

IT ROCKED TORONTO WITH LAUGHS FOR 12 SOLID WEEKS!

THUR. - FRI. AND SAT.



Hoot mon! It's a Heeland thing - a Bonny wee tale - for a lads n lassies who'll laugh till they ail!

BASIL RADFORD JOAN GREENWOOD

TIGHT LITTLE ISLAND From the novel 'WHISKY GORE' by Compton Mackenzie

EXTRA: News Of The Day Featurette - Cartoon

TODAY ONLY - Kathryn Grayson - Van Johnson in

"GROUNDS FOR MARRIAGE"

Also: Novelty - Sport - Cartoon

PRINCE EDWARD

FINAL TO-DAY "SLEEPING CITY"

Also: Universal News - Cartoon Shows Mat. 3:30; Eve. 7-8:45

CAPITOL

THUR. - FRI. - SAT.

HEADIN' YOUR WAY...

Out-smarting, out-fighting, out-shooting the whole rough'n rugged West!



HERBERT J. YATES presents CALIFORNIA PASSAGE starring FORREST TUCKER - ADELE HARA ESTELITA RODRIGUEZ

Added: Pirates Of High Seas, Cartoon, Stagie Struck

NOTICE

Montague Branch No. 8 Canadian Legion regular monthly meeting March 1st, 1951. All veterans welcome.

H. J. MABON OPTOMETRIST

Office Hours: 10 to 12 A. M. 3 to 5 P. M. by appointment. Office Connected With Drug Store.

CHINA LONG CUCUMBER

UNEXCELLED FOR CRISPNESS, FLAVOR

A remarkable cucumber that grows up to 2 feet long and only 2 or 3 inches in diameter. Smooth, deep green, few spines, flesh white, solid, crisp. Nearest seedlings of any variety we know. Vigorous grower even under adverse conditions. As China Long produces few seeds the supply is short. Order early. Pkt 10c; oz 40c, post paid.

FREE - Our Big 1951 Seed and Nursery Book

DOMINION SEED HOUSE GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Whim Road and Vicinity

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Watts, Charlottetown, were week-end guests of Mrs. Watts' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Campbell.

Her many friends are pleased to know that Mrs. Norman Macdonald, Whim Road, is much improved after her recent illness.

Miss Marjorie Campbell, R.N. of the nursing staff of the King's County Hospital, recently spent several days at Whim Road with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Campbell.

All are pleased to hear that Mr. Barry Nicholson, Whim Road, has recovered from his recent illness.

HISTORIC VOYAGE

The Queen Charlotte Islands off British Columbia were named after the vessel which reached there from England in 1787.



FOR AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY... see page 9

WHY HAVE SORE FEET? JUST RUB IN MINARD'S LINIMENT

THE EASTERN GUARDIAN

AGENTS-MONTAGUE: Harold F. Landry, Mrs. Byron Stewart, Mrs. Bruce MacPhee, Miss Joyce Wigginton, Miss Joan Johnston. AGENT GEORGETOWN: Waldon Lavett.

The Guardian may be bought at the following places in Montague: Blue Dome Restaurant and Guardian Office; in Georgetown: The Post Office; in Sauris: The Snack Bar and E. Richards & Son.

Mr. Ernest MacLaren was a recent visitor to Montague.

Mr. Heath T. Stewart, Montague, is presently spending some time in Charlottetown.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Currie and daughters Gail and Lynn of Charlottetown spent Sunday in Montague, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Boehner.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Garnhum and daughter, Judith, Charlottetown, were recent visitors to Montague, guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. MacGregor.

Miss Shirley Bears, daughter of Mrs. Norma Bears, Brudenell, left recently for Halifax where she has enrolled as a student nurse at the Grace Maternity Hospital.

"Friends will regret to learn that Mrs. Leroy White, Montague, is a patient in the King's County Hospital. All wish her a speedy recovery.

"His friends will regret to learn that Mr. Robert MacLaren, Cardigan, is a patient in the King's County Hospital. He is wished a speedy recovery to health.

... 50TH ANNIVERSARY - Congratulations are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. Norman Macdonald, Whim Road, who are observing the 50th anniversary of their marriage on February 27th.

Rev. Lincoln MacKenzie, of Massachusetts, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Harold MacGregor, of Milton, Mass., have motored to Montague and vicinity where they are spending some time.

"BIRTHDAY PARTY - Miss Joanne Watterworth, Montague, was hostess to a number of her young friends Saturday afternoon and evening, the occasion being her 13th birthday. At the tea hour delicious refreshments were served by the hostess, assisted by her mother, Mrs. Elsie Watterworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Currie and their children, Dawn and Fraser of Charlottetown, spent Sunday in Montague, guests of Mrs. Currie's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. MacLure.

Mrs. Norman Babcock, of St. Stephen, N. B., is presently visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Clair, Montague. Mr. Babcock also visited here for some time, but has returned to St. Stephen.

Mr. Oliver MacNeill, New Perth, is a patient in the King's County Hospital. He is wished a speedy recovery.

"Mr. Charles M. Fraser, Brudenell, has returned home after spending some time in Saint John, N. B. where he attended the International School of Business.

Friends will be glad to learn that Mr. Charles MacQuarrie of Rosemeath has returned to his home after being a patient in the King's County Hospital.

Mr. Wendell Graham and Mr. Grant Graham of Gaspereaux were recent visitors to Montague.

Mrs. L. H. Poole, Mrs. B. H. Yeo, and Mrs. (Dr.) P. MacIntyre have returned to Montague, after spending some time visiting in the New England States and Montreal.

Mrs. Gerald Johnston, Peter's Road, has entered the King's County Hospital. Her friends wish her a speedy recovery.

Mrs. C. M. Daniels of Toronto is presently visiting in Montague with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell. At present Mrs. Campbell is a patient in the King's County Hospital. Her daughter, Miss Jean Campbell, operating room supervisor of the P. E. Island Hospital, is nursing her. She is wished a speedy return to health.

Montague Woman Gives Report At Liberal Meeting

OTTAWA, Feb. 27 (CP) - The well-worn criticism that women are apathetic toward politics cropped up at tonight's meeting of the National Federation of Liberal Women in an open session. The Federation's executive has been holding closed sessions here in conjunction with the three-day annual meeting of the National Liberal Federation's advisory council.

A review of feminine political enthusiasm in the Provinces brought from Mrs. Hazel Atkinson of Westbrook, Cumberland County, N. S., the comment that "women by their indifference to all things political are helping to create war."

Those presenting reports included Mrs. George Inman, Montague, P. E. I.

No Bill Found In Cattle Stealing Case In Supreme Court At Georgetown

He gave the Jury the usual instructions on the bill of indictment.

Grand Jury's Report

The following is the Grand Jury's report: "We inspected the Court house building and found it in good condition except for the Jury room which needs new plaster on the ceiling. We inspected the Jail and found five prisoners imprisoned there. We recommend that the walls and ceiling be cleaned and renovated. One man is at present fulfilling the duties of gaoler. The Jury recommends that, due to the necessity of the gaoler being absent from the building at various times and the consequent danger to the prisoners' lives if a fire should break out during the gaoler's absence, that an assistant gaoler be appointed at once or that living quarters be provided in the building for the present gaoler.

"In view of the changing conditions, the Grand Jury recommended that the Supreme Court for King's County be held once a year in July, instead of twice a year as at present."

The following are the members of the Grand Jury: Richard Creed, Albion (foreman); Harry Millar, Murray Harbour North; Waldo Hawkins, Murray Harbour; Robert MacKenzie, Sauris; Nelson Stewart, Red Point; Malcolm MacLeod, Cardigan R. R. 3; Angus McCormack, Sauris; Andrew F. Macdonald, Sauris; George Jackson, Bay Fortune; Harry G. Reid, Murray Harbour North; Wendell Graham, Murray Harbour North.

OPENING

T. B. CONVALESCENT HOME Montague FRIDAY, MARCH 2nd. Hours 3 to 5 Public Cordially Invited

"Quality in Every Cup" MORSE'S TEA AND COFFEE

Senator McIntyre Discusses Work Of The Upper Chamber

Following is the official Hansard report of a speech by Senator J. P. McIntyre at Ottawa on Feb. 29 on a motion by Senator Robertson for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into and report upon how in its opinion the Senate may make its maximum contribution to the welfare of the Canadian people:

Hon. Mr. McIntyre: Before dealing with the motion I desire to place on the record certain quotations from the speeches of Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. George Brown, two outstanding statesmen who had most to do with bringing the Provinces of Canada into confederation in the year 1867. Sir John A. Macdonald gave a clear outline of what he thought was the purpose of the Senate in a speech delivered on February 8, 1865, and which appears in the Parliamentary Debates, at pages 26 and 27. This extract is rather lengthy, but because of its importance I would ask the indulgence of the house while I read it. It is as follows: "There would be no use of an Upper House, if it did not exercise, when it thought proper, the right of opposing or amending or postponing the legislation of the Lower House. It would be of no value whatever were it merely a chamber for registering the decrees of the Lower House. It must be an independent House, having free action of its own, for it is only valuable as being a regulating body, calmly considering the legislation initiated by the popular branch, and preventing any hasty or ill-considered legislation which may come from that body; but it will never set itself in opposition against the deliberate and understood wishes of the people.

Men of the People "The members of our Upper House will be like those of the lower, men of the people, and from the people. The man put into the Upper House is as much a man of the people the day after, as the day before his elevation. Springing from the people and one of them, he takes his seat in the Council with all the sympathies and feelings of a man of the people, and when he returns home at the end of the session, he brings with him on equal terms, and is influenced by the same feelings, associations, and events, as those which affect the mass around him. And it is, then, to be supposed that the members of the upper branch of the Legislature will set themselves deliberately at work to oppose what they know to be the settled opinions and wishes of the people of the country? They will not do it.

"There is no fear of a deadlock between the two Houses. There is an infinitely greater chance of a deadlock between the two branches of the Legislature, should the elective principle be adopted than with a nominative chamber - chosen by the Crown, and having no mission from the people.

"The members of the Upper Chamber would then come from the people as well as those of the Lower House, and should any difference ever arise between both branches, the former could say to the members of the popular branch - 'We as much represent the feelings of the people as you do, and even more so; we are not elected from small localities and for a short period; we are elected for a particular time, when the public mind was running in a particular channel; you returned to parliament, not so much representing the general views of the country on general questions as upon the particular subjects which happened to engage the minds of the people when they went to the polls. We have as much right, or a better right, than you to be considered as representing the deliberate will of the people on general questions, and therefore we will not give way.' There is, I repeat, a greater danger of opinion between the two branches of the Legislature, if the upper be elective, than if it holds its commission from the Crown."

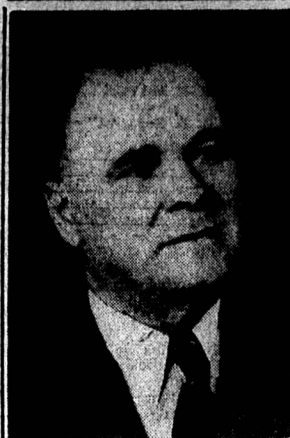
I am sure that all honourable Senators agree that Sir John A. Macdonald was one of the ablest statesmen that Canada has produced in the past hundred years.

Some Hon. Senators: Hear, hear. George Brown Cited Hon. Mr. McIntyre: I come next to the sayings of the Hon. George Brown, though an able man, did not come to the forefront as did Sir John A. Macdonald. There is no doubt, however, that these two men were instrumental in bringing the provinces of Canada into confederation. The quotation from Mr. Brown is not very long - Hon. Mr. Huggessen: Go ahead. Hon. Mr. McIntyre: It reads: "I have always been opposed to a second elective chamber, and I am so still, from the conviction that two elective houses are inconsistent with the right working of the British Parliament system. I voted almost alone against the change when the Council was made elective, but I have lived to see a vast majority of those who did the deed wish it had not been done."

Honourable Senators will recall that Sir George Brown was then speaking of the Legislative Council of Ontario, which was an elective body, and which was later abolished. It is notable that all the elective legislative councils in Canada, except in Quebec, have been abolished. In this regard I venture to say that should the Senate become an elective chamber I would not be surprised to see it suffer the same fate in the not-too-distant future.

Hon. Mr. Brown continued: "I thought it would be well to provide for a more frequent change in the composition of the upper house, and lessen the danger of the chamber being largely composed of gentlemen whose advanced years might forbid the punctual and vigorous discharge of their public duties. Still, the objection made to this was very strong. It was said: 'Suppose you appoint them for nine years, what will be the effect? For the last three or four years of their term they would be anticipating its expiry, and anxiously looking to the administration of the day for re-appointment; and the consequence would be that a third of the members would be under the influence of the executive.' The desire was to render the upper house a thoroughly independent body - one that would be in the best position to canvass dispassionately the measures of this house, and stand up for the public interests in opposition to hasty or partisan legislation."

Hon. Mr. Haig: May I interrupt the honourable Senator? Hon. Mr. McIntyre: Yes, of course. Hon. Mr. Haig: I thought I heard him make a statement which may not be historically correct. He said that the Hon. George Brown was dealing with the Legislative Council of Ontario. I would point out that Upper Canada and Lower Canada at that time had one parliament, and the Executive Council of Upper and Lower Canada. Hon. Mr. McIntyre: I meant to say the Executive Council of Upper and Lower Canada. Hon. Mr. Huggessen: It was the Province of Canada. Hon. Mr. Haig: The Province of Canada, yes; but the Council was elected.



Hon. J. P. McIntyre

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Functions of Chamber Hon. Mr. McIntyre: To prove the worth of this chamber since Confederation, I should like to emphasize two or three points. The functions and the work of this chamber are very much less known to the people at large than what goes on in the other place. Away back in 1898 the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was desirous of building a branch line from Lethbridge to the Crownest Pass in British Columbia. Probably the honourable member from Lethbridge (Hon. Mr. Buchanan) knows much more about the details than I do. The company had, I believe, approached the government in 1895 and 1896, but nothing was done. A new government came into office in 1896, and in 1898 the company approached that government for financial assistance in building the line. Assistance amounting to \$3,400,000 was granted.

In consideration of this assistance the Canadian Pacific Railway and the government entered into an agreement known as the Crownest Pass Agreement, by which the railway undertook to establish maximum rates on wheat and wheat products eastbound and on farm implements, machinery, fruit and other commodities westbound. At that time British Columbia had not gone to any extent into the production of fruit. From the date of the agreement until 1906 the farmers of the prairie provinces had the benefit of those reduced rates.

In 1906 the government of Manitoba entered into a similar agreement with the Mackenzies and Mann interests. The rates under this agreement were somewhat lower than those under the Crownest agreement. The Canadian Pacific Railway reduced their rates to meet those under the Manitoba agreement, and consequently, from 1906 to 1918 Western Canada enjoyed the benefits of the rates prescribed under the Manitoba agreement with Mackenzie and Mann.

McIntyre Highway In the year 1918 the cost of operating railroads increased very materially. The late Senator Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labour, stated that the cost of living had increased 100 per cent. At this point I wish to pay a tribute to the late Hon. Gideon Robertson, who was Minister of Labour in 1930. Perhaps one may be pardoned a personal reference. I had something to do with the late Senator back in 1930, when, if my memory serves me right, the Bennett government provided \$20 million for unemployment purposes throughout Canada. I came to Ottawa to sign an agreement for Prince Edward Island's share of the grant, which was \$90,000. At that time I happened to be Minister of Public Works. When I entered the office of Mr. Robert-

son, whom I had never seen before, he rose from his chair, met me half way across the room, and extended his hand, saying "How is Prince Edward Island?" He then asked me about a gentleman, a railway man like himself, whom I knew very well, and he made me feel so much at home that I was not a bit embarrassed. The \$90,000 was used for unemployment projects in different parts of our province.

Hon. Mr. Duff: Not very much. Hon. Mr. McIntyre: Not very much, but it was something. One particular project was the building of a mile of hard-surface road a little way outside Charlottetown. It was the first of the paved roads on the island, of which at the present time there are approximately three hundred miles.

Hon. Mr. Grant: The McIntyre highway. Hon. Mr. McIntyre: They did call it that.

Hon. Mr. Grant: It is a good name.

Hon. Mr. McIntyre: But when the Legislature met I got quite a trouncing from the opposition. They spoke of the Roman roads, the Pacific highway, the Lincoln highway, and famous men who have given names to great highways, and then they referred to the one-mile road - the McIntyre highway.

Hon. Mr. Grant: It is there yet. Hon. Mr. McIntyre: My honourable friend from Prince (Hon. Mr. Barbour) succeeded me in office as Minister of Public Works, and he and I in our terms of office built a great many miles of hard-surface roads in Prince Edward Island. I remember having taken my honourable friend from Churchill (Hon. Mr. Cresser), when he was Minister of Finance and Revenue, over some of these highways to the national park.

Freight Rates As the cost of living had gone up 100 per cent, the railways were justified, I think, in asking for increased rates, and the Board of Railway Commissioners in 1918 ordered an increase. In 1919 the Minister of Railways introduced a bill containing certain amendments to the Railway Act, to provide that the higher schedules of freight rates should apply to the Canadian National Railways. Had those increases, which were approved in the other place, passed this chamber, the agreement of the Canadian Pacific Railway with the government and the agreement with the Manitoba-Mackenzie Mann interests would have been nullified, freight rates would have taken a jump, and the western farmers would have had to pay the increased rates.

When that bill was introduced in the other house a lengthy debate took place before it was given third reading. It was then introduced in this chamber, sponsored by Sir James Loughheed, the government leader in the Senate, who was also a member of the Cabinet. In the debate here the Hon. Mr. Watson stated, "I think I am justified in moving that we do not concur in that amendment." In any event, the amendment was defeated in this chamber and the freight rates remained as they were.

The restoration of freight rates at the pre-1918 level, according to a statement made by the railway officials before a parliamentary committee, meant a loss to the railway of \$20 million a year. Those rates were restored in 1922, twenty-eight years ago, and they are still in effect, now, if you multiply \$20 million by twenty-eight you get \$560 million, and this would represent the amount saved by the wheat and fruit growers of Western Canada in the last twenty-eight years.

Cost of Senate The annual cost of operating the Senate during this period - it has been a little higher in the past few years - would average approximately \$300,000 per session. Now, if you multiply \$300,000 by twenty-eight you get \$8,400,000, which would represent the cost of operating the Senate over the last twenty-eight years. Then subtract \$22,400,000 from the \$30 million, the amount saved by the wheat and fruit growers, and you get the sum of \$37,600,000, which on the basis of an annual operating expense of \$300,000 would pay the cost of the Senate for more than 700 years.

Hon. Mr. Duff: Tell them about the Yukon railway. Hon. Mr. McIntyre: Honourable Senators, that is not the whole story. How much did this chamber save the taxpayers of Canada in 1912 when it defeated the Nayak Bill? This bill would have given the British Government \$35 million to build warships, which would have been manned by British sailors and sent wherever the British Government ordered. This bill was debated in the other house for months before it was given third reading; but it was rejected there. As I say, it meant a saving of \$35 million to the taxpayers of Canada, and I am sure that if a similar bill were to come before us today the Senator would again protect the Canadian taxpayers.

The Senate showed its independence when it defeated the Nayak Bill, and it has continued to do so throughout the years. There are no party politics in this chamber and I hope there never will be. We form an independent body, and we shall retain our independence as long as we are able to do so.

Senate Appointments The speech made last night by my honourable friend from Vancouver South (Hon. Mr. Farrar) was probably one of the ablest I ever heard, but I do not agree with everything he said. For one thing, I do not agree with his idea of having senators appointed by the various provincial governments. From Alberta we would have Social Crediters, and from Saskatchewan we would have CCFers. Hon. Mr. Reid: Any Coalitionists from British Columbia? Hon. Mr. Dupuis: Any bridge builders from Quebec. Hon. Mr. McIntyre: Yes. What kind of a chamber would we have then? I think it would mark the end of the Senate of Canada. Honourable Senators, I have just tried to give you some idea of what the Senate has saved the taxpayers of this country since confederation. The Senate is an independent body, and its members do not have to speak to the galleries; I am proud to say that the independent spirit of the Senate still prevails. The honourable gentleman from Vancouver South said that the Liberals will probably remain in power after the next election. That may be so, but what of it? I recall that in 1935, when we returned to power in the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, there was no opposition at all. We had plenty of opponents in our own party, though, and I think some of our own party members gave us more trouble than we would have had if there had been a half dozen Conservatives in the house. I hope the same situation does not come about here - but it should, and if the membership of the Senate should be made up of one political stripe, either Conservative or Liberal, I think the House would still exercise its independence just as it does now.

Dangerous Period Honourable senators, we are living in a dangerous period; when we do not know from day to day what is going to happen. We do not know at what hour war might be brought upon us. It seems to me that the United States, China, Russia, and other countries are unable to get together. When the United Nations put a proposition to the People's Government of China, that government calls it propaganda, slander and everything else. When the Russian Government puts a proposition to the British Government, the United States Government, or the United Nations, it is called propaganda and slander too. Before we can have peace in the world somebody must give the word. If all countries would give in a little in an attempt to come together it would end all the slander that is being thrown around by the Chinese and the Russians and their satellites. Nobody wants this sort of thing. I think by quoting the following statement, which I came across somewhere: "There is a Christian moral teaching that a man has a right to his reputation, that it is a sin to ruin his good name, either by spreading calumny about him or by unnecessarily revealing imaginary things, when no other purpose is served than to hurt him, of his family and to provide matters for mongering."

Honourable Senators, I thank you for the attention you have given me.

Quickies by Ken Reynolds



"Just like our Guardian Want Ad says, lady, brushes have a hundred uses!"