

Buyer meets seller with Guardian Want Ads. Dial 8506 ask for classified ad taker, for quick results.

# The Guardian

"Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew"

Intermittent rain and drizzle; east winds 15, gusts to 40. Low-high 30 & 35. Sunday: Snowflurries and colder.



OFFICIALS of the P.E.I. Federation of Agriculture attending the annual meeting of the combined Boards of Directors at the Charlottetown Hotel last night. FRONT ROW, left to right — Colin B. Waugh, Wilmot Valley, president-elect; Miss Eileen Boyle, office secretary; J. Lincoln Dewar, provincial secretary; Archie Johnstone, Burlington, past president; STANDING — David Wright, Charlottetown, Education, director; Wallace Mallett, Union Road, director; Roland MacDonald, Southport, director; Donald MacDonald, director.

## Disappointed Commission On Education Not Named

A resolution expressing "keen disappointment at the failure of the Provincial Government to set up a Royal Commission on Education, as requested by other interested groups," was adopted at the annual meeting of the Provincial and County Boards of Directors of the P.E.I. Federation of Agriculture, at their concluding session held at the Charlottetown Hotel last night.

## Eisenhower Agrees To Wide Agenda For Bermuda Meeting

LONDON (AP)—President Eisenhower Friday was reported to have accepted a sweeping agenda proposed by Prime Minister Macmillan for their Bermuda conference.

## May Amend Marketing Act

OTTAWA (CP)—Agriculture Minister Gardiner said Friday the government is considering possible amendments to federal law in connection with a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Canada on provincial farm marketing schemes.

## PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY

By THE CANADIAN PRESS Friday, March 8, 1957

## Fugitive From Law 41 Years Is Given 10-Year Prison Term

EDMONTON (CP)—The Journal says Sam Dobensky, sentenced in Alberta Supreme Court Wednesday to 10 years in penitentiary, escaped from the Fort Saskatchewan jail in 1916 and for 41 years was a fugitive from the law.

## Eisenhower Hopes To Go To Florida

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower hopes to fly to Florida next week to try to shake off a cold and cough that have bothered him for several weeks.

## HELPED BUILD JAIL

Dobensky helped build the jail at Fort Saskatchewan, 15 miles west of Edmonton. He is held

meeting stressed the need of a Farm Establishment Policy in this Province; expressed concern at the loss of personnel in the Department of Agriculture, and the resulting difficulty in developing an active and efficient extension service in that department; called for greatly increased activity in the program of calfhood vaccination for the prevention of contagious abortion in cattle; gave approval to APEC, and announced the intention of supporting this body as a means of development in the Atlantic Region; placed emphasis on the need of providing in this Province a modern eviscerating plant for poultry; called for continued and immediate action to impress on Government of Canada the necessity and justice for a speedy revision in the tariff rates respecting potatoes imported from United States.

Other resolutions passed at this meeting stressed the need of a Farm Establishment Policy in this Province; expressed concern at the loss of personnel in the Department of Agriculture, and the resulting difficulty in developing an active and efficient extension service in that department; called for greatly increased activity in the program of calfhood vaccination for the prevention of contagious abortion in cattle; gave approval to APEC, and announced the intention of supporting this body as a means of development in the Atlantic Region; placed emphasis on the need of providing in this Province a modern eviscerating plant for poultry; called for continued and immediate action to impress on Government of Canada the necessity and justice for a speedy revision in the tariff rates respecting potatoes imported from United States.

## Free Mail Cost Five Million

OTTAWA (CP)—Free mail carried by the post office for parliamentarians, government departments and agencies represented \$5,541,075 revenue it would have had if postage had been paid, the Commons was told Friday.

## Federal Grants In Lieu Of Taxes Will Aid School Boards

Under the amended Municipal Grants Act as explained in the House of Commons recently Parkdale and Spring Park school districts may expect to benefit to a considerable extent from the grants which they will receive from the Federal Government in lieu of taxation on the Experimental Farm property which lies in both school districts.

## Historic Race

The Magyars of Hungary originally came from east of the Carpathians about the 9th century.

## Bank Robber Was Walking Bomb; Another In Station

MONTREAL (CP)—A youthful gunman shot down Friday after threatening to blow up a busy bank building with 39 sticks of dynamite, had a key on him which led police to another cache of deadly explosives overdue to go off in Montreal's Central Railway Station.

## Israeli Give Up Egyptian Soil

TEL AVIV (AP)—Israeli forces Friday gave up the last soil won in war from Egypt last November. They turned over to United Nations control the desolate Sinai outpost of Sharm-el-Sheikh, guarding the Gulf of Aqaba approach to Israel's port of Eilat.

## Ghana Admitted To United Nations

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (CP)—Ghana became the 81st member of the United Nations Friday less than three days after it came into existence.

## DOCTOR SENT TO JAIL

TORONTO (CP)—Judge Robert Forsyth Friday sentenced Dr. John J. M. Dick of suburban Forest Hill Village to 18 months on each of four charges of aiding and abetting abortions. The sentence is concurrent. The 48-year-old doctor was found guilty Thursday on the charges by an all-male

## SUPREME COURT OF CANADA GIVES DECISION

# Quebec Padlock Law Is Ruled Invalid By Court

## CAMPBELL COMMISSION REPORTS

# Fisheries Development Recommendations Tabled

The report of the Prince Edward Island Fisheries Development Committee was tabled this week in the Legislature by the Hon. Dougald MacKinnon, Minister of Fisheries.

This Commission was set up by the Provincial Government in March 1951 to enquire into the matters involved, in order that all questions pertaining to the fishing resources of this Province might be examined and reported on.

Appointed to serve as members of the Commission were the Hon. Thane A. Campbell, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island; Chairman; Eugene Gorman, now Deputy Minister of Fisheries, representing the Provincial Government; John MacInosh, of Tignish, representing the fishing industry; Major Young of Red Point, representing the fishermen; and Dr. A.W.H. Neese, Director of the Atlantic Biological Station, representing the Federal Government.

## COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY

Secondly, the report presents a comprehensive survey of all phases of the fishing industry as carried out in waters adjacent to this Province. The catching, processing etc. of the following products of the sea are dealt with in this section—lobster, oyster, scallop, crab, clam, quahaug, mussel, groundfish (cod, haddock, hake), pelagic and estuarial fish (herring, mackerel, smelt), Irish mussel, silverfish, eels, trout, and striped bass.

## HON. THANE A. CAMPBELL

bring them about." Following is a summary of the recommendations made by the Commission:

## Free Mail Cost Five Million

OTTAWA (CP)—Free mail carried by the post office for parliamentarians, government departments and agencies represented \$5,541,075 revenue it would have had if postage had been paid, the Commons was told Friday.

## Free Mail Cost Five Million

OTTAWA (CP)—Free mail carried by the post office for parliamentarians, government departments and agencies represented \$5,541,075 revenue it would have had if postage had been paid, the Commons was told Friday.

## Free Mail Cost Five Million

OTTAWA (CP)—Free mail carried by the post office for parliamentarians, government departments and agencies represented \$5,541,075 revenue it would have had if postage had been paid, the Commons was told Friday.

## Free Mail Cost Five Million

OTTAWA (CP)—Free mail carried by the post office for parliamentarians, government departments and agencies represented \$5,541,075 revenue it would have had if postage had been paid, the Commons was told Friday.

## Free Mail Cost Five Million

OTTAWA (CP)—Free mail carried by the post office for parliamentarians, government departments and agencies represented \$5,541,075 revenue it would have had if postage had been paid, the Commons was told Friday.



HON. THANE A. CAMPBELL

bring them about." Following is a summary of the recommendations made by the Commission:

## Free Mail Cost Five Million

OTTAWA (CP)—Free mail carried by the post office for parliamentarians, government departments and agencies represented \$5,541,075 revenue it would have had if postage had been paid, the Commons was told Friday.

## Free Mail Cost Five Million

OTTAWA (CP)—Free mail carried by the post office for parliamentarians, government departments and agencies represented \$5,541,075 revenue it would have had if postage had been paid, the Commons was told Friday.

## Free Mail Cost Five Million

OTTAWA (CP)—Free mail carried by the post office for parliamentarians, government departments and agencies represented \$5,541,075 revenue it would have had if postage had been paid, the Commons was told Friday.

## Free Mail Cost Five Million

OTTAWA (CP)—Free mail carried by the post office for parliamentarians, government departments and agencies represented \$5,541,075 revenue it would have had if postage had been paid, the Commons was told Friday.

## Free Mail Cost Five Million

OTTAWA (CP)—Free mail carried by the post office for parliamentarians, government departments and agencies represented \$5,541,075 revenue it would have had if postage had been paid, the Commons was told Friday.

## Free Mail Cost Five Million

OTTAWA (CP)—Free mail carried by the post office for parliamentarians, government departments and agencies represented \$5,541,075 revenue it would have had if postage had been paid, the Commons was told Friday.

## Free Mail Cost Five Million

OTTAWA (CP)—Free mail carried by the post office for parliamentarians, government departments and agencies represented \$5,541,075 revenue it would have had if postage had been paid, the Commons was told Friday.

## Encroached on Parliament's Criminal Law Jurisdiction

OTTAWA (CP)—Quebec's controversial Padlock Law, aimed at preventing the dissemination of Communist propaganda, Friday was found invalid by the Supreme Court of Canada.

The court ruled in an 8-to-1 majority judgment that the 1937 act was outside the legislative powers of the province because it encroached on Parliament's exclusive jurisdiction over the criminal law.

The lone dissenter, Mr. Justice Robert Taschereau, No. 2 man on the nine-member court, wrote that if a province can apply civil remedies to prevent crime "I cannot see why it could not also have the power to enact that all those who extol doctrines calculated to incite to treason, to the violation of official secrets, to sedition, etc., should be deprived of the enjoyment of the properties from where are spread these theories."

The judgment quashing the act, which authorizes the provincial attorney-general to issue a closing order—or padlock—on a house used to propagate communism, can be appealed to the judicial committee of the Privy Council in London.

Appeals to London were abolished Dec. 9, 1949, but since the case which led to the challenge of the Padlock Law was initiated before that date it does not fall under the ban.

NO COMMENT YET Premier Duplessis of Quebec, the province's attorney-general, said in the provincial capital Friday he would reserve comment on the judgment until he has read the reasons for judgment.

He said it is possible the province may appeal the decision to the Privy Council "but we are not yet certain."

Under the law, the province has "reasonable delay" to decide whether it wants to ask the Privy Council for leave to appeal. That may mean up to six months or a year, authorities said.

Meanwhile, the Padlock Law is inoperative unless Quebec asks the Supreme Court for a stay of its judgment until the Privy Council either declines leave to appeal or rules on the case itself.

Mr. Duplessis said the Padlock Law was passed "at the request of the late Cardinal Villeneuve, Archbishop of Quebec."

"It is inconceivable," he said, "that it has given Quebec incalculable protection against malicious propaganda based on atheism and undermining loyalty to the Queen."

The Padlock Law has been enforced 12 times in Montreal since 1937. Bureaus were closed for periods between six months and a year. Twelve months was the maximum period permitted under the act.

CHALLENGED LAW The challenge against the Padlock Law was made by John Switzman of Montreal, whose Park Avenue apartment was padlocked by Quebec Provincial Police Jan. 27, 1949.

A supporter of the Labor-Progressive (Communist) party, he admitted his apartment was used to propagate Communist ideas.

After the padlocking, he was sued by his landlady, Mrs. Fred Elbling, who claimed \$2,170 in damages and asked the court to annul the lease.

Mr. Justice Frederick T. Collins of Quebec Superior Court dismissed her damage claims but annulled the lease.

During the Superior Court proceedings, the attorney-general intervened in the case and asked the court to rule the Padlock Law was within the legislative powers of the province. The Quebec courts ruled that it was.

RELIGIOUS UNDERTONES It was this judgment that Mr. Switzman took to the Supreme Court, where he was represented by Frank L. Scott, McGill University law professor, and Abraham Feiner and Jacques Perreault, both of Montreal.

The attorney-general of Quebec was represented by L. Emery Beaulieu and Lucien Tremblay, both of Montreal.

The Supreme Court ruled the Padlock Law is wholly invalid. Apart from the padlock powers it conferred on the attorney-general, the act also provided penalties for publishing, printing and distributing Communist propaganda.

There were religious undertones to the appeal, as counsel for the attorney-general contended before the Supreme Court that Communist propaganda tended to undermine religious morals in predominantly Roman Catholic Quebec.

Chief Justice Patrick Kerwin, a Roman Catholic from Ontario, dealt only with the legal aspects of the appeal and even then restricted his comments to the question whether the Padlock Law interfered with Parliament's exclusive jurisdiction over criminal law.

ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL He found that it did and added: "The conclusion is inevitable that the act is unconstitutional."

However, Mr. Justice Taschereau, a Quebec Roman Catholic, took a contrary view, writing in his reasons for judgment that the act did not make communism a punishable crime.

"If, finally, it (the province) has the right to impose civil incapacities as a consequence of a criminal offence, I cannot see why it could not also have the power to enact that all those who extol doctrines, calculated to incite to treason, to the violation of official secrets, to sedition, etc., should be deprived of the enjoyment of the properties from where are spread these theories, the object of which is to undermine and overthrow established order."

"I remain convinced that the domain of criminal law, exclusively of federal competency, has not been encroached upon by the impugned legislation, and that the latter merely established civil sanctions for the prevention of crime and the security of the country."

DENY OWN THOUGHTS Mr. Justice I. C. Rand, an Anglican from New Brunswick, attacked the Padlock Law on the ground that it could lead to the suppression of "any other (than Communist) political, economic or social doctrine or theory."

He wrote that the aim of the statute was to prevent by means of penalties, individual Canadians from exposure to dangerous ideas, "to protect him, in short, from his own thinking propensities."

"There is nothing of civil rights in this," he said. "It is to entail or proscribe those freedoms which the majority so far consider to be the condition of social cohesion and its ultimate stabilizing force."

"The will of the majority and public opinion, on which Canadian government depends, demanded a virtually unobstructed access to and diffusion of ideas."

Freedom of discussion was a matter for federal enactment, not provincial legislation.

Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock, a Baptist from Ontario, wrote he supported Mr. Justice Rand's views. Both he and Mr. Justice J. R. Cartwright, an Anglican from Ontario, agreed that it could lead to the suppression of "any other (than Communist) political, economic or social doctrine or theory."

He wrote that the aim of the statute was to prevent by means of penalties, individual Canadians from exposure to dangerous ideas, "to protect him, in short, from his own thinking propensities."

"There is nothing of civil rights in this," he said. "It is to entail or proscribe those freedoms which the majority so far consider to be the condition of social cohesion and its ultimate stabilizing force."

"The will of the majority and public opinion, on which Canadian government depends, demanded a virtually unobstructed access to and diffusion of ideas."

Freedom of discussion was a matter for federal enactment, not provincial legislation.

Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock, a Baptist from Ontario, wrote he supported Mr. Justice Rand's views. Both he and Mr. Justice J. R. Cartwright, an Anglican from Ontario, agreed that it could lead to the suppression of "any other (than Communist) political, economic or social doctrine or theory."

He wrote that the aim of the statute was to prevent by means of penalties, individual Canadians from exposure to dangerous ideas, "to protect him, in short, from his own thinking propensities."

"There is nothing of civil rights in this," he said. "It is to entail or proscribe those freedoms which the majority so far consider to be the condition of social cohesion and its ultimate stabilizing force."

"The will of the majority and public opinion, on which Canadian government depends, demanded a virtually unobstructed access to and diffusion of ideas."

Freedom of discussion was a matter for federal enactment, not provincial legislation.

Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock, a Baptist from Ontario, wrote he supported Mr. Justice Rand's views. Both he and Mr. Justice J. R. Cartwright, an Anglican from Ontario, agreed that it could lead to the suppression of "any other (than Communist) political, economic or social doctrine or theory."

He wrote that the aim of the statute was to prevent by means of penalties, individual Canadians from exposure to dangerous ideas, "to protect him, in short, from his own thinking propensities."

"There is nothing of civil rights in this," he said. "It is to entail or proscribe those freedoms which the majority so far consider to be the condition of social cohesion and its ultimate stabilizing force."

"The will of the majority and public opinion, on which Canadian government depends, demanded a virtually unobstructed access to and diffusion of ideas."

Freedom of discussion was a matter for federal enactment, not provincial legislation.

Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock, a Baptist from Ontario, wrote he supported Mr. Justice Rand's views. Both he and Mr. Justice J. R. Cartwright, an Anglican from Ontario, agreed that it could lead to the suppression of "any other (than Communist) political, economic or social doctrine or theory."

He wrote that the aim of the statute was to prevent by means of penalties, individual Canadians from exposure to dangerous ideas, "to protect him, in short, from his own thinking propensities."

"There is nothing of civil rights in this," he said. "It is to entail or proscribe those freedoms which the majority so far consider to be the condition of social cohesion and its ultimate stabilizing force."

"The will of the majority and public opinion, on which Canadian government depends, demanded a virtually unobstructed access to and diffusion of ideas."

Freedom of discussion was a matter for federal enactment, not provincial legislation.

Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock, a Baptist from Ontario, wrote he supported Mr. Justice Rand's views. Both he and Mr. Justice J. R. Cartwright, an Anglican from Ontario, agreed that it could lead to the suppression of "any other (than Communist) political, economic or social doctrine or theory."

He wrote that the aim of the statute was to prevent by means of penalties, individual Canadians from exposure to dangerous ideas, "to protect him, in short, from his own thinking propensities."

"There is nothing of civil rights in this," he said. "It is to entail or proscribe those freedoms which the majority so far consider to be the condition of social cohesion and its ultimate stabilizing force."

"The will of the majority and public opinion, on which Canadian government depends, demanded a virtually unobstructed access to and diffusion of ideas."

Freedom of discussion was a matter for federal enactment, not provincial legislation.

Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock, a Baptist from Ontario, wrote he supported Mr. Justice Rand's views. Both he and Mr. Justice J. R. Cartwright, an Anglican from Ontario, agreed that it could lead to the suppression of "any other (than Communist) political, economic or social doctrine or theory."

He wrote that the aim of the statute was to prevent by means of penalties, individual Canadians from exposure to dangerous ideas, "to protect him, in short, from his own thinking propensities."

"There is nothing of civil rights in this," he said. "It is to entail or proscribe those freedoms which the majority so far consider to be the condition of social cohesion and its ultimate stabilizing force."

"The will of the majority and public opinion, on which Canadian government depends, demanded a virtually unobstructed access to and diffusion of ideas."

Freedom of discussion was a matter for federal enactment, not provincial legislation.

Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock, a Baptist from Ontario, wrote he supported Mr. Justice Rand's views. Both he and Mr. Justice J. R. Cartwright, an Anglican from Ontario, agreed that it could lead to the suppression of "any other (than Communist) political, economic or social doctrine or theory."

He wrote that the aim of the statute was to prevent by means of penalties, individual Canadians from exposure to dangerous ideas, "to protect him, in short, from his own thinking propensities."

"There is nothing of civil rights in this," he said. "It is to entail or proscribe those freedoms which the majority so far consider to be the condition of social cohesion and its ultimate stabilizing force."

"The will of the majority and public opinion, on which Canadian government depends, demanded a virtually unobstructed access to and diffusion of ideas."

Freedom of discussion was a matter for federal enactment, not provincial legislation.

Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock, a Baptist from Ontario, wrote he supported Mr. Justice Rand's views. Both he and Mr. Justice J. R. Cartwright, an Anglican from Ontario, agreed that it could lead to the suppression of "any other (than Communist) political, economic or social doctrine or theory."

He wrote that the aim of the statute was to prevent by means of penalties, individual Canadians from exposure to dangerous ideas, "to protect him, in short, from his own thinking propensities."

"There is nothing of civil rights in this," he said. "It is to entail or proscribe those freedoms which the majority so far consider to be the condition of social cohesion and its ultimate stabilizing force."

"The will of the majority and public opinion, on which Canadian government depends, demanded a virtually unobstructed access to and diffusion of ideas."

Freedom of discussion was a matter for federal enactment, not provincial legislation.

Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock, a Baptist from Ontario, wrote he supported Mr. Justice Rand's views. Both he and Mr. Justice J. R. Cartwright, an Anglican from Ontario, agreed that it could lead to the suppression of "any other (than Communist) political, economic or social doctrine or theory."

He wrote that the aim of the statute was to prevent by means of penalties, individual Canadians from exposure to dangerous ideas, "to protect him, in short, from his own thinking propensities."

"There is nothing of civil rights in this," he said. "It is to entail or proscribe those freedoms which the majority so far consider to be the condition of social cohesion and its ultimate stabilizing force."

"The will of the majority and public opinion, on which Canadian government depends, demanded a virtually unobstructed access to and diffusion of ideas."

Freedom of discussion was a matter for federal enactment, not provincial legislation.

Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock, a Baptist from Ontario, wrote he supported Mr. Justice Rand's views. Both he and Mr. Justice J. R. Cartwright, an Anglican from Ontario, agreed that it could lead to the suppression of "any other (than Communist) political, economic or social doctrine or theory."

He wrote that the aim of the statute was to prevent by means of penalties, individual Canadians from exposure to dangerous ideas, "to protect him, in short, from his own thinking propensities."

"There is nothing of civil rights in this," he said. "It is to entail or proscribe those freedoms which the majority so far consider to be the condition of social cohesion and its ultimate stabilizing force."

"The will of the majority and public opinion, on which Canadian government depends, demanded a virtually unobstructed access to and diffusion of ideas."

Freedom of discussion was a matter for federal enactment, not provincial legislation.

Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock, a Baptist from Ontario, wrote he supported Mr. Justice Rand's views. Both he and Mr. Justice J. R. Cartwright, an Anglican from Ontario, agreed that it could lead to the suppression of "any other (than Communist) political, economic or social doctrine or theory."

He wrote that the aim of the statute was to prevent by means of penalties, individual Canadians from exposure to dangerous ideas, "to protect him, in short, from his own thinking propensities."

"There is nothing of civil rights in this," he said. "It is to entail or proscribe those freedoms which the majority so far consider to be the condition of social cohesion and its ultimate stabilizing force."

"The will of the majority and public opinion, on which Canadian government depends, demanded a virtually unobstructed access to and diffusion of ideas."

Freedom of discussion was a matter for federal enactment, not provincial legislation.

Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock, a Baptist from Ontario, wrote he supported Mr. Justice Rand's views. Both he and Mr. Justice J. R. Cartwright, an Anglican from Ontario, agreed that it could lead to the suppression of "any other (than Communist) political, economic or social doctrine or theory."

He wrote that the aim of the statute was to prevent by means of penalties, individual Canadians from exposure to dangerous ideas, "to protect him, in short, from his own thinking propensities."

"There is nothing of civil rights in this," he said. "It is to entail or proscribe those freedoms which the majority so far consider to be the condition of social cohesion and its ultimate stabilizing force."

"The will of the majority and public opinion, on which Canadian government depends, demanded a virtually unobstructed access to and diffusion of ideas."

Freedom of discussion was a matter for federal enactment, not provincial legislation.

Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock, a Baptist from Ontario, wrote he supported Mr. Justice Rand's views. Both he and Mr. Justice J. R. Cartwright, an Anglican from Ontario, agreed that it could lead to the suppression of "any other (than Communist) political, economic or social doctrine or theory."

He wrote that the aim of the statute was to prevent by means of penalties, individual Canadians from exposure to dangerous ideas, "to protect him, in short, from his own thinking propensities."

"There is nothing of civil rights in this," he said. "It is to entail or proscribe those freedoms which the majority so far consider to be the condition of social cohesion and its ultimate stabilizing force."

"The will of the majority and public opinion, on which Canadian government depends, demanded a virtually unobstructed access to and diffusion of ideas."

Freedom of discussion was a matter for federal enactment, not provincial legislation.

Mr. Justice R. L. Kellock, a Baptist from Ontario, wrote he supported Mr. Justice Rand's views. Both he and Mr. Justice J. R. Cartwright, an Anglican from Ontario, agreed that it could lead to the suppression of "any other (than Communist) political, economic or social doctrine or theory."

He wrote that the aim of the statute was to prevent by means of penalties, individual Canadians from exposure to dangerous ideas, "to protect him, in short, from his own thinking propensities."