

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887) Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

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

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1946

Hogs For Beer

When Agriculture Minister Gardiner advised eastern farmers to grow their own feed grains because there was likely to be a shortage of this commodity in the West, he seems to have been telling only half the truth.

Briefly, the letter points out that distillers of whisky and industrial alcohol are being supplied with farmers' wheat by the Canadian Wheat Board on the basis of \$1.25 per bushel while there is a demand in world markets for this wheat at \$2.25 per bushel.

At the same time the Government is forcing the sale of farmers' barley to Canadian maltsters at 69 3-4 cents per bushel when United States maltsters are offering \$1.75 to \$1.77 for malting barley, but the Government is refusing permits to export Canadian barley to the United States.

This appears to be the major issue between the Government and the wheat growers, and in view of Mr. Gardiner's hint to eastern farmers that they will have to grow their own feed grain it is well worth keeping in mind.

What The War Cost Britain

A recent White Paper issued in Britain evaluates the losses caused by the war to that country in purely physical assets. War damage to property is estimated at £1,450 million at current replacement rates.

The White Paper summarizes the approximate total losses of national wealth as follows: Physical destruction on land £1,500 millions Destruction of shipping and cargoes 700 millions Internal Disinvestment 900 millions External Disinvestment 4,200 millions

U. S. And The Tariff Conference

A conference of eighteen trading nations to negotiate multilateral tariff reductions is to be held next April in Geneva. Of the nations invited to attend, only Russia so far has failed to accept the invitation.

The United States, accepting the leadership in this project, will base its own proposals on the reciprocal trade treaty powers by which the President, without the intervention of the Congress, may reduce American tariffs by fifty per cent from the rates prevailing on January 1, 1945, or 75 per cent from those of 1930.

The conference of next spring will be the largest effort ever undertaken by the United States to secure general tariff reductions and, of course, will represent a complete reversal of American policy after the last war.

the U.S. Government postponed the announcement of its plans until after the Congressional election. As Mr. William Clayton, the Government's chief trade advisor, explained, it was decided to keep this issue, if possible, out of party politics, to seek for it the same bipartisan approach which has been established in general foreign policy.

A Republican Congress, which opposed the reciprocal trade treaty policy, will be in office when the tariff negotiations open. It has no legal power at the moment to interfere directly with the negotiations which are placed by law under the President's sole authority, within fixed limits, but the Congress certainly can affect these negotiations by many indirect means.

EDITORIAL NOTES

In the Don area of Russia, five thousand clerks in the offices of the collective farms have been ordered to go to work in the fields.

It was unfortunate the milk producers and the Caledonian Club should have fixed the same evening for their gatherings—both most important events.

During the four pre-war years 1935-38 Prince Edward Island's fisheries production amounted, on the average, to a trifle less than \$888,500. In the four years 1942-45 the average was \$2,544,000.

To commemorate the centenary of Elizabeth Fry, Britain's great prison reformer, the Society of Friends—the Quakers—plans to raise \$80,000 for a training centre for negligent mothers. The scheme, supported by government, aims at giving mothers sentenced for neglecting children choice between going to prison or to a school where they will be taught homecraft and parenthood.

The main object of the reorganization of the Young Progressive Conservative Association should be to study Canadian politics, and particularly Conservatism. There is so much about the policy and objects of the party that are unknown or unheard-of apart from patronage—that it is desirable and necessary political education should be one of the principal plans in its platform.

An unprecedented increase in electrical equipment in United Kingdom naval ships has necessitated the formation of a new branch of the Royal Navy. It will be known as "L" Branch, and will be responsible for all electrical and radio engineering matters in the Fleet. Officers will have special training, including a three years' advanced technical course at Cambridge, followed by a further two years' instruction in naval matters and commercial electrical engineering.

There was no need to be frightened of Russia, Mr. Randolph told a Montreal audience. "She is not even a first-class power. She has no navy, no naval bases, no long-range strategic airforce—and no atom bomb." A firmly united Western world, he said, would be so much more powerful than Russia that danger of war would be eliminated. The danger lay, he said, in disunity, indifference, suspicion and selfishness among the Western Nations "and in silly boobies like Henry Wallace who want us to 'understand' the Russians."

The new War Medal ribbon will be available for general distribution to members of the Armed Force about December 15, it has been announced at Ottawa. Although the ribbon has been available for some time in stores and tailor shops across the country, and many members of the three services are wearing it, it has not yet been a general issue at unit quartermaster stores. All servicemen eligible for the ribbon will receive a free issue, including Reserve Force personnel.

Thomas Carlyle, British historian, essayist, and philosopher, born this date 1795; was a teacher and lawyer before embarking on a literary career. He exercised a more powerful influence upon the literary and the religious, ethical, and political views of his time than any contemporary English writer. His work is remarkable for its qualities of humour, sarcasm, and profound insight, and his vivid and picturesque style is distinctly characteristic of the man. His works include: The French Revolution, Sartor Resartus, Chartism, Heroes and Hero Worship, Past and Present, Oliver Cromwell, Latter Day Pamphlets, Frederick The Great.

That an election is in the offing was evident at the end of the last week by the Prime Minister's admonition to his party with regard to organization, followed by the lifting of the ceiling on salaries and wages, and by the cordial reception of a dairymen's delegation by Finance Minister Ilsley with reference to the withdrawal of the milk subsidy, notwithstanding the continued subsidizing of other industries. The western farmers have for a number of years been given a solid floor to their wheat prices, they have floors for other products through deals calling for vast quantities of their products to Britain and this year because of drought in some isolated areas money is to be paid out of the Federal treasury. They have apparently been able to convince the Federal Government their production is indispensable to the national economy, and it has not been the present Government only, but those in power for over 15 years. The farmers, as well as other primary producers, are demanding that price ceilings be maintained. There must be floors for their selling and ceilings for their buying, and Mr. Ilsley indicated the matter would receive consideration.

Notes By The Way

It is now possible to telephone direct to Moscow, but what's the use? The only reply would be "No."—Cardston, Alta., News.

After guarding \$25,000,000 worth of diamonds for weeks, a G.I. says he will never give a girl a diamond, he hates the sight of them. But she'll still like them.—Windsor Star.

The most expensive kind of blond should be not a platinum blond but a uranium blond. In addition she'd be the most devastating.—Toronto Star.

A new bathtub is announced "with set hotel, Copacabana Palace, wiring." But is anything being done to prevent transference of the serrated bottom to the bather?—Peterborough Examiner.

Farmers who think their grandchildren owe them a decent living have the wrong slant on life. We ought to handle the soil so those who come after us can have a living, too!—Farmer's Advocate.

We passed a fat man window shopping on Madison avenue the other afternoon with a thin woman companion. "Let's go in and get some shirts" the thin man said. "There's no point" the stout one answered. "The only thing that fits me ready made is a handkerchief."—New York Post.

Dr. Hewlett Johnson, the "Red" Dean of Canterbury, advises "country" and "forbearance" in dealing with Russia. But, as The Ottawa Journal remarks, it would help a lot if Russia were to show courtesy and forbearance as well.—Brantford Expositor.

If a candidate for civic office had to put up a cash deposit, to be forfeited if he did not secure the requisite percentage of the vote, it might save many useless contests and considerable money—and that without doing any violence to democratic principles.—Ottawa Journal.

Three public houses in Hulme, Manchester have been granted music licenses for hymn singing on Sunday nights. The singings will be led by the Rev. Alan Chambers, 31-year-old Congregational minister.—London Express.

When some one asked Beecham the other day if there would be women in his new orchestra, the maestro said: "I don't know. I find one drawback with female musicians. If the lady is not well favored, the male instrumentalists do not wish to play near her. If she is well favored—they can't!"—Richard Dimbleby giving his "Our Record" broadcast to North American listeners.

Officials at Rio de Janeiro's lushly furnished Copacabana Palace discuss it, says The Chicago Daily News. But it appears that a Peruvian diplomat, late over the water shortage, ordered up 240 bottles of mineral water. He refused to pay the bill—\$98. He refused so loudly that the hotel stood the loss to keep him quiet.

When one talks with the real old timers about the weather they invariably bring up the hard winter of '86, the May snowstorm in 1903, the winter of 1906-07 that "red" the snow on the hills, and the Southeastern Alberta ranch, and the winter of 1919-20 when cattlemen lost millions through lack of feed and the slump in cattle prices. The next Summer, we wouldn't like to suggest that this is going to be another hard winter, though they seem to be come around at long intervals. We have made a good start for a new kind of record with 45 inches of snow in October and November.—Lethbridge Herald.

We should certainly make some sacrifices to get for ourselves customers abroad who will remain faithful to us in the future. We should deprive ourselves of certain consumer products so that they can be exported and become known and appreciated. In this way we shall win certain foreign markets into which we had not penetrated before the war. It will be afterward when competition will be keener on world markets, that our province will congratulate itself on having thus secured outlets for its industrial surpluses.—Montreal La Patrie.

Americans must decide which road they desire to travel. As the low production in the motor industry and as the housing and other shortages so eloquently testify, we can't have our cake and eat it, too. If we want emphasis placed on more leisure and higher pay unrelated to productivity and on other factors restricting production, we must expect a smaller output of goods and services at higher rather than lower prices. On the other hand, if we want to maintain or increase our standard of living, we must begin to recognize that the complex nature of our economy requires close co-operation all the way from bringing the raw materials to the factories to shipping and distributing the finished products to consumers.—Los Angeles Times.

The best minds in today's councils are men deeply aware of their responsibility to the human race, and they do not deliberately set out to mislead. It must be admitted that in times past those whom we have designated as "strangers and foreigners" have had reason to mistrust us. Our highest and gravest responsibility now is to wipe out all occasion for lack of trust. When we ask our Eastern allies to subscribe to Christian ethics let us strive to serve them truly ourselves, so that "an understanding heart," from which Solomon prayed, may be granted equally to us and to them. In no other way can

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.

SHIPS THAT CARRY GRAIN FROM PORT ARTHUR

In a previous letter I endeavoured to emphasize the immediate need for feed grain in Prince Edward Island most of which has been coming by rail. Prior to the war the bulk of the western grain was carried east as far as Montreal by ship and at cost the grain lower than that charged by the railway. A few years ago owing to the inability to export grain to other countries a large stock accumulated at Port Arthur.

As you stated in your editorial of last Wednesday the farmers of the west are not in favor of the Government's plan to build a rail line to them that the eastern farmers should be paid most of the freight on their feed grain. Naturally the millers and brewers in Ontario and Quebec are pleased to have their grain brought from the west free of freight.

Prince Edward Island, apparently obtaining as it does something for nothing from the Act, and will likely continue to do so until we have unloading facilities in our harbour together with a grain elevator. It is unable to handle grain coming in by boat. In reality the Act is defeating itself, for during the past twelve months to September 30th Prince Edward Island imported only 655,981 bushels of feed grain, just about two shiploads of grain and less than one percent of the feed grain that readily could be used in Prince Edward Island.

The reason why the farmers of the Island have not been taking advantage of the Free Freight Act is that neither they nor the Provincial Government have confidence in its permanency. They feel that it is simply a wartime bounting measure and that, as the Prairie farmers are opposed to its continuance, it is liable at any time to be cancelled, in which event they would be compelled to pay the full freight rates on the incoming grain including the thirty percent additional now being demanded by the railways, for grain cannot be brought to the Island otherwise than by train for we have no unloading facilities for grain ships nor have we an elevator into which the grain could be unloaded.

Let me cite an example of what happened recently simply because our farmers have not sufficient grain to feed their livestock. After years of careful training and support by both the Federal and Provincial Governments, including bonuses on the boars and sows, the standard of the Island swine has been raised to a figure far higher than that obtained by any other province in Canada. Had we had the feed grain, our farmers would naturally have been encouraged to increase the number of their best hogs, which are one of the most profitable lines in farming and for the products of which there is a world wide demand. Instead of doing so the Government allowed some carloads of our prime boars and sows to be sent to other Canadian provinces to be used for breeding purposes in competition with this Island.

Similarly if we were assured that we lay a sure foundation on the high goal which men of good-will everywhere honestly desire, an enclosing world peace.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Poets Corner

"FAREWELL"

Oh! I shall fall asleep some night and waken To a brighter dawn than this in a far land. And you will think perhaps I have forsaken Your love and all life's pleasures close at hand. But as it's sunshine falls upon my dreaming, And as my eager feet climb heavenly hills, Your love will run before me to my seeming, Your laughter sweet as scent a rosebud spits.

Old Charlottetown (And P.E.I.)

GUERNATORIAL RESIDENCES

Governor Patterson on his arrival here in 1770 first resided at Fort Amherst (Rocky Point) then removed to a house on Queen Street. Governor Fanning occupied the whole block within Great George, Prince, Richmond and Sidney streets, having his mansion erected upon the corner, which would be about opposite the present Trinity church, the remainder of the block being an orchard and garden.

After the house was destroyed by fire in 1850 the land was sold in building lots. Governor DesBarres, the third Governor, resided in the Common west of the brook at Spring Park. Governor Douglas Smith, with his family, chose his quarters in the old Barracks, and his successor Col. Ready, for the first term of his administration, made the Barracks his home, but a stately house was later erected for him at Holland's Grove, Fitzroy street.

Governor Sir Arns W. Young, on his arrival also selected the same place, where he lived until Government House was completed when he became its first occupant. He died there in 1835. We could obtain all the grain required we could increase our stock of poultry, including ducks, geese and turkeys, to an almost unlimited extent. As it is at present a considerable portion of poultry grain is blended in Ontario and sent by freight to this Province.

Another factor in the carrying of grain to Prince Edward Island by ships is that the ships, before returning west, could be loaded during the months of September, October and November with practically the whole of our year's harvest of potatoes and, being return trips, much lower freight charges would be levied than is now being paid by rail. Full loads could be sent as far as Montreal, after which the ships would have to be unloaded to 14 feet draught to pass through the locks. The potatoes would then be forwarded to Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, etc. Some also could be delivered in Port Arthur where there is always an accumulation of empty cars to carry them to Winnipeg, thus affording us a new market for our favorite spuds.

All of these contingencies depend upon our being able to unload the grain ships rapidly and of store the grain immediately in an adjacent elevator. With a marine leg 300,000 bushels could be unloaded from a ship in a single day whereas using the tub system it might take a whole week, and there is a very heavy demurrage levied by the ship owners of \$300. per day after the third day in the harbour. From the above it will be evident that at all hazards we must have ship unloading facilities on the Charlottetown Railway wharf with the grain elevator on the shore as near as possible to the wharf. Moreover, as the advantages to the potato shippers will be very considerable, they will naturally join with the Provincial Government in urging the Federal authorities to lose no time in undertaking these necessary improvements.

More in a day or two. I am, Sir, etc. H. K. S. HEMMING. MALARIA PERSISTS

MELBOURNE, Australia.—(CP)—Seven thousand returned Australian servicemen still receive treatment for malaria picked up during service in the tropical islands north of Australia. All are being treated with Paludrine, the new anti-malarial drug.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds



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