

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa The Island Guardian Publishing Co. CIRCULATION Total City Zone 3,446 Retail Trading Zone 8,088 All other 765 Total Net Paid 12,315

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

CHARLOTTETOWN THURSDAY, NOV. 9, 1950

The Royal Carpet

It is to be hoped that as many as possible of our citizens will take advantage of the unique opportunity of seeing the Royal Carpet, worked by Her Majesty Queen Mary as her personal contribution to Britain's war effort, which is being shown in the Confederation Chamber today and tomorrow.

The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire offered to the British Carpet Committee to establish a fund open to the general public to raise as much money as possible, with a minimum objective of \$100,000 with which to purchase the carpet for Canada. The public display of the carpet at the Canadian National Exhibition marked the inauguration of a Dominion-wide campaign by the I. O. D. E. All net proceeds of the displays and collections will go to the fund, and eventually the much travelled carpet will be presented to the National Gallery, Ottawa, as the gift of the Canadian people.

Charlottetown is singularly honoured in being the only city of less than 25,000 where the carpet will be exhibited. A description of its workmanship has already appeared in the press, but we are informed that no description can do justice to its extraordinarily beautiful colouring and design.

While an admission fee is being charged to view the carpet, an exception is being made in the case of school children. As their visit would be in the nature of an educational tour and help promote patriotic interest, school children in class groups and accompanied by their teacher will be admitted free.

The Great Adventure

A country without history makes no progress and one in which different groups concentrate on their own particular interpretation of history inevitably lacks unity. Dr. Donald Dickie in her illustrated children's history of Canada, "The Great Adventure", a Dent publication, has put Canadians and Canadian schoolchildren deeply in her debt.

This is a history which has nothing less than the sweep of an epic drama. Yet it is written for children of grades six and seven. It holds the interest of the youthful reader while accurately recounting the results of painstaking historical research. "The Great Adventure" has a bias, of course. It is concerned with social and economic aspects of Canada's story rather than political or military. These, however, do not suffer by the treatment, but show in their natural setting, not emphasized but comprehensible.

Donald Dickie's history will never find a place on the reference shelf, despite the index thoughtfully provided by the publishers, but it will introduce history to a fortunate generation in a way which will make them want to come back for more.

The One Exception

A strong additional argument for the consideration our potato growers are asking for at Ottawa is furnished by figures published in the Ottawa issue of The Economic Annalist, a publication of the Federal Department of Agriculture. The figures deal with the share which the farmer gets of the ultimate retail selling price of nine selected agricultural commodities. They cover every year from 1935 to 1949 and with only one exception they show that the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar was greater in 1949 than it was in 1935.

The one exception is in the potato category. In 1935, the farmer's share of the retail price was 50.8 per cent. It is now slightly lower at 49.4 per cent.

In all the other commodities selected, there has been an increase in favor of the farmer. In some cases, eggs for instance, the increase has not been great; the farmer's share in 1949 was 73.8 per cent as against 70.9 per cent in 1935. But in most cases, the increase has been substantial. Here is the rest of the list, with the 1935 percentage in brackets followed by the 1949 percentage:

Fluid milk, (33.1) 54.5; creamery butter, (53.2) 76.4; cheese, plain process, (27.6) 33.6; commercial quality beef, (51.1) 64.3; wheat flour, (31.6) 55.0; white bread, (12.5) 17.9; canned tomatoes, (15.8) 20.6.

While the figures do not necessarily mean that the farmer is getting a fair

share of the retail price of his product, they certainly show that with the exception of potatoes his share is much better than it was 15 years ago.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Lest we forget—wear a poppy.

He kept his people at peace. Today King Gustav of Sweden is laid to rest.

Something wrong somewhere in our administration make-up when shipping is unavailable to carry our potatoes to market.

This is a red letter day for neglected children. A Provincial Children's Aid Society to be formed this evening should prevent much needless suffering and neglect.

The communist Hungarian government is turning out a new cigarette brand, "Peace." Presumably the patent rights of the pipe industry have expired.

If Tupper, instead of Howe, had been Nova Scotia's Premier at the time of Confederation, the Maritimes today would probably have been the brightest gem in Confederation's crown.

The R. C. M. P. plan to expand their numbers to a new authorized strength of 3,300. The red coats are keeping pace with this country's growth, or perhaps are in the van.

The attempted assassination of President Truman has reacted in his favour with the electorate. According to present reports he stands well in the returns which will carry his administration safely for another session or two.

Colonel Fred Andrew more than deserved the Grand Championship he won with his Ayrshire bull at Amherst, for he was made to suffer seriously in preparing him for shipment. The championship will be to some extent, balm for his wounds.

An Edinburgh Scotsman, J. Gibson Kerr, has just returned from Texas with a fat order in his pocket. He sold wealthy Texans 1,000 Shetland ponies at \$150 apiece. The diminutive "hayburners" are intended as pets for the ranchers' children.

The ideal city of the planners is large enough for a full variety of business and recreation, yet not so large that you couldn't get home for lunch every day. From that definition it would seem easy for Maritime cities, and especially Charlottetown, to qualify.

The Navy League is filling "ditty bags" for sailors. Suggested contents include pocket novels, writing paper, pencil, cards, razor blades, lighter flints, shaving cream, tooth paste, tooth brush, face cloth, shoe polish and laces, hard candy, gum and housewives. The latter, be it known, being merely mending kits.

Premier Jones is first, foremost and all the time a livestock man. He has made a success of this policy both as regards foxes and cattle, not to mention horses in which his daughter has played a prominent part. Livestock production and rearing provide much natural fertilization, whereas potato cultivation on a large scale brings about depletion.

Arthur Neville Chamberlain, M.P., British statesman, second son of Joseph Chamberlain, died this date 1940. Trained in municipal politics, he was for long Lord Mayor of Birmingham. Later entering parliament representing Ladywood division, he soon attained a prominent place in the cabinet, but he was fooled by Hitler when he went to confer with him with a view to preventing war. Hitler took advantage of the consequent pacifist hysteria in Britain and the Commonwealth to complete his plans for a World War to wipe out Britain and so become master of Europe and mistress of the seas. He failed, but it cost the world dearly.

Are jurymen underpaid? Jurymen on duty at the autumn term of Quebec Criminal Assizes presented Judge Valmore Bienvenue with a petition for increase in their indemnity rates. Judge Bienvenue, presiding at the court term, said he agreed in general with the jurors' request and would pass it on to the Quebec Attorney-General's Department which fixes the rates. The petition was presented by Benoit Picard, a blacksmith, on behalf of a panel of 56 men from which 12-man juries are chosen for the various autumn trials. Picard said that in view of high living costs men called for jury duty frequently are out of pocket as a result of their service. Their rates of pay fixed 10 years ago, are \$3 a day plus travel costs, 75 cents for breakfast, \$1 for lunch or supper and \$2 daily for sleeping quarters.

"Of the several slaves who came north with them first to the neighborhood of St. John, N.B., and somewhat later to Little York, P. E. I., where the slaves occupied little cabins on the corner of their master's farm, one, known as 'Sancho Campbell', had rendered Mrs. Robinson special service by saving the family from the threatened destruction through the upsetting of the boat in which they were being landed at their first place of refuge. This



Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.) SLAVERY DAYS

"The total number of Negro slaves brought into Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island from the revolted American colonies previous to the summer of 1784 may be estimated with some approach to certainty. Under instructions from Sir Guy Carleton, Colonel Morse, commanding Royal Engineer, made a tour of the Provincial settlements in the autumn of 1783 and early part of the summer of 1784, and to his report appended a return of the disbanded troops and Loyalists settled in Nova Scotia, for the purpose of ascertaining the number entitled to the 'Royal Bounty of Provisions'. In the column allotted to 'servants' are, Dartmouth, 41; County Harbour, 41; Chedabucto, 61; Island St. John, Prince Edward Island, 26; Antigonish, 18; Cumberland, etc., 21; Partridge Island, now Parsonboro, 69; Cornwallis and Horton, 38; Newport and Kennetcook, 22; Windsor, 21; Annapolis Royal, etc., 230; Digby, 152; St. Mary's Bay, 13; River St. John, 44; a total number inclusive of some small figures not quoted, of twelve hundred and thirty-two persons, to nearly all of whom must have belonged the appellation of 'slaves'.

"Of twenty-two 'servants' on the 'provision' roll of the disbanded officers and Loyalists 'settling or about to settle' in June, 1784, in Prince Edward Island, six were a separate column for 'whites'; it may therefore be inferred that the others were colored 'servants for life'. Nearly all the latter were in the service of officers of the disbanded First Battalion of the King's Rangers, and were thus distributed: 'Samuel Hayden, captain, three; Edward Mainwaring, captain, three; John Throckmorton, captain, two; Peter Anderson, ensign, two; Joseph Beers, ensign, two; Alex Smith adjutant, two; Lewis Davis, surgeon, one.' Two servants are also enumerated with George Burnes, captain in the Royal Fencible American Regiment.

"The number of American Loyalists who found homes in the Island in succeeding months was not large, and few of them were as far as can be learned, owners of slaves. A part of the proprietors among whom the fertile lands of the Island had been so lavishly divided were ready to give up a portion of their large grants to the disbanded soldiers, but the loss of some of the factors and despatches prevented the Governor's intention being widely known. A few months later an agent was sent to the Loyalists in Nova Scotia with offers from the Governor and proprietors to induce them to remove to the Island colony.

"At Shelburne the agent found a number of decent, steady people, mostly farmers, disappointed in the quality of the land on which they had been located, and glad to make a fresh venture. With a party of sixty of these, Loyalists and others, including John Brecken, Nathaniel Stephen, and William Wright, who arrived at Charlottetown from Shelburne on July 26, 1784, on their way to Bedouque, came no slaves; whether any bondmen were on board the several vessels reported in the September following by Mr. Stewart, the agents and Loyalists, is uncertain. "Somewhat later, several Loyalist families, arriving from other points, brought colored 'servants' with them to the Island. Among these families was that of Colonel Joseph Robinson, whose descendant in public affairs held a prominent place in his activity in raising a troop of cavalry in North Carolina and in other ways promoting Royal interests. Colonel Robinson's dwelling had been burned by the rebels, and his family obliged to flee for their lives, and afterwards escape with him in a vessel bound either to Florida or one of the West India Islands.

"From an article by T. Watson Smith, D.D., Halifax, on 'The Slave in Canada,' published by the Nova Scotia Historical Society, 1898.

The Poets Corner

ABSOLUTION The anguish of the earth absolves our eyes Till beauty shines in all that we can see. War is our scourge; yet war has made us wise. And, fighting for our freedom, we are free. Horror of wounds and anger at the foe. And loss of things desired; all those must pass. We are the happy legion, for we know Time's but a golden wind that shakes the grass. There was an hour when we were both to part From life we longed to share no less than others. Now, having claimed his heritage of heart, What need we more, my comrades and my brothers? —Siegfried Sassoon.

The Age-Old Story

O my God, I trust in thee: let me not be ashamed, let not mine enemies triumph over me. Remember not the sins of my youth, nor my transgressions: according to thy mercy remember thou me for thy goodness' sake, O Lord. Turn thee unto me, and have mercy upon me; for I am desolate and afflicted... Look upon mine affliction and my pain; and forgive all my sins.

slave lived to be one hundred and five years of age. "With the Hazard family, from Rhode Island, slaves also came to the Province. The only bills of sale registered at Charlottetown are two, recorded in October, 1804, by which in November, 1802, 'Thomas Hazard of Charlottetown, Esquire', assigns to 'William Hazard of Lot 49, merchant', in consideration of twenty pounds, Halifax currency, a Mulatto boy three years old called Simon; and on the same date gives to his granddaughters 'Harriet Clarissa Hazard and Sarah Louisa Hazard one Mulatto girl about five years of age named Catharine.' Governor Fanning also was the possessor of two Negro men, to one of whom — Shepherd — when setting them at liberty, he gave a farm.

"Of a slave named Suckles, owned by William Creed, previously of Boston, a glimpse is obtained through Dr. Patterson's Life of James McGregor. This slave, who was much interested in Mr. McGregor's preaching at Three Rivers during his visit to the Island in 1798, was baptized during a visit of the same minister in the following year, and soon after, through the influence of Mr. McGregor, was given his freedom. One or more slaves, bearing the same name, are known to have belonged to David Higgins, who came to the Island from Boston about the commencement of the Revolutionary war and carried on business in the district visited by the minister named.

"The latest known advertisement of a public slave sale in the Lower Provinces appeared in the Royal Gazette and Nova Scotia Advertiser of September 7, 1790, where in the column of 'Sales by Auction' William Miller offered at his auction room, Halifax, on 'Thursday next, the 9th inst, ship bread, mess pork, Indian and Rye meal, some household furniture, a stout, likely Negro man, and sundry other articles,' the prominent type being given to the Negro man. No later advertisement of the private, unconditional sale of a slave is found in any paper in the Lower Provinces than that which appeared in the New Brunswick Royal Gazette of October 16, 1808, when Daniel Brown offered for sale Nancy, a Negro woman, to any purchaser of whom she was guaranteed a 'good title.' And it is probable that the latest offer of a reward for the apprehension of a runaway slave to be found in a Lower Provinces paper, was that which was made through the Royal Gazette of New Brunswick for July 10, 1818."

Canada And The Underdeveloped Areas

Three out of every five persons in the world today have an average income of only \$40 a year, according to an article in the current issue of The Canadian Bank of Commerce Monthly Commercial Letter. Less than a quarter of these can read and write, few have more than just enough food to keep them alive. And on the average, they won't live past thirty. Canada, as a member of the United Nations, is pledged to promote "higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development." This country has already contributed technical assistance to this end in the persons of high-ranking Government officials, including the Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources, who has gone to Lake Success as Director General of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

Without regular supplies of raw materials — a large part of which come from underdeveloped areas — industrial output in Canada and other countries will suffer. And since only the flow of such goods enables them to buy our manufactures the inter-dependence of the "haves" and the "have-nots" is obvious.

This is a world-wide problem that cannot be solved by small-scale efforts on the part of individual countries. The United Kingdom has a notably good record in this respect under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Aid on a much larger scale is, however, likely to result from the recent conference of British Commonwealth countries at which the "Colombo Plan" of aid to southeast Asia was outlined. Without naming any definite amount, the Plan gives priority to a programme involving the expenditure of about \$1,900 million by 1957.

Under "Point Four" in United States foreign policy listed by President Truman in February 1949, assistance on a wide scale over a four to five year period is under consideration. Annual expenditures up to \$2 billion have been mentioned in this connection. As in the case of the "Colombo Plan" and other assistance under United Nations organizations, technical skill and advice and the building up of food production are the main objectives in the early stages of the scheme.

The Food and Agricultural Organization reports that many countries intend to reduce food imports and expand agricultural exports. Even if these plans are not carried out in full, a considerable disturbance in world trade could result from this shifting pattern unless the problem of raising productivity is approached with caution.

Canada has a great economic interest in the future course of world trade. Vegetable and animal products form about a third of our exports. The United States is not a large market for our farm products, except cattle, and the disposal of our surplus agricultural production might, therefore, become a serious problem if that elsewhere were increased indiscriminately.

Canada has a high standard of

Advertisement for G.H. Taylor Jewellers featuring a watch and the slogan 'Give him the best A Magnificent GRUEN WATCH'.

Notes By The Way

We are taking a large loss in our store's produce department because thoughtless customers insisted on pinching fresh fruit and renege, spoiling them for future sale. Hesitating to put up a "Don't touch sign, I struck on an idea of combining the point with a bit of humor. Pasting a picture of a pretty pin-up girl on a card, I lettered under it, 'Don't squeeze me 'til I'm yours.' Our losses quickly turned to profit. — R. M. Edwards in the Rotarian.

There seems to be a misapprehension about the presiding mayor of a city council having a vote in council, that he only votes to break a tie. That is not correct the mayor has an equal vote with any alderman and the predecessor of Mayor Robertson, Dr. W. J. Macdonald, made it a practice 'to record his vote on all issues. When there is a deadlock, the mayor's vote is decisive, but it can always be cast. — St. Catherine's Standard.

A report that an inventor has produced a pair of scissors which he says will cut both cloth and tin elicits the hopeful inquiry: "Has he invented a pair of editorial scissors which will cry, 'here I am!' when buried under a pile of papers?" Some folks think a paper-littered desk is the mark of an untidy mind and an unbusinesslike habit, but they have never worked in the editorial department of a newspaper. Anyway the time-honored report to them is that he's a lazy carpenter who has no chips and shavings on his bench. — Bantford Expositor.

According to the magazine Railway Progress, the train to end all trains was launched some fifty years ago in — of all places — Czarist Russia. Like many trains, this one had an engine, sleeping cars and a diner. The latter was famous throughout Europe for its food and wines, which were considered the equal of those in the best French restaurants. The meals were served smorgasbord style, and the passengers could eat as much as

living and high per capita production. This is due, in no small measure, to the foreign capital and skill that have poured into this country. We are, as a result, now in a position to extend to others some small share of the help we have ourselves received.

MEN!! CLEARING ALL STOCK SUITS AT \$45.00

J.P. MacPherson & Son 157 Queen Street

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Matheson & Peake A.W. MATHESON, K.C. A.H. PEAKE, B.A., LL.B. BARRISTERS, ETC. Collections — Money to Loan 90 Great George Street Charlottetown

John P. Nicholson, LL.B. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. 154 Prince St., Ch'town. Phone 2838

M. Alban Farmer B.A., LL.B. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. MONEY TO LOAN Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Dr. W. R. Carson Chiropractor Palmer Graduate CHARLOTTETOWN 201 Prince St. Phone 1078

Dr. A. L. MacIsaac DENTIST Dental X-Ray GLORIA BUILDING 179 Grafton St. Phone 291

Joseph R. MacMillan, LL.B. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. 75 Queen Street PHONE 776 Money to Loan Collections

MacPhee & Trainor H.F. MacPhee, B.A., K.C. E. SOMERLED TRAINOR, B.A. Barristers, Etc.

Bell & Mathieson BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, & R.R. BELL, M.L.A. D.L. MATHIESON L.L.B., K.C. Attorneys at Law LOANS ON CITY AND FARM ERECTION OF BUILDINGS 150 Richmond St. Charlottetown, P.E.I.

J. A. Carruthers R.O. OPTOMETRIST PHONE 2872 123 Kent Street (Next to Simpson's Agency)

Palmer & Haslam A. J. HASLAM, B.A., LL.B. Barrister, Etc. Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers Charlottetown, P.E.I. MONEY TO LOAN

Gaudet & Hazard GILBERT A. GAUDET, B.A., LL.B. Barristers and Solicitors Money to Loan Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg

J. A. McGuigan NOTARY, ETC. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR CURRIE BUILDING

Byron J. Grant O.D. OPTOMETRIST 126 1/2 Kent Street PHONE 879 Adjoining North American Hotel

Charlottetown Halifax Moncton Amherst New Glasgow Truro Kentville H. R. DOANE & CO. Chartered Accountants IN CHARLOTTETOWN Randolph W. Mearns, C.A. Brewick M. Sears, C.A. W. Grant Thompson, C.A. Box 247 Phons: 7880 - 1447

McDONALD, CURRIE & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS Montreal Quebec Ottawa Toronto Salt John Sherbrooke Vancouver Kirkland Lake Moncton Hamilton Charlottetown Currie Bldg, Charlottetown Telephone 1936