

THE GUARDIAN

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, 1949

Our Farmers' Markets

The fact that the United Kingdom has been
steadily cutting down food purchases in Canada
because it is unable to pay for them emerges
as perhaps the most essential problem in our agri-
cultural marketing question at the present time.

Citing these facts as evidence of the need
for expanding our United States market, the
Winnipeg Free Press recalls the terms of the
Canada-U. S. Trade Agreement brought into
operation a year ago. The Agreement reduced
the U. S. tariff on barley from 15 to 7 cents
per bushel, on oats from 8 to 4 cents per
bushel, on rye from 12 1/2 to 6 cents per
bushel. The quota for live cattle, over 700 pounds
in weight, was increased from 225,000 to 400,000
head per year with the tariff remaining at
1 1/2 cents per pound. The quota on calves was
increased from 100,000 to 200,000 head with
the tariff remaining at 1 1/2 cents per pound.

What happened, however, was that by various
kinds of embargoes and restrictions the Cana-
dian Government has prohibited exports of our
farm products to the United States. Not until
August 1 were coarse grains allowed to move
freely into the United States. Not until August
16 was the embargo on exports to the U. S. of
cattle and dressed beef withdrawn. Exports of
hogs and pork products and of dairy products
to the United States are still prohibited by Ot-
tawa.

Historic Halifax

In "Historic Halifax," William Coates Borrett
gives a highly interesting historic review of
events and anecdotes related to Nova Scotia's
capital city from its founding in 1749. Printed
and published by the Ryerson Press, Toronto,
the story appears at a time when its pages will
be perused with more than usual interest be-
cause of the preparations which are being made
to celebrate next June the two hundredth an-
niversary of the establishment of Halifax by
Lord Cornwallis. It will give the thousands of
visitors who will attend the birthday celebrations
the opportunity beforehand to become familiar
with those various parts of the city associated
with events in connection with its founding and
its development as Canada's greatest Atlantic
port and as its outpost of defence in the wars
which occurred in the two centuries.

In connection with the latter activities,
chapters are devoted to the part which the city
played in the two World Wars and of the pen-
alties which is sustained. The writer gives an
eye-witness account of the explosion in Decem-
ber, 1917, of the munitions ship Mont Blanc,
when some 1,200 citizens lost their lives, 12,000
were injured and 30,000 were rendered homeless.
He also describes the explosions which again
shook Halifax in July, 1945, and sent citizens,
recalling the 1917 disaster, streaming from
their homes to seek safety in parks and other
open places or in outlying villages. The loss of
life was comparatively light but once again there
was immense damage to buildings over a wide
area. In the concluding paragraph the writer
remarks: "Halifax, which was founded for the
express purpose of upholding British prestige,
hit its stride as usual in time of war, in the man-
ner of a true veteran. War was no new experience
to its citizens, and no Canadian community can
have greater pride or bear the scars of war
comparable to Halifax in wartime."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Week of Prayer.
Young Farmers at St. Dunstan's.

Floods in the West, tornadoes to the south,
atmospheric peace and quietude on the Island.

Have we any Federally-minded statesmen
left here, men of the type of Laird, Ferguson,
Davies, Sullivan, Pope — men to give a lead and
direction in Federal affairs? Or have we merely
office-holders satisfied to leave affairs in the
hands of officials?

Sir Ernest Shackleton, British explorer,
died this date 1822; was third lieutenant in
Scott's Antarctic Expedition in 1901; commanded
the British Antarctic Expedition of 1907-9; also
the Antarctic Expedition 1914-16. Author of
The Heart of the Antarctic, The Diary of a
Troupship, and South.

With today's high cost of government the
chances of becoming wealthy are strictly limited.
At the same time wealth is unnecessary to
enable the able bodied to take advantage of
R.C.N. cruises which probably offer more than
any paid-for trip to the young man anxious to
see the world.

Polish annual egg production has reached
the two billion mark. Between January and Sep-
tember, 1948, dairy and poultry co-operatives
handled 350 million eggs, selling 165 million on
the domestic market and putting 20 million into
cold storage. The remainder were exported, main-
ly to the United Kingdom and to Italy.

Manitoba's legal experts are studying pro-
posed measures to do away with the privileged
position of the crown in litigation. Today when
governments are deep in business of every kind
it is a real hardship and injustice that individuals
wronged have no redress against the Province, or
Dominion without the consent of the Attorney
General.

That a legion of comic books has been
poured out upon the younger generation with
little regard for their effect does not mean that
such products cannot serve a useful purpose.
We learn much more readily from a combina-
tion of pictures and text than is possible from
unillustrated exposition. The problem, as ever,
is to select what is valuable from the great
mass of trash.

It is curious that the United States which
is avowedly in favour of free enterprise should
also be an important factor in spreading the
practice of governmental planning throughout
the Western world. The terms of E. R. P. are
such that the beneficiaries practically have to
organize their economy on a basis of state plan-
ning.

The Montreal Star gloomily reports that at
the present rate of housing construction it will
take Canada 50 years to catch up with the hous-
ing shortage. A bright feature of the survey is
that the difficulty is chiefly caused by the great-
ly increasing number of families requiring ac-
commodation, so that the situation may well be
described as "growing pains."

Women's Institutes the world over were
saddened by the news of the sudden death of
Mrs. Alfred Watt, honorary president of the As-
sociated Country Women of the World, which
occurred in Montreal on Nov. 29. Several months
before her death she was presented with a life
membership in the Federated Women's Institute
of Canada by the national president, Mrs. Al-
lison MacMillan, Fairview.

Believe it or not, for the first time on record,
the assets of the Bank of Montreal have passed
the two billion dollar mark. According to the
government statement of the chartered banks,
the B of M on November 30 had total assets
of \$2,069,544,949.16. Over the past year a sub-
stantial factor in this rise has been the increase
in notice, or savings, deposits in Canada, which
have advanced from \$892,000,000 to \$994,000,000.
Total deposits by the public in Canada now
exceed \$1,650,000,000, the highest figure for
any Canadian bank, and represent well over a
million and a half deposit accounts. Canada's
first bank, the B of M, has just entered upon its
132nd. year. Founded in 1817, when business
was still commonly done by barter in the Cana-
dian colonies, the bank opened its doors with a
staff of seven. Today, more than 9,300 people
work at 527 B of M branches in Canada and
Newfoundland and at the bank's offices in Great
Britain and the United States.

A beautiful country house in Scotland has
been given as a holiday home for overseas stu-
dents in Britain. They will be able to spend
a fortnight or more there either for private study
and reading or for relaxation among pleasant
scenery and surroundings. The Scotsman who
has made this generous gift wishes to remain
anonymous. But he has indicated the idea which
has prompted his action. He hopes that it will
serve as a memorial of the part which the people
of Britain played in the war. He also wishes it
to serve as a congenial meeting place where stu-
dents from Britain and overseas can get to know
something of each other's country and way of
life. The donor has supplemented his gift with
a very considerable sum of money to ensure that
charges to the students may be kept moderate.
An appeal for a further \$140,000 has also been
launched and several well-known Scotsmen have
agreed to become patrons of the scheme. The
house will be ready in twelve months' time and
will accommodate about 25 students to begin
with. It is situated midway between Aberdeen
and Dundee, about 100 miles from Edinburgh.
Any student from any part of the British Com-
monwealth can take advantage of this scheme.

The Poet's Corner

TO A FRIEND WHO HAD DIED
When I remember, friend, whom
I lost I call,
Because a man beloved is taken
hence,
The tender humour and the fire of
sense,
In your good eyes; how full of
heart for all,
And chiefly for the weaker by the
endure;
You bore the lamp of sane benevol-
ence;
Then see I round you Death his
shadows dense
Divide, and at your feet his em-
blems fall.
—George Meredith.

Old Charlottetown
(And P. E. I.)

WHERE THE POLLY LANDED

"By the kindness of Mr. D. A.
McDonald, of Eldon, we are en-
abled to give some particulars of
the landing of the passengers by
the famous ship Polly, which
brought out many of the Lord Sel-
kirk settlers to Belfast, P. E. I., in
1803. The land where the settlers
stepped ashore was first acquired
by a Captain McMillan who pro-
ceeded from St. John's, Nfld., in
1825. It came into the possession of
Captain McMillan's son in 1825. His
son, Alexander McMillan, now of
Eldon, informs us that the property
was disposed of to Mr. D. A. Mc-
Donald's father, the late John S.
McDonald. A small portion of the
land near the shore was owned for
a time by a man named Gillis. The
late Mr. McDonald purchased this
also, and his heirs, at present, pos-
sess all the land contiguous to the
landing-place.

"The Mr. Gillis referred to was
an uncle of the Rev. John Gillis,
who so recently ago lived in Dun-
smuir, King's Co. The grandparents of the
reverend gentleman lived quite
close to the old French graveyard—
which formerly occupied a site near
the landing place—up to the time of
their grandfather's death when they
all moved away.

"A building was erected by the
settlers, near to this old French
burial ground, which was used for
divine services. The late Charles
McKinnon, grandfather of Judge
McDonald, was the first local
preacher.

"A number of the immigrants are
buried in the old French graveyard;
the McTavishes, Martins, McPhees,
Nicholsons, Dochertys, and many
others."
—Prince Edward Island Magazine,
Aug. 1904.

Germany: International
Control Of The Ruhr

(United Kingdom Information)
1. Representatives of Belgium,
France, Luxembourg, The Nether-
lands, the United Kingdom and
the United States have met in
London to draft a detailed agree-
ment establishing an International
Authority for the Ruhr as
provided in the Annex to the
communications issued on June 2nd,
1948 at the termination of the
London Six-Power talks on Ger-
many. The delegates have com-
pleted a draft agreement which
has now been submitted to their
Governments for approval. The
text of the draft agreement is be-
lieved to be ready today (December
28th, 1948).

2. The meeting, which was held
in a friendly atmosphere through-
out, carefully examined all aspects
of the problems involved. It was
recognized at the outset that a
number of organizations are being
established and arrangements
being worked out with respect to
Germany. The Ruhr Authority is
one of them and should be
viewed in this context. To avoid
duplication of effort and over-
lapping of jurisdiction each of
these has its particular func-
tions. Taken together they are de-
signed to accomplish a threefold
objective. To assure the disarmament
and demilitarization of
Germany, to further the recovery
of the countries of Europe, and
to promote the economic, political
and social reconstruction of Ger-
many and to promote that intimate
association of their economic life
which in the last analysis alone
can assure a peaceful and prosper-
ous Europe.

3. Among the arrangements de-
signed to prevent aggression, the
Military Security Board is one of
the most important. The func-
tions of this Board have recently
been agreed upon in principle by
the three Military Governors.
They include provision for co-
operation with the Ruhr Authority.
The Board will have general re-
sponsibility for the maintenance of
disarmament and demilitarization
in the interests of security. As
regards industrial disarmament,
the Board will act in accordance
with agreements which are in the
course of completion. Prohibitions
and limitations on German industry.
It was recognized that a ceiling
of 10.7 million tons on the pro-
duction of crude steel is now in
effect in the B'zonal area.

4. In 1946 the United States
Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes,
put forward certain ideas for as-
suring the effective disarmament
and demilitarization of Germany.
It is anticipated that the ob-
jectives and mechanisms envisaged
by Mr. Byrnes' proposal will, to
the extent appropriate, form a basis
for long-term disarmament and
demilitarization measures to be
worked out through and adapted
to the Military Security Board or
any other organization estab-
lished as its successor to perform



Government By Bluff

(The Printed Word)

Now that the Supreme Court of
Canada has decided that the pro-
hibition of margarine is illegal
and always has been, the question
arises whether there may not be
several other laws and regula-
tions to which Canadians have
been submitting with more or less
good grace but which stand on as
shaky a constitutional foundation
as did the margarine ban.
It is not to be expected that the
Dominion Government will im-
mediately submit a stated case on
the constitutionality of rent con-
trol to the Supreme Court. The
offer to turn rent control over to
the provinces has been taken by
some observers as an indication
that federal rent control is really
unconstitutional in peacetime, and
its continuance does not threaten
the Government with a constitu-
tional dilemma.

In the margarine case, removal
of the ban became urgent because
of the admission of Newfoundland
into Confederation. Margarine has
always been legal in the new pro-
vince, and it is generally under-
stood that the B. N. A. Act pro-
vides that there shall be no hind-
rance of trade between any of
the provinces. Thus margarine had
to be made legal to make good
the promises of Canada's negotia-
tors with Newfoundland. To avoid
unpopularity with dairy farmers,
the government left the responsi-
bility for the change to the Su-
preme Court.

This probably seemed a good
trick, but it deceived nobody, least
of all the dairy farmers, whose
spokesmen are not backward in
asserting that the Government has
shown insufficient respect to the
sacred cow. It is not a trick that
is likely to be tried again. For
while it may have accomplished
its main object, it has stimulated
thought on constitutional matters,
a process which if prudent govern-
ment seeks to avoid.

Citizens who have heard and still
are being bullied by the petty
commissars of rent control, for-
eign exchange control and others,
who derive authority from acts
and regulations of doubtful valid-
ity, are now inclined to question
whether we have government by
law or government by bluff. They
would like to see a direct chal-
lenge of the theory, abhorrent to
true liberals, that the citizen ex-
ists for the state and not the state
for the citizen.

The official Opposition, under its
new leader, might well devote its
activity during the coming ses-
sion to calling the Government's
bluff. Such a course would be
both popular and constructive.

NEW CITY CREST

SASKATCHEWAN (CP)—A University
of Saskatchewan engineering
professor, whose hobby is heraldry,
has drawn a new coat of arms
for the city. The old one was
called incorrect. Council is ex-
pected to approve the new one.

SEARCH ABANDONED

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 3 — (AP) —
The United States Coast Guard
said last night that "large-scale"
search for a missing charter air-
liner with 32 persons aboard was
discontinued late yesterday. The
DC-3 disappeared last Tuesday on
a flight from San Juan, Puerto
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QUICKIES

BY KEN REYNOLDS



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QUICKIES

BY KEN REYNOLDS

Canada's Life - Blood:
Trade

I. WHAT IS HAPPENING TO CANADA'S MARKETS
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM?

By
E. L. R. Williamson, M.B.E.

The end of the old year was marked by front-page press reports
concerning the prospects for selling Canadian agricultural products in
Great Britain in the new year of 1949.

2. Primary place was given to the fact that the Minister of Agri-
culture, Mr. James G. Gardiner, had not completed the negotiations for
the 1949 Wheat Contract Price whilst he was in the United Kingdom.
There was further discussion of the possibility that the quantity of the
Contract might be reduced, and even the suggestion that the whole
future of our great market for wheat stands in jeopardy.

3. The news quickly ran beyond wheat: the Minister of Agri-
culture reported that 240,000 apple trees had been up-rooted in Nova Scotia's
famous Annapolis Valley, because of the loss of Canada's apple market
in the United Kingdom; the quantity of pork and pork products to be
taken by Britain probably would be reduced; so also the quantities of
cheese and of eggs, and of lumber.

4. Some weeks before this, the Canadian Manufacturers' Associa-
tion, at their annual convention, heard several speakers express grave
concern at the sharp declines in the sale of Canadian manufactured
products to the United Kingdom and the other countries of the British
Commonwealth which collectively are termed—for economic
purposes—the "Sterling Area."

5. About the middle of the year, the Canadian Exporters' Associa-
tion presented to the Government a long statement giving details of the
serious declines of sales by Members of the Association to their custom-
ers in the Sterling Area. In all, the evidence is overwhelming that
there are grounds for grave concern for the market which has been
Canada's greatest ever since Confederation, and that the consequences
of a decline in that market will affect nearly all activities in nearly all
sections of the country.

6. The problem immediately posed is this: Does this sharp con-
traction of our Sterling Area markets arise from circumstances in which
our British customers have no use or need for Canadian products? Or
does it arise from unnatural obstacles which are harming both the Cana-
dian producers and the British consumers?

7. The Spartan rationing of food for the British people, the short-
ages of raw materials for British factories, and the lack of lumber for
urgently needed British construction, all attest in the clearest and most
unmistakable terms that Britain needs Canadian products. The British
are not denying themselves Canadian goods for the fun of it; they are
being denied them by circumstances over which they have no control.

8. Indeed, the desire of Britons to purchase things produced in
Canada has been so great that the British Treasury has found it es-
sential to exercise a very strict control over such purchases in order
to ensure that sufficient Canadian dollars are available to pay for the
purchases. It is important to note that the shortage is that of Canadian
dollars, not Pounds Sterling.

9. The sole barrier which stands between Canadian producers—
farmers, factory workers, and miners—and British consumers—homes and
factories—is an wholly artificial one: money!

10. Canadians can not sell in Great Britain and other Sterling Area
countries because Canada will not accept British money—the Pound
Sterling—in payment for Canadian goods, as we did in the past, and
the British people do not have enough Canadian or American dollars
to continue to buy on the old scale. Money, the "medium of exchange,"
designed to expedite and to facilitate trade, has become the barrier to
trade.

11. It has been said that fire is the best of servants, but the worst
of masters. So it is for what would we do without fire to heat our
homes and to cook our food? But what is worse than a fire which
burns down the home?

12. So also with money. It is the best of servants when it is in
its proper role of a medium of exchange; then it eases and speeds the
exchange of goods and services between men and nations. But it be-
comes the worst of masters when trade is halted, and some men watch
their crops rot in the fields whilst others go hungry, all in order that
the details of a foreign exchange system may be preserved.

13. Trade is not carried on so that money and the financial system
may have something to do; money and the financial system exist in
order that men may more easily conduct their trade. The only real
value of trade lies in the exchange of goods: shoes and ships, cabbages
and machinery—things which are of use to men.

14. Bearing this in mind, the first major question arising out of
the crisis in our British trade is this: Do we need our British trade
or any external trade at all? Could we live just as well within our-
selves? Second, if we must have external trade, where do our best in-
terests lie? Where will we obtain the greatest return in jobs for Cana-
dians and in the things which Canadians need? Is this to be found
in the British market or elsewhere? Third, what must we do to bring
in order that men may more easily conduct their trade? The only real
value of trade lies in the exchange of goods: shoes and ships, cabbages
and machinery—things which are of use to men.

15. In the subsequent articles of this series, we shall endeavour
briefly to assess the facts which indicate the answers to these questions,
and which are of direct, personal concern to every Canadian.

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