

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1945

President Spinney's Warning

Canadians will continue to expect more in the way of government facilities and assistance in the future than they did before the war; but while there is a place for such measures in Canadian economy if they are soundly conceived and wisely administered, "government can distribute no benefits that individuals, through their labour, do not provide," warned President George W. Spinney of the Bank of Montreal, in addressing the bank's 128th annual meeting yesterday.

Mr. Spinney said that nothing was further from his intent than to argue that social security measures were without value to the community, "but we deceive ourselves and others if we accept and promulgate the idea that security can emanate effortlessly from Government, acting in the role of benevolent and bountiful provider."

"Life on this planet being as it is," he said, "someone has to plough and reap, to plan and build, to exercise qualities of initiative, foresight and daring; and only this totality of productive effort can provide a real enduring basis for material welfare and economic security."

"I see no reason to believe that there can ever evolve an economic system so ingeniously contrived that everyone will have a high living standard and social security waiting for him as a matter of right, whether he works hard for it or not."

In a review of the broad situation facing Canadians at the start of the long-talked-about post-war period, Mr. Spinney said many problems remained to be solved but added that few countries could step from the realm of planning to performance under such favourable conditions as Canada enjoyed.

The general manager, B. C. Gardner, reported to shareholders on what was probably the most active year through which the bank has passed, and outlined economic developments in Canada and other countries as they were likely to affect the future of Canada's senior banking establishment.

Mr. Gardner noted that new peaks had been reached in total assets, liquid assets, deposits and holdings of government securities. He made particular reference to the large holdings of Government securities — now totalling more than one billion dollars, and said it was a direct reflection of one of the Bank's important wartime functions — the provision of short-term, low-interest loans to the government to fill the gap in public finances when it was not possible to meet government's total wartime financial requirements by taxation and borrowing from the public.

Obnoxious Bill Delayed

Prime Minister King's decision to delay passage of the Government's Emergency Power Act (Bill 15) and re-write some of its clauses is being described as "a victory for Provincial rights." A victory for Provincial rights it may be, but the Ottawa Journal suggests that it is also, and to a much greater degree, a victory for good manners.

Bill 15 offended against good manners. Here was a Government about to confer with the Provinces on Dominion-Provincial relations, with good-will and mutual respect essential to the gathering's success, yet choosing that moment to bring in an act which treated the Provinces as though they were puppet states, of no account. As an example of clumsiness and rudeness the thing was hard to beat.

Tongues of our statesmen these days drip talk about world co-operation. It may be that some of them need to learn that co-operation begins at home, that if we can't secure decent relations among our governments here in Canada we are hardly likely to promote them much in the international field. After all, it would not have been so difficult for Mr. King's Government to have acquainted the Provinces with what it proposed doing with respect to Bill 15.

Further: Bill 15 tells the temper that is too likely to come when too much of power is centralized into too few hands. The men who drafted Bill 15 were not thinking beyond what they deemed to be efficient; were not taking into account provinces and legislatures and the people. Such factors in our system of democratic, responsible government become dim to those who, fed upon power and always clamoring for more of it, become obsessed with the idea that their mission in life is to determine what the people should be given.

Changes in Kenya

Kenya, British East Africa, comes into the news as a pioneer in post-war colonial administration. Her example may be followed by other parts of the Colonial Empire. A new organ of the Government called the Development and Reconstruction Authority is being built up to secure the maximum efficiency of carrying out long term plans for post-war development and welfare. The Departments hitherto grouped together under the co-ordinating authority of the Chief Secretary are being regrouped according to the function of each group being co-ordinated by a member of the Executive Council. The Chief Secretary is thus freed from other heavy responsibilities so that he can give his undivided attention to his work as chairman of the new Authority. The new responsibilities delegated to members of the Executive Council put them into the position

of Ministers in an embryo Cabinet system. The new Development and Reconstruction Authority is to have its own ten year budget so that long term planning of capital expenditure for development and welfare schemes need not be limited by the short term annual estimates of normal budgeting. Recurrent expenditure on the maintenance of long term schemes will, however, be included in the annual budgets. The immediate task of the new Authority will be to carry out plans already co-ordinated by the former Development Committee. These involve the long term expenditure of some four million pounds of which half will be provided by Kenya and half by the British taxpayer under provisions of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts passed during the war.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Cheaper postage will be welcomed by all, especially business people.

Mr. McLure, M.P., scheduled to be on the radio tonight at eight o'clock.

No one will congratulate Mr. Isley on converting an 18 per cent fur tax into a 25 per cent one, or on the insidious manner in which he has accomplished the transaction.

The Canadian government used daily newspaper advertising to educate, instruct, and inform the people at every phase of the war; it is using newspaper advertising now to condition the public mind to reconversion and peace.

Veterans all, but not of Great War II. The Civil Service has 2,299 employees more than 65 years of age, it was reported in a return. The return also showed 297 employees in that category working for permanent government boards. Of the total 15 were appointed since V-J Day.

Only 29 British brides of Canadian servicemen already in Canada have applied to the army's directorate of repatriation to return to Britain, Maj. J. H. Neeland, head of the directorate's war brides section, said in an interview. Recommendation for return to England has been made in only 10 cases.

Thomas Carlyle, historical and miscellaneous writer, born near Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, this date 1795; 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, Heroes and Hero Worship, Past and Present, Oliver Cromwell, Latter Day Pamphlets, Frederick the Great; "Money, which is of very uncertain value, sometimes has no value at all—and even less." "The true Sovereign is the Wise Man." "Blessed are the valiant that have lived in the Lord."

Alas, there is little prospect of members of Parliament obtaining an increase in indemnity this session. For some weeks there has been a resolution on the order paper to authorize payment of a non-taxable expense allowance of \$2,000 to members of the House of Commons in addition to their present indemnity of \$4,000. However, the resolution has not been called for debate. Although it could be expected to pass there might be some discussion and the House is putting on a drive to clean up essential business and leaving less essential matters over for 1946. Besides, more important still, notice has been given in the Senate, which is not included in the boost, that the resolution would be opposed.

Mr. Mackenzie King was ever an opponent of Civil Service appointments, favouring the old, deplorable practice of "to the victors belong the spoils" of patronage. Finance Minister Isley has just announced that it was a fairly general rule—if not a general rule—that appointments of employees to Crown corporations or companies were not made by the Civil Service Commission nor were their salaries set by the Treasury Board. Replying to Mr. John Bracken, Progressive Conservative leader, Mr. Isley gave examples of the companies and corporations where the rule applied. Included in the list were Canadian National Railways; Bank of Canada; Allied War Services; Canadian Arsenals; Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; Federal Aircraft; Canadian Wheat Board; Eldorado Mining Company of Canada and Polymer Corporation. Not many employable branches of the government left for the exercise of the Civil Service Commissioners.

Canadian ambassadors to Russia, China, Argentina, Belgium, Greece and Peru receive \$10,000 a year in salary, it was shown in information tabled in the Commons. The ambassadors listed as receiving \$10,000 annually are H. Laureys in Peru; W. F. A. Turgeon in Belgium; Maj.-Gen. Victor Odium in China; L. Dana Wilgress in Russia; W. F. Chipman of Argentina and Maj.-Gen. L. R. LaFleche in Greece. Other appointments listed were E. Vaillancourt, minister to Cuba \$10,000; J. W. Kearney, high commissioner to Dublin \$7,500; Hon. T. C. Davis, high commissioner to Canberra \$7,500, and H. G. Scully, consul general in New York \$9,000. L. B. Pearson, ambassador to Washington, was not on the list.

The Montreal Stock Exchange and Curb Market would lose much of its business with United States customers if the Canada-United States treaty and protocol was ratified, Hon. Philippe Brais, K. C., told the Commons External Affairs Committee. Mr. Brais, representing the two security markets, was outlining objections to the treaty and protocol before the committee, which is making a detailed study of the agreement before its ratification by Parliament. Giving detailed figures showing sales of the two markets to American customers, he said the treaty and protocol would cause a heavy decrease in this business, which was largely in stocks and bonds. This much-needed United States capital kept bond prices higher, and held down interest rates.

Notes By The Way

They've dug up the fact that when General Eisenhower was 18 he made a speech, but he's the only thing! In those days every healthy normal eighteen-year-old Anglo had an idea he was a socialist.—Detroit Free Press.

Just before the Fall school term opened the Algoma, Iowa, High School officials and faculty held open house for rural pupils entering the school and their families. The Country Gentleman relates. They were all through the school, the classwork was explained to them, refreshments were served, and all got acquainted and were made to feel at home. We recommend this welcome attitude to other town schools, where too often, students from the country and their families are made to feel outsiders.

The average mileage of the nation's automobiles is about 56,000 miles and the average age is about eight years, says The Wall Street Journal. Nearly 6,000,000 of the 24,000,000 cars in the country are 10 years old or more, it is estimated. The oldest age average was found to be in the Midwest, District of Columbia had the lowest average of an 8.1, and the youngest in the mid-Atlantic area. Nebraska cars had the highest average age of 8.2 years.

Havana and cigar have been synonymous to most persons for 50 years, but now a watchword for a new experiment now planned for Southwestern Ontario is brought off successfully they will have to re-consider their thinking. This area is going to try its hand at the cultivation of cigar tobacco in 1946, and the best of the most modern efforts to produce cigar tobacco in this part of Ontario have been unsuccessful. At least, however, a more determined effort is planned, and the experience already gained, along with the new techniques, should remove many of the rough spots.— Windsor Star.

Britain's Air Ministry has prepared extensive plans to make gliding a popular national pastime. Two-seater gliders of the most modern design are to be used as training planes, whereas hitherto single-seater gliders on the most part have been used for high-flying instruction and for other purposes not applicable to an educational purpose. The lesson is made considerably easier if the instructor can go up with his pupil, large orders for two-seater gliders are being placed. The delivery of the new machines is to take place very soon so that instruction can begin in the coming spring. Furthermore, orders have been given to the flying schools to obtain accommodation for the expected pupils.

Full citizenship might well become a reality for Indians of a certain educational standing, or who have satisfactory evidence of the mastery of some modern vocation. On a progressive basis, this would result in eventual abolition of all, or nearly all, racial distinctions. The new Indian Act would avoid the danger of moral or economic disaster. It would provide a valuable incentive to young Indians to get an education and the equipment for a self-supporting occupation. It would provide a reasonable means of raising a status almost every white person would wish to see the Indians achieve. Indians should not have to apply like outsiders to be accepted into the society which ousted their forefathers from possession of the continent. Given equal opportunity, they can reach any level a white person might. The distinctions which have set them apart, whatever the reasons, have had one, can no longer be defended. No group has a greater moral right to citizenship. With the flying horsebox in their hands, their members should have it.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

The European demand like that of the rest of the world is mainly for essentials such as textiles and foodstuffs. They can be made by manufacturers are turning out these goods as fast as they can. At the same time industry is showing a remarkable increase in new products. A flying horsebox is the latest product designed for a specialized market—racing. Intended for the Kildare, it is a small, light, it has been developed by a United Kingdom airplane company as one of the many uses for their new flying horsebox opens up the prospects of the runners for next year's Derby or Grand Prix being flown from their stables to the course on the day of the race. The system of horse transport will probably prove very popular since horses do not suffer from air sickness. The idea is not a new one—mules and pack horses were transported by air to Burma to assist the British Fourteenth Army in jungle war.

Dummy ships, known for security purposes as fleet tonnage, were quickly brought into use at the outbreak of the war by adapting merchant ships to resemble "U-boat baiting" and an aircraft carrier. The transformation was accomplished on the instruction of Mr. Churchill, as First Lord of the Admiralty, by fitting elaborate superstructures of plywood and canvas, suitably painted. For nearly two years these phantom ships, hoaxed enemy reconnaissance aircraft and bombers. They were also bait for U-boats, and kept the enemy guessing as to the strategic disposition of our capital ships. Three 7,900-ton ships—Pakana, Walmana and Kama—belonging to the class Savin and Albion Co. Ltd., were used. The two former were converted into the 35,500-ton battleships Revenge and Resolution, and the third became the 12,000-ton aircraft carrier Hermes. Their holds were filled with thousands of empty barrels to give greater buoyancy in the event of their being hit by bombs or torpedoes. By 1941 these dummy warships had been wrecked off the coast of the Azores (alias, Hermes) had by then been wrecked off the Wash. The other two, stripped of their camouflage, continue to sail for London Monthly.

Power to Killiecrankie

(Basil Dean in Vancouver Province) Machinations of the wicked Sasenachs who, as any local citizen north of the Tweed can tell you, have been exploiting the gullible Scots for approximately 1000 years, are once more arousing the clans to wrath and indignation. A gang of wicked men, including, also, some whose names begin with Mac and who ought to know better, are threatening to dedle the sacred pass of Killiecrankie with a hydro-electric power station. An historic battle is being waged about it; not on Flodden Field as you might expect, but on that ground where inhabitants of the British Isles now fight their internal struggles — the correspondence columns of the Times.

Writing from the hallowed precincts of London's Athenaeum Club, Dr. D. S. MacColl opened the fight with a skirmishing letter entitled "Call to Resistance." He passed with reverent sigh over the historic battle fame of Killiecrankie, mentioned casually that he used to tramp through it in his school days. He then turned to the Prussian war in 1870 and then, with mastery strategy, staged a simulated withdrawal to discuss, ed, riversides submerged and sacrificed to an invasion of workers' huts and camps.

"Were I but young as I once have been," he concludes, "I might have sent out again the fiery cross for a national petition." Indeed, Scotsmen in Canada who have seen the majestic penstocks of the Queens- ton power station, and who have enjoyed for many years the cheap electricity which it provides, may well reflect that it is really a scar on Niagara of "stragic battle fame." But another MacColl — A. B. of that ilk—deputy chairman of the Hydro-Electric Board, claims that the project is not a Sasenach conspiracy at all, but an innocent scheme to improve conditions in the near-derelict Highlands.

"I read," he says, "with some amusement" the undertaking of the view of the pass of Killiecrankie, which the traveller obtains from the train. A Scottish mainbain that the amenities of the pass has been completely destroyed by the construction of the railway line, and will so remain in spite of the works of the Hydro Eminent artists, he claims, have examined the plans and agree that the beauty of the scene, viewed thetically in harmony with the surrounding scenery. As for Dr. MacColl's "fiery

cross" threat, A. B. MacColl (who lives in Edinburgh) says: "To the Highlander in exile, tartans take on much more vivid colors and there is an assumption that the fiery cross will rally the clans to lost causes. The stay-at-home Scot is bolder, criss. To thousands of returning Highlanders, who look for settled employment in their own country and who hope to enjoy a fuller and better life than their forebears, Dr. MacColl's fiery cross will make no appeal." The battle of the clans has dwindled to a tiff between the septa. The MacColl to arms has evoked the same ill-fated, another of the same ilk. Only a faint echo of their distant controversy disturbs the stubborn hills of Killiecrankie.

Capital Closeups

By Jack Brayley Canadian Press Staff Writer

History was written this week in the small wood-panelled committee room in the Parliament buildings but the chapters are temporarily under wraps, another Under the eye of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, looking down from a photograph hung over the room's fireplace the Dominion and Provincial Government leaders met for four days to start re-drafting Dominion-Provincial economic relations.

A corps of parliamentary press gallery reporters reinforced by newspapermen from cities across Canada, kept a long almost newsless veil outside the door of the committee room in a quiet fourth floor corridor where meetings were held in secret.

They caught a glimpse of the conference room when guards opened the door to allow a delegate to enter or leave. Inside, the conference table bore green ink blotters bound in leather and at each place cards marking the names of Premiers—with Mr. King at the head of the table and flanked by the provincial leaders in order of their age of membership in the confederation.

The reporters waylaid federal and provincial leaders as they came and went. They asked leading questions and they took note of those called to the meeting and used this material to speculate on what was being done inside.

Meanwhile the Prime Minister spokesman for the group, had a difficult but amusing time issuing his one-line, post-meeting non-committal communiques at the end of each session. Most of the Premiers had good reasons for getting back home this weekend after an absence from their capitals but perhaps the best came from E. W. Walker Jones of Prince Edward Island, the humorous philosopher.

A scientific artist, Premier Jones has one of the most valuable Holstein herds in Canada

ANNOUNCEMENT
We have pleasure in announcing the appointment of HAROLD L. RODD as assistant to our Manager at Summerside. Mr. Rodd has just received his discharge from the Canadian Army, following more than five years' service in Canada, Newfoundland, and Overseas. Hyndman & Co., Ltd. The Oldest Insurance Agency in P.E.I.

HUMUS FROM WASTE
Long regarded as the largest waste in industry, lignin, a by-product of pulp and paper mills is the latest discard to be brought into active and fruitful use by scientific research. Lignin, instead of being discharged into streams and rivers from the mills, is now being used with fertilizers to add humus and organic matter to depleted soils. Lignin is an organic substance which with cellulose forms the chief part of woody tissue, and, according to research scientists, if used on presently fertilized soils which need humus and organic matter, it is estimated that the efficiency of these soils would be raised about 20 per cent.

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The Poet's Corner

HER LIFE HER CREED

Before she died, she walked the common road And lifted many a load, lightened the task. Brightened the day for others tolling on a weary way: This her only need, she did not vaunt her creed. What was her creed? I never heard: Of visions rapturous, of Alpine peak Of ecstatic dogma, new or old; But this I know she was forever bold To stand alone to face the challenge of the day. And live the truth, so far as she could see— The truth that ever more makes free Her creed? I care not what her creed; Enough that never yielded she to Bu need; another in his daily Pluck: I saw a thorn and planted glory: Glorified the service of each hour; Had faith in God, herself, and fellow-men: Perchance she never thought in terms of creed I only know she lived a life in deed. —Anonymous.

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