

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Frank Walker.

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

Canada's Economy

The latest figures of the Bank of Canada
present an encouraging picture of the nation's
economy in the period of reconversion from war
to peace. The national wage index for industrial
occupations, for example, was up to nearly
150 in the autumn of 1946 from about 105
in 1939.

At the same time farmers received parallel
benefits. In 1939 the cash income of Canadian
farmers totalled \$732 millions, including all govern-
ment payments. In 1945 it reached \$1.69
billions. It had more than doubled. For the
twelve months ending June, 1946, it was \$1.61
billions. The farm price of agriculture prod-
ucts stood on the Bank's index at 91.8 in 1938,
the average for the period of 1935-39 being taken
as 100. By July, 1946, the average price had
reached 186.6. It had more than doubled since
the beginning of the war. The farmer's cost of
operation had already risen but not nearly as
fast as the price of his products. As the Bank
reckons it, the price the farmer must pay to pro-
duce his crop, including virtually all his costs,
stood at just over 100 at the beginning of the
war and was up to nearly 150 last summer. Thus,
by high farm product prices and good crops the
farmer had for more than compensated himself
for higher operating costs and for his own in-
creased cost of living.

This is one side of the picture; but there
is another which is thus presented in the Winni-
peg Free Press:
What made the great war boom in which
we are still living? Where did the higher
wages for workers and the higher income of
farmers come from? The easy answer is that
they came out of a great increase in total pro-
duction and this, so far as it goes, is true. But
if we ask how this production was achieved and
how it was disposed of we shall soon find that
against the assets on one side of the ledger there
are balancing liabilities on the other.

The war boom came mainly out of three fac-
tors: huge government spending, financed by in-
creased national debt and high taxes; govern-
ment subsidies to producers; and an unlimited
foreign market, created by the war. All the govern-
ment's spendings were financed somehow by
the people. Part was financed by taxes and
these taxes consumed a large part of the gain
in wages, as every wage earner knows. Borrow-
ings also must be repaid by the taxpayers. Their
cost to the treasury is merely postponed. Inso-
far as the boom was financed by government
borrowings—and that was the chief factor in it—
we have merely placed a mortgage on the na-
tion's future production and we have lived on
the immediate proceeds, as a man might mort-
gage a house and spend the mortgage money on
a spree.

By subsidies the state has held retail prices
down but not without cost to the people as a
whole. The taxpayers pay the subsidies. The
cost of advancing prices is merely transferred
from one group in the community to another.

As to foreign exports which have absorbed
the products of farm and factory, they have been
given away or very largely financed by loans from
the Canadian treasury to foreign nations. Gifts
have not increased the wealth of Canada; they
have reduced it. The loans also will reduce it
unless we secure and accept ultimate repayment
in goods.

Musical Chairs

Prime Minister King has announced the
second and presumably final stage in the re-
organization of his Cabinet. It consists of the
transfer of the Health portfolio from Mr.
Brooke Claxton to Mr. Paul Martin, leaving
with the former the three branches of the
Ministry of Defence. As the count now stands,
therefore, Mr. St. Laurent has given a portfolio
to Mr. Hsley, Mr. Hsley to Mr. Abbott, and Mr.
Abbott to Mr. Martin. If this is not intra-
Ministerial reciprocity, it is at least a process
of fair exchange, which the old saying affirms
is no robbery. In this little Cabinet game of
pitch-and-toss, Mr. King has played an import-
ant role with his usual skill. While he has
introduced no new blood into the Cabinet, he
has made the old blood race at high pressure
during the past week. If the exercise of swap-
ping portfolios is good for the health of a Cab-
inet, suggests an exchange, that of Mr. King's
should be blatantly robust by now. But as a
precaution against any off chances, it might be
a good idea for Mr. King to stage one of these
Ministerial musical-chair gongs a couple of
times a year.

Reform Badly Needed

Last year, the Department of National Re-
venue made refunds to 1,250,000 individuals and
firms who had paid too much income tax. This
year, the Department has already sent out 800,-
000 refund cheques and has about 550,000 still
to go. As the Department collected taxes in
1945 from some 2,385,000 individuals and firms,

the refund figures show, that over 56 per cent
of Canada's taxpayers paid too much money
into the Dominion treasury in the year in ques-
tion.

Here, in the Department's own figures, is
an argument for taxation reform. The De-
partment of National Revenue is employing a
lot of people collecting too much money from the
people of Canada and another lot of people
sending the excess back—all at the expense of
the Canadian taxpayer.

One of the reasons for the excess pay-
ments, of course, is the complexity of the tax-
ation forms and regulations. A great many tax-
payers do not understand them and that is not
to be wondered at since the officials of the De-
partment do not always agree on interpreta-
tions, while a new profession—tax accountancy
—has developed out of the taxpayers' bewilder-
ment.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Everything is now stepping up, and next it
is to be rents.

They are having as much trouble over the
transport of grain to London as we have in get-
ting potatoes to the mainland.

What worries the heavily laden taxpayer in
all this controversy over Federal and Provincial
relations is that his relief is seemingly never
considered, only whether he should be subject to
taxation by the Federal or Provincial Govern-
ment—or both.

Those psychiatrists who are worried over the
difference between the spirit of Christmas and
the Santa Claus symbol, might devote their
time and energies to more useful purposes. They
could, for instance, start a movement to have
New York Sun's famous editorial on the sub-
ject, (reprinted in our yesterday's issue), in-
corporated in all school readers. It would clear
up any misunderstanding on the subject, and
still leave Santa a reality.

Joseph Mallord William Turner, English
artist, born this date 1775; as a pupil of the
Royal Academy he began exhibiting when only
fifteen; was admitted R. A. at twenty-eight,
and appointed professor of perspective at thirty-
three; as a man he was unattractive, reserved
and in some respects eccentric, but always ac-
cessible to those who sought his advice or com-
panionship, especially the young who followed
art; as a landscape painter he ranks equal with
Claude and Corot; his knowledge of nature was
unrivaled, his water colours being superb for
delicacy and brilliant execution; his oils are
characteristic for the idealizing of things, to-
gether with a passion for expression through col-
ours.

Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs of the Eastern
and Central Provinces will conduct an extensive
paper salvage campaign next month in an effort
to supply raw materials needed in the making
of roofing and wallboard products for new homes
for Canadian veterans. The announcement fol-
lowed a meeting of the General Council at which
R. C. Stevenson of Montreal, president, Leonard
W. Brockington, newly-appointed honorary
Dominion counsel of the association, also attend-
ed. The paper drive, already under preparation
from Ontario eastward, is being made as a
"scouting good turn" and an effort on the part
of the Boy Scout movement to do something con-
structive towards relieving the national housing
problem.

Henry A. Wallace, making his debut as
editor of the New Republic, states his plat-
form for "jobs, peace and freedom". "I stand
for one idea," writes the former United States
Commerce Secretary, who turned magazine edi-
tor after resigning from the Cabinet on request
of President Truman because of his public criti-
cism of the administration's foreign policy. That
idea, he states, is "that jobs, peace and free-
dom can be attained together and can make
possible one world, prosperous and free, with-
out our lifeline." Declaring that progressives
must carry on his program, Wallace makes an
open bid for support from both major political
parties. "The American people have rejected,
as they always will, a Democratic Party that is
not militantly progressive. Americans have called
for a new leadership. They will not find it
in the present Republican hierarchy; until they
find it, they will not rest."

Alas, for the ruthless despoilers at Ottawa!
Not only have they abolished our military head-
quarters, but abolished the kit as well. The kits
that have been in storage at Ottawa during the
war are being returned to the Highland units
which formerly owned them. Once that job is
completed by the Ordnance Corps, there will
be no further supply at public expense to bands
of Highland units. There is nothing to prevent
any officer or soldier of a Highland unit from
buying his own kit either out of his own pocket
or with the aid of regimental funds. They may
be worn on such occasions as ceremonial par-
ades and walking out, if approved by the reg-
imental officer commanding in any particular re-
gion. But Mr. Mackenzie King, in spite of his
name and forbears is one with the regimental
kit so long and so famously associated with
Auld Scotia's greatness.

The legend of Father Christmas goes back
to the good bishop and Saint, Nicholas, who
lived 1,600 years ago. But why does he come
in down the chimney? Many people believe that
this dates from very ancient days in Britain—
2,000 years before the birth of Christ; when
the people lived in holes in the ground, and
the only entrance was through a hole in the roof
of boughs and bushes. The holes or pits have
been found in various parts of Britain, and dis-
coveries in and around them have enabled ex-
perts to build up a picture of the life lived in
these far-off days. But children don't worry
about the origin of the legend. To the little
ones it is still the literal truth; and they hang up
their stockings on Christmas Eve with complete
confidence in "Father Christmas."

Notes By The Way

The most precious heritage that
the Canadian people possess to-
day is their British civilization
which, through the centuries, has
been built upon the teachings of
the Gospel. The re-enthronement
of the Church as the exponent
and bulwark of these principles
is being recognized more and more
as vitally necessary to the well-
fare of society. —Brantford Ex-
positor.

An interesting bit of information
comes from Lloyd's Registrar of
Shipping, which reports that of the
volume of merchant shipping being
built throughout the world up to
Sept. 30 last, more than half was
33 1/2 per cent of the tonnage was
being built in Great Britain and
Ireland. —St. Thomas Times-Journ-
al.

Although historical societies have
ignored the delicious detail, it is
a fact that the pies which the Pil-
grims and many happy generations
of their descendants consumed were
a mixture of his prairie and the
same sort that could hold a
turkey. Iron has given place to tin,
but pumpkin pies are still to be
found baked in "dripping pans"
today. —New England. —New York
Herald Tribune.

It generally is held to be a very
ill-advised if not foolhardy course
of action to interfere with the
police. It so seems that it is equally
ill-advised to interfere with a police-
man who is arresting a drunk on
the street. In Toronto the other
day a young man interfered in such
a manner with the result that the
drunk got away. But the man who
interfered was hauled off to the
police station. —Fort William Times-Journal.

The tragedy of the youthful
prison breaker was again brought
into sharp focus in the Winnipeg
city police court when a 20-year-old
robber was given a four-year pen-
itentiary term. It was his 26th
(Neuchâtel, Republic, Adm. Serv.)
crime who is 22 years of age, and
who was also sent to Stony Moun-
tain for four years, was only re-
leased from that institution last
March. —Winnipeg Tribune.

The hope (for peace) lies in the
fact that it takes only a period of
about a dozen years to implant a
basic culture in the mind of man—
the period of childhood between
the ages of two and age of four-
teen. —Beadsley Ruml, chairman
Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

An International Competition for
the Regulating of Chronometers will
be held in Switzerland in the
Spring of 1948, at the Observatory
of Neuchâtel, Switzerland on the
occasion of the centenary of the
Republic. The prizes to be offered
are the products of the watch industry
from all over the world and the
competition will comprise in particu-
lar marine chronometers, pocket
and bracelet chronometers. The rules
and regulations for admission can
be obtained from the Legation of
Switzerland in Ottawa. —Montreal
Star.

The lumber jack has been identi-
fied with Canada's forest industry
for many years. He has seen it move
westward and northward from the
shores of the eastern lakes. He has
been a strong and rugged figure.
The old-time lumber jack and river
driver was a strong and fearless
soul. In the main he was honest
and trusting as a child, but he
would not allow anyone "to run
on him." He would fight for his
rights and his dignity from the
drop of the hat. No few
years ago, when the lumber jacks
later became farmers or lumber-
men in their own right. —Fort
William Times-Journal.

The populous State of New York
and in particular the metropolitan
area of New York City would be
inviting targets in an atomic war.
That is explanation enough for
New York State's leading
to actually putting into operation
defensive measures against the
atomic bomb. But no section of the
country is entirely immune from
the danger. The New York state
will, therefore, certainly
be followed with interest else-
where, and the probability is that
other states will adopt measures
along the same line and that, soon
will participate in the plan. In fact,
one of the arguments for universal
military training is the creation
of a pool of well-disciplined men
in every community who could be
drawn upon to meet just such an
emergency.

The silk hat industry in Britain
is facing its darkest hour, says
The St. Thomas Times-Journal. It
is threatened with near extinction
and the war is the cause. The fash-
ionable topper is covered in silk
plush, made only in one factory,
in France. There were good stocks
of plush in Britain before the war,
but after 1939 they dwindled. The
fall of France cut off further sup-
plies and the factory was destroy-
ed by German bombers in January 1941.
German bombers blitzed the work-
shops of Messrs. Christy and Com-
pagnon, leading British hat makers in
the Bermondsey, east end of Lon-
don, destroying 5,000 silk hats, worth
more than £10,000—the entire stock
and production of months.

For some reason or other many
girls and women ridicule the idea
of modesty, treating it as a sur-
vival of the Victorian era that
should be laughed out of existence.
Time was when girls and women
were always spoken of as the
modest sex; they cannot, as a whole
be called so today. Relatively speak-
ing, it is the male that is the mod-
est sex. No grown youth or man
would have the gall to appear in
public as scantily clad as many
girls and women are, and if their
feelings may not be ascribed to mod-
esty, it can at least be said that
they feel self-conscious to de-
part. —St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Whitehall Notebook

(By James McCook, Canadian
Press Staff Writer, London)
John Archibald Boyd Carpenter,
39, Conservative member of Par-
liament for Kingston-upon-Thames,
who sits behind Anthony Eden in
the Commons opposition benches,
is regarded by elder Conservatives
as of the breed that will eventually
take over from the Churchills,
Edens and Wooltons.

He is not notable for profound
speeches, eccentricities or special
interests, but for industry. He is
one of a faithful group of young
Conservatives who appear in the
Commons every day and follow
debates on every subject, their
heads thrust forward slightly in a
position of intense interest.

Carpenter is a barrister and his
background is almost typical of the
Opposition benches—his father
a Knight; Stowe School, Oxon;
and Trinity, United States, with
Oxford University debating team,
1931; called to bar, Middle Temple,
1934; joined Scots Guards, 1940 and
served in Italy.

Publicity ways: Howard Lamont,
press officer to the agriculture
ministry, has written a book on
the ways of newspapermen who
daily ask him questions about his
department. His conclusion is that
newspapermen are honorable; report-
ers play "a straight game" and
"off the record" statements are
respected.

The Indian Crisis

(United Kingdom Information
Office)
The British Government's position
in the negotiations with the
Indian leaders that have taken
place in London this week has been
essentially that of mediator and
arbitrator, since the foundation
of any lasting solution of the
Indian problem must be voluntary
agreement between the major In-
dian parties. Such a voluntary
agreement is indispensable to the
smooth transfer of full power from
United Kingdom to Indian hands.
The issue therefore inescapably lies
between the Congress Party and the
Muslim League.

Moves to bring about Indian
independence began, in accordance
with undertakings made by
Britain during the war, as soon as
the British Government in London
last year the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, flew
to London to confer with Mr. At-
lee's newly elected Government.

On returning to India he outlined
the British minority position in the
Central and Provincial elections had
been held, to promote in conjunction
with the leaders of Indian opinion
an early realization of the Congress
Party's claim to represent the major-
ity of organized opinion. The
Muslim League, however, secured
the votes of the great majority of
Muslims, and was able to point to
its minority position in the mixed
Provinces as a justification for
Pakistan. Competing communal
claims were thus accentuated.

The United Kingdom Government
then decided to send a government
mission of three Cabinet Ministers
to help the Viceroy seek agreement
with the Indian leaders on the
constitutional issue. In the United
Kingdom House of Commons the
Opposition signified its approval of
this course. The three were Sir
Stafford Cripps, who conveyed to
India the original offer of self-
government in 1945, Lord Pethick-
Lawrence, Secretary of State
for India, and Mr. A. V. Alexander,
then First Lord of the Admiralty.

Cotton Industry

The first manufacture of cotton
in Canada was started at Sher-
brooke, Quebec, just over 100 years
ago, says Textiles, On March 29,
1846, the Legislative Assembly of
the Province of Canada incorporat-
ed the Sherbrooke Cotton Factory
which was the first cotton manu-
facturer in Canada, and incidentally
the first limited liability company.
This mill, which probably started
production of gray sheetings in
1844, had 1,200 spindles and employ-
ed a dozen men. Today, at Sher-
brooke there are 71,636 spindles
and the manufacture of cotton
sheetings is a major industry. Short-
ly after the establishment of the
Sherbrooke mill, the Chambly (Que-
bec) Cotton Manufacturing Com-
pany began to turn out sheetings.
History of this mill is vague, but
its sheeting was highly praised in
advertisements appearing in the
"Standard Journal" on November,
1846. Canada's third cotton mill
was established at Thorold, Ontario,
in 1847. It had 13 to 20 looms and
made gray sheetings, other plain
goods and dyed by fire in 1864. In
1865, the mill was destroyed by fire.
In 1863, F. W. Harris started a cotton
mill at Montreal. This mill had an
initial capacity of 1,500 spindles,
and 46 looms and produced tickings,
and long seamless bags. In 1880,
Joseph Wright started the manu-
facture of cotton bats at Dundas,
Ontario, and in the following year
manufactured cotton yarn. Control of
this enterprise was purchased in 1887
by John Young who later founded
the Hamilton Cotton Company. The
Dundas Cotton Company's operations
as a spinning mill in 1894 but, after an
interval of more than 50 years,
the building has been renovated
and modernized and production of
cotton yarns resumed this month as
a part of the Hamilton Cotton Com-
pany which is now under the direc-
tion of John Young's grandsons.

In 1861, on May 16th, a great storm
started the first cotton mill in the
Maritime Provinces at Saint John,
N. B.

By 1865 there were five cotton
mills in operation in Canada
at Dundas, Merriton, Hastings,
Montreal and Saint John with a
total capacity of 40,000 spindles.
The census of 1871 showed eight
mills of which five were in Ontario.

The United Kingdom negotiators
did not regard this setback as
bringing to an end the Mission
with which their Government was
charged. On May 16th they issued
a long detailed statement, putting
forward what as a result of the
Conference they considered to be
the best arrangements to ensure the
early establishment of an Indian
autonomous government. They rejected
the Muslim League conception of Pak-
istan which would create two In-
dian states, one for the Muslims and
the other for the Hindus, and they
proposed the formation of a single
Indian state, the Viceroy's scheme
for the formation of a single Indian
state, the Viceroy's scheme for the
formation of a single Indian state.

The Cabinet Mission's scheme
was designed to facilitate Indian
autonomy by reconciling the
Congress Party's demand for an
Indian unity with the Muslim League's
insistence on minority rights.
In brief, the proposal suggested an
Indian Union with a Central Gov-
ernment controlling foreign af-
fairs, defence and communications
and with a Central Executive and
Legislature. Any Communal ques-
tion would require the assent not
only of the majority of the
Muslims but also of the majority
of the representatives of the other
main communities with the Provinces,
which could form groups with their
own representative institutions. The
statement described in great detail
how these arrangements could work
in practice.

To save time setting up a con-
stitution, the Mission suggested us-
ing the existing Provincial Legis-
latures to elect members of a
Constituent Assembly to approve
the constitution. The proposal should
it, with the proviso that seats should
be divided between the main com-
munities in proportion to their
numbers. The proposal that the
Constituent Assembly be authorized
to negotiate a treaty with Britain
for the transfer of power. In order
for the Assembly might begin
the work soon, the Viceroy invited
the Provincial Legislatures to choose
representatives and the Indian
States to appoint a negotiating
committee. He also set about form-
ing an Interim Government com-
ing of the leaders of the great
political parties.

Congress accepted the proposed
procedure, including participation
in the Interim Government and
in the Constituent Assembly. The
Muslim League was eventually per-
suaded to nominate five members
to the Interim Government, but to
oppose to take part in the Assembly
owing to differences of view with
Congress over the interpretation of
the Cabinet Mission's plan.

That plan was based on the co-
operation of Congress and the
Muslim League. In a spirit of mutual
confidence and compromise, the work-

The Poets Corner

Down the blue night the unending
columns press
In noiseless tumult, break and wave
and flow,
Now tread the far South, or lift
rounds of snow
Up to the white moon's hidden love-
liness.
Some pause in their grave wander-
ing comradesless
And turn with profound gesture
vague and slow,
As who would pray good for the
world, but know
Their benediction empty as they
bless.

They say that the Dead die not, but
remain
Near to the rich heirs of their grief
and mirth
I think they're the calm mid-
heaven, as these,
In wise majestic melancholy train,
And watch the moon, and the still-
raging seas,
And meet coming and going on the
earth. —Rupert Brooke.

Old Charlottetown

In the month of March, 1855, a
disastrous occurrence took place.
The ice-boat from Cape Tormentine
to the Island, with Mr. James
Henry Hazard, Mr. Johnson, son
of Dr. Johnson, medical students,
and an old gentleman—Mr. Joseph
Weir Bangor—as passengers, had
proceeded safely to within half a
mile of the Island shore, when a
severe snow-storm was encountered.
The boat, utterly unable to make
headway, was put about, drawn on
the ice, and turned up to protect
the men from the cold and fury
of the storm. They were drift-
ed helplessly in the Strait during
Friday night, Saturday and Sun-
day night. On Sunday morning
they began to drag the boat to-
wards the mainland, and exhaust-
ed—not having tasted food
three days—they were about ceas-
ing their efforts, when they moved
forward to kill a spaniel which Mr.
Weir had with him, and the poor
fellows drank the blood and eat
the raw flesh of the animal. They
now felt a little revived, and light-
ened the boat by throwing out
trunks and baggage. Mr. Hazard
was put into the boat, being un-
able to walk; and thus they moved
towards the shore, from which they
were four or five miles distant.
On Monday evening Mr. Hazard
died from exhaustion. They toiled
on, however, and on Tuesday morn-
ing reached the shore near Wall-
ing, Nova Scotia, but unfortunately
at a point two miles from the
nearest dwelling. Two of the boatmen
succeeded in reaching a house, and
all the survivors, though much
of the kind and judicious treatment which
they received. —Campbell's History,
1878.

ing of the Interim Government in
practice, however, was disastrous,
serious communal disturbances
having taken place in Eastern In-
dia. The political atmosphere de-
teriorated to the point that the
prospect of working out the Con-
stitutional scheme faded.
It was to try to reach a basis of
standing on the basis of which
the Assembly can proceed with the
co-operation of all parties that
Lord Wavell and the Indian Leaders
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THE QUINTUPLETS
use this great rub for
COUGHS & COLDS
Cody's Milk MUSTEROLE

A GIFT
from
Hollywood

MAX FACTOR GIFT SETS
In Attractive
GIFT BOXES
Face Powder, Rouge, and
Lipstick. Price \$3.45
Cleansing Cream, Face Pow-
der, Lipstick, Rouge, and
Lip. Price \$4.95
Pancake Make-Up, Face
Powder, Rouge, Lipstick,
Cleansing Cream. Price \$5.95
Cologne, Pancake, Powder,
Skin Freshener, Cleansing
Cream, Lipstick, Rouge,
Price \$6.45
Cologne, Pancake, Powder,
Cleansing Cream, Rouge,
Lipstick, Skin Freshener, Eye
Lash, Make-up, Foundation
Cream. Price \$11.35

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COUGHERS
SOOTHING RELIEF FROM
THROAT IRRITATIONS OF COLDS
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Cough Drops are really
medicated — with
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