were not big enough in 1769 to merit a regular coat of arms which is why the Heralds were not called on. Yet one wonders if the College's records were searched for the period 1769-1776 previous to the granting of official arms in 1805. The exact description of the latter is as follows, and it may be remembered that in heraldry no design is official, only the written words:—

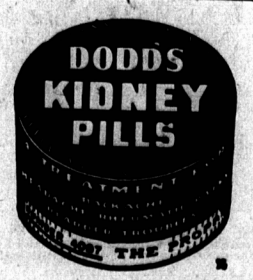
"P.E.I. Coat of Arms granted by Royal Warrant dated May 30, 1905. Description.—Argent on a Island Vert, to the Sinitler an Oak Tree fructed, to the Dexter three of three oak saplings sprouting all proper, on a Chief Gules a Lion passant guardant Or."

"Motto: 'Parva Sub Ingenti' I am, Sir, etc."

HISTORIAN

SORRY, NO FEATHERS

DURBAN, South Africa.—(CP)—Some United States girls who expected to get ostrich feathers from their sailor boys are going to be disappointed. The sailors promised them feathers which they hoped to get from a shipment of ostriches being taken aboard their ship. But Union authorities banned the shipment and the girls will have to go featherless.



The Poet's Corner

STRANGE GLOBE

Because for miles among the harried hills, Bright, spiky trees have cracked to their death, This sunset brings a dripping The drops of light which reddens summer's breath. Where once was innocence of farmland smoke, And here once lay the cool, gray ripples spoke, Now comes strange glory to the grave cool gray. Not stranger could be sword Excalibur Than glow half seen, beyond a point of land Reminding of the scarlet death of fir. As sunset fires each ripple into brand, Sudden and indescribable upon the lake— Are brands that human hand may never take.

—Elizabeth Crawford Yates in the New York Times.

Old Charlottetown (And P.E.I.)

FIRST NAVAL CADET

The following is from The Examiner of December, 1864: "We are gratified to observe that Sub-Lieut. Robert W. Davies, son of Benj. Davies, Esq., of this City, and the first Cadet selected from this Island for the Royal Navy, has been promoted to Lieutenant on board H. M. S. 'Duncan', in which ship he had previously served... He is now only 21 years of age, and it may be assumed that he has a splendid career before him. From his antecedents we have no doubt he will pursue it with advantage to himself and gratified pride to his numerous relatives here."

Some years later Lieut. Davies became a Commander in the Royal Navy, and visited here with his ship. He was an elder brother of Sir L. H. Davies.

Freedom Of The Press

(Royal Bank Monthly Letter) Freedom of speech and of the press are not ends in themselves. They merely enable people to express freely their thoughts on events so as to bring forth the best possible decision out of all shades of opinion. In other words, this is not merely "freedom from" but "freedom for." A person may cause evil not only by his actions but by his inactions. As Andrew Hamilton said at the trial of a printer in New York away back in 1738: "...I beg leave to lay it down as a rule that the suppressing of evidence ought to be taken for the strongest evidence." Knowledge and civilization are advanced by positive actions, not by merely refraining from other actions, or by retaining unquestioningly the existing state of things. Newspapers need to use fully the freedom that is theirs. They need to keep on challenging the sacred cows which occasionally stand in the streets blocking progress.

Duties of the Newspaper

Besides rights, the newspaper has duties. It must be independent. It cannot serve the public which supports it if it is the tail to anyone's kite. To be independent it must stand on its own feet, earning a profit without subsidies. It should be regarded as a major transgression of ethics and good taste to communicate with the editorial department through the business department. The newspaper needs to take a

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COAL

The Coal Question

is one of the most important you have to solve every year. On it depends your comfort during the cold winter weather. May we suggest that you purchase your supply now, while coal is available and careful delivery can be made. We are prepared to deliver: American Hard Coal Old Sydney Screened Albion Lump and Nut Inverness Screened Bras d'Or Screened and Stoker Intercolonial Screened Bay View Screened.

A. Pickard & Co PHONE 240

long view. A policy which gains circulation this year by means which tend to weaken the newspaper as an institution is a bad policy. The newspaper must be fair. Perhaps absolute fairness is too much to expect of ordinary mortals doing their day's work, but the newspaper can avoid intentional partiality. The newspaper must be decent, not only in the language and pictures it uses, but in the way it goes about obtaining its news. There are situations occurring in human life into which no newspaper can decently justify intrusion. Current pessimism about the press should not be over-estimated. There has been similar pessimism in the past. If reforms are needed, they will not be shaped by legislation, except with the destruction of values civilization needs. They can be brought about by public opinion which supports the right kind of newspaper and makes its wishes known to publishers and editors.

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