

PREMIER LOCKS

(Continued from Page 1)

the potato situation." Dr. MacMillan: "What is yours?" Premier Jones: "I didn't say."

Mr. Stewart's Statements

He went on to quote the former Minister of Agriculture, Mr. W.F.A. Stewart, as stating that he had received \$2,000 a year for his services as Minister, and that he paid for his own car, while the new Minister received \$3,500 a year and also a car. "The late Minister received \$3,000 a year except during a portion of his first year," the Premier said. "The Minister who succeeded him receives \$3,000. I hope that statement is put down plainly in the paper so that people may know that the present Minister of Agriculture receives exactly the amount of salary the preceding Minister received."

Mr. Stewart: "I said during the first year." Premier Jones: "That is not the way you were quoted." Mr. Stewart: "And minus the car, which is not exactly the same."

The Premier went on to refer to a complaint Mr. Stewart was reported to have made with regard to his car. Heretofore certain members of the Government have been able to get a refund of the sales tax on their cars. There is a man who takes installment payments when they cannot pay cash, and when the Premier read Mr. Stewart's statement that he had lost \$500 or \$600 on his car, he went to this individual and got him to value up the depreciation charged on Mr. Stewart's car in 1946 and 1947. It amounted for the two years to only \$285.

He has been extremely well used in that way, although the impression that has gone out is different," the Premier said. Mr. Stewart had also said that youth training was formerly under the Department of Agriculture. This was the case during the war years and until 1947, when the Department of Labour asked the Provincial Government to put all the training grants under one department. As most of the work in this Province was being done under the Department of Education, the youth training was accordingly placed in that department. The work has been continued in the Technical School, and the Province received about \$10,000 in addition to another grant of some \$10,300 which must be matched from the Provincial treasury.

Falconwood Barn

The Premier challenged Mr. Stewart's statement that the barn at Falconwood had cost \$30,000. The auditor's statement was tabled, and showed that the cost was \$21,000. "I am not going to argue whether or not that was too much," the Premier said, "but the late Minister is quoted as saying that the barn is too wide, that it should have been built some other way and that the old stanchions should have been used. That was precisely what the Department of Public Works was going to do. The agent called and tried to get orders for new stanchions. They wouldn't receive them in the Public Works Department but he went over to the Minister of Agriculture and he ordered \$2,466 of new stanchions."

Mr. Stewart: "I said we could have used some of the old stanchions." The Premier also referred to Mr. Stewart's complaint that the barn was not dry, and that it should be raised and with thermostatic controls. There had been considerable criticism also that the Province was going behind because of the "matching grants" received from the Federal Government. The total amount of these matching grants was only about \$71,000.

Mr. Stewart: "That does not include old age pensions." The Premier agreed that this was the case. He went on to quote Mr. Stewart as complaining that the Temperance Act was not being enforced, stating that some young people were getting too many permit books. "If I were a member of the Government and had information of that kind, I would report it to the Attorney General," he added.

Mr. Stewart: "I was not a member of the Government at that time." Premier Jones: "He also said that he was not the man who advised the farmers to press their hay." Mr. Stewart: "I said I advised them not to press hay."

Mr. Stewart: "A great deal of hay is going to Newfoundland. I called up the C.N.R. today and found that 10 carloads of hay left the island in the month of August last year. In September there were 40 carloads shipped, in October 29 carloads, in November 17, in December 34. In January of this year 28, in February 21 and in March 61 carloads. Yet he advised the farmers not to press hay."

Mr. Stewart: "At what price?" Premier Jones: "I am not talking about prices. They are selling the hay anyway."

Mr. Stewart: "I still hold that if you sell hay at \$16 a ton you are not making any money."

Mr. Stewart: "It must be profitable or they wouldn't sell it."

Mr. Bell: "How much hay was sent down on the Eskimo?" Premier Jones said there was not a great amount, but other boats were carrying it.

Repeats Criticism

Mr. Stewart said that with respect to his car, he had paid \$900 and when he turned it in he was allowed only \$50 on it, so he took the seat covers off. He gave further details about this transaction, and about his obtaining the use of another car from the Premier which proved to be so big it nearly blocked half the street.

Mr. Stewart: "You took it anyway." Mr. Stewart: "I took it with the understanding that I was going to be on the job for a while." (Laughter.)

Canada Shows How To Handle Racial Problems

TORONTO, March 27 — (CP) — Prime Minister St. Laurent said today that Canada's handling of racial problems may suggest a means of ending international differences in the cold war. "We (Canadians) stand united before a world in need of unity," he told the Toronto Canadian Club. "And the striking thing is that this world faces a problem of racial differences, language differences, cultural differences on a far greater scale than, but essentially similar to, the problem we faced in the early days of our national life."

"We stand thus before a world in need of political harmony such as we have achieved and before a world in need of a kind of partnership similar to ours. "I do not think it is too much to hope that our national example may contribute to the development in the international sphere of the unity of purpose and the spirit of co-operation so essential to the strength and the security of the free world."

With respect to Falconwood barn, Mr. Stewart maintained he was correct in stating that it had cost altogether about \$30,000. He went over numerous items of costs, repeating his criticism that the building was cold, damp, inconvenient and costly. "Would you build a barn like that on your own place?" he asked the Premier.

Mr. Stewart: "It doesn't hold half the straw now!"

Mr. Stewart: "It had to be built in a hurry. If I wanted to build in a hurry that is what I would do."

Mr. Bell: "But not on a cost plus basis."

Mr. Stewart: "No, I would build it with my own help."

Mr. Stewart: "The Premier said that he struck up an agreement with Mr. Hughes; now he tries to prove that by reading an order-in-council."

Mr. Stewart: "You were the Minister until March 1948. Here is the agreement, too, which was drawn up by Mr. Kenneth Martin, who, I presume, was employed by the Government; it is founded on the order-in-council. The hon. gentleman was Minister then, and he has given you the facts. We have always been the best of friends, and I wouldn't want the hon. member to think that there was anything in the way of a disagreement between us."

Mr. Stewart: "This has no reference to the matter at all."

Mr. Stewart: "Well, I thought this would clarify the whole situation."

Mr. Stewart: "The Premier said that he struck up an agreement with Mr. Hughes; now he tries to prove that by reading an order-in-council."

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The Prime Minister and Premier Frost of Ontario signed an agreement transferring to Ontario the Canadian water rights in the Niagara River. The agreement will make possible more extensive hydro development at Niagara Falls.

Discussing the implications for Canada of the cold war between Communism and the free countries of the world, Mr. St. Laurent said: "Lasting peace and harmony between nations can only come about through the development among the nations of the world of the kind of partnership which we have developed between the two great races here in Canada. . . . we cannot have real and lasting peace until there is some degree of mutual confidence and trust between nations."

"Events have demonstrated that confidence will depend upon a sincere and radical change in the attitude of Soviet Russia to the rest of the world. Such a change is not going to come overnight, if it comes at all in our lifetime."

Continuing, he said there were difficulties of representation in connection with the old Government. His own colleague for Belfast (Mr. Dougald MacKinnon) had to be left out of the Cabinet, although First Queen's was represented by two Ministers. "I left them there as long as possible, but that situation had to be changed," he said. There was also not a fair religious representation, or County representation. It all had to be corrected, and he did not think the criticism of the junior member for Charlottetown (Mr. D. L. Mathieson) in this connection had any point. "If his father were alive he could tell you how to form a Government. On one occasion he told a certain man that he shouldn't run in the district; but it happened he did run, and he got here just the same. They were rough days then."

Newfoundland Trade

The Premier claimed that there had been no interference with other Newfoundland trade in the operations by the Eskimo. The boat visited the outports along the south and west side, and succeeded in lowering the cost of living by ten or fifteen percent to the people of these places. They put into five or fifteen outports all together, and they took the goods on consignment only.

The Eskimo trade which I have heard argued about so much was the coastal shipping trade which is nearly all over the ship's side, and which is a very crude way of doing business," Premier Jones said. He mentioned two ships from the island which were carrying on trade in this manner last year, one out of Summerside and the other from Murray Harbour.

The Eskimo received no subsidy from the Federal Government although there was one boat coming into Charlottetown which was getting a subsidy of \$4,500. They were told that if they made a loss on the 'Eskimo' they would be entitled to a subsidy, but this point has not been determined.

Dr. MacMillan: "You should get it. I hope you will."

The Premier said the 'Eskimo' had been the object of slighting remarks from the Opposition. "I don't know where they get their coaching," he added. "We can guess, though. There might be some individuals here who don't want to see this boat succeed."

He went on to say that the 'Eskimo' was found to be in good condition for a wooden ship, and that she was equipped with radar, direction finder and other modern devices.

Mr. Keir Clark: "May I ask the Premier if he inferred that any of this 'coaching' is coming from the members of this House?" Premier Jones: "I don't think so."

He said it had been asked why the Captain of the 'Eskimo' is not an Islander. This was because there is not an Island captain who can handle the radar at present. They had an Island man with papers and when he gets experience with radar he will be a perfectly good captain.

Mr. Bell: "Does she interfere with the trade of the 'Carrol'?" Premier Jones: "I don't think so."

Mr. Bell: "The Government formerly owned that schooner, did it?" Premier Jones: "We had a mortgage on it. We didn't take that ship down there to carry livestock, though there was some demand for that. We took the livestock incidentally; but we thought a lot of this outport trade in farm produce could be developed, and we concentrated on that."

He instanced among other products, pasteurized milk which was taken there in excellent condition, to places where fresh milk was a luxury. "And when the ice-cream came in, they lined up like you used to line up when you could get beer first from the vendor," he added amid laughter.

Dr. MacMillan: "Why don't you swap the milk for beer there?" Premier Jones: "You have to get into St. John's for that."

Mr. Bell: "You are not allowed into St. John's?" Premier Jones: "We don't take her there. We avoid those big ports which probably could have given us good cargoes all the time; but we are developing a brand-new trade in Newfoundland. We are not so much concerned about St. John's because they are commission merchants, anyway."

Childs Opposition

The Premier objected to Opposition criticism about the qualifications of the manager of the company, Mr. Reddell. He was a war veteran who had served under Lord Gort, and had been engaged in the import trade in London, and there was no more competent man in Canada to handle a ship's business. "If you want to know if he is a practical man, ask Mr. Gormley or Mr. MacDonald who load the freight, then you will have an opinion worth while, rather than - - -"

Mr. D. L. Mathieson: "His own report?" Premier Jones: "Suppose we had not made this venture?" Mr. Bell: "We always traded with Newfoundland, despite the 'Eskimo'."

Premier Jones: "With schooners. They were good fifty years ago, but where are the windjammers today?" He went on to say that if the Government had not attempted to open up this trade avenue it would have been subjected to criticism. "We will see at the end of twelve months how much we are going to be in the red," he added; "but if we are in the red I would say the Dominion Government should pay a subsidy."

Dr. MacMillan: "What do you buy from them?" Premier Jones: "I can't see much that we can buy; but they have to get their food somewhere, and they might as well buy from us." He added that it was his intention to press for furtherance rights for shipping through the port of Charlottetown.

Again chiding the Opposition on being "coached" on their criticisms about the Eskimo trade, he said it was reported they had a paid "ghost writer" who could be seen occasionally flitting around. "They say that when he feels particularly good he rings people up on the phone and brings that he makes all the speeches on the other side."

Dr. MacMillan: "Who writes your speeches?" Voice: "He just makes them up."

Dr. MacMillan: "That is the reason they are so bad." Premier Jones went on to twit the Opposition leader on mispronouncing the word "orgies" in his speeches, which he took as an indication that somebody had prepared his material for him.

On the question of dragnets the Premier referred to an editorial in a Saint John, N.B., paper, criticizing the Opposition leader of this Province for his antiquated ideas in opposing this development. He cited the dragnet operations from the neighboring Provinces, and stressed the advantage of making a trial of them here in the eastern part of the island. One suggestion the Government had received in connection with this business was the possibility of establishing a half million dollar fish plant here.

He went on to discuss the superior quality of fish caught well offshore, and the fact that the great demand now is for frozen filets.

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Dr. MacMillan: "Suppose we have a lot of big dragnets operating. What becomes of the ordinary inshore fisherman?" Premier Jones: "In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia he is more prosperous than ever. If you go to Caracquet you will find that out."

Mr. Richard: "They are more prosperous than they ever were." Premier Jones: "Certainly if the Island does not make a move, other people will have control of the waters around our shores. It is a movement that we can't stop. It is a kind of irresistible force. Possibly when it meets an immovable body like the Opposition something may happen."

Big Issues Ignored

One of the most remarkable things about the debate was the fact that the Opposition had nothing to talk about but "little things" the Premier said. There were such big questions as freight rates, Transportation Commission hearings, the proposal of the C. N. R. for the use of Provincial highways, the coming Dominion-Provincial conference, etc. "Not a word about these things," he said. "What is the point of keeping an Opposition at all, I wonder?"

Mr. Phillip Matheson: "Are you going to get more money?" Premier Jones said the chief argument of the Opposition for raising money was the Province's lack of Crown lands — a matter which did not come up at the last Ottawa conference at all. They boasted of the Conservatives getting a few hundred thousand dollars in negotiations which obtained nearly two million dollars — one jump — from Ottawa. "We got more at one fell swoop in 1947 — four times as much, as all the little pickings that you brag about, and we are going there again, and you didn't even discuss it."

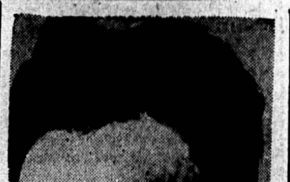
Mr. Bell: "Where is it going?" The Premier mentioned the presentations made by Mr. J. O. Campbell and Hon. Mr. Darby before the Royal Commission on Transportation. In Nova Scotia the legal counsel doing this work received at least \$100 a day, and they had expert assistance as well. There was some sharp exchange on this subject between the Premier and Mr. Bell.

It was a "poor Opposition," the Premier maintained, that had no criticism to offer except against civil servants. "You must be pretty hard up," he taunted.

Dr. MacMillan: "We never called them 'hirelings,' anyway!" Premier Jones: "Do you know the praise that was given our brief before the Transportation Commission?" Dr. MacMillan: "You have good men."

Premier Jones: "Sure we have good men. We will let it drop at that." He went on to say that the administrative cost of the Government was remarkably low; about \$26,000 or one-half of one percent. "We'll get along all right as long as we can keep away from the doctors — they run into money every time," he said.

Dr. MacMillan: "They will get



HYDRO DRIVER DIES IN BOG

Hydro workers have recovered body of Albert Aleck, 24, of Madawaska, who disappeared in a deep bog five miles west of Ottawa while driving a 14-ton bulldozer. A hydro employee, he was trapped in his seat. His helper, Raymond Jerome, riding on the rear of the bulldozer, escaped, but "doesn't know how."

Continuing, the Premier dealt briefly with education, veterinary services, land clearance and drainage, and health and welfare services. On the latter subject he said he found it difficult to orient himself quickly enough to the expansion in this department. However, the leader of the Opposition said it was a good thing, and the Premier had said so too; so it must be good.

Dr. MacMillan: "Yes, but expensive." Premier Jones: "If you became Premier would you cut it down?" Dr. MacMillan: "I would be just as bad as you are. That is uncontrolled expenditure."

On the subject of public works and highways, the Premier recalled that he had been in charge of this Department after Mr. Barbour's resignation. He found it a difficult job. \$25,000 had been voted last year for roads, and when he took over it had all been allocated except \$15,000. "I took fright immediately, and some of you found that I was a little peremptory with some requests for roadwork, due to the fact that I had only \$15,000 to go on for the rest of the season," he said.

He added that the Department had been fortunate in having men of the ability of Mr. Barbour, Mr. McIntyre and Mr. L. B. MacMillan. He had brought in Mr. Francis White who was checking up on advertising notices on highways, road marking, etc.

He also referred to the plans for providing better garage facilities for the Department in Charlottetown, and to the new setup for snowplow services which has been working very satisfactorily this winter.

In reply to a question by Mr. Bell, he stated that a demonstration of snow blowers had been made. This equipment costs \$36,000 and the Government has not bought it. There has been some experimentation in making a blower which is now pretty well advanced. If this can be proven successful it will mean a saving over the manufactured machine.

The Premier said an offer had been received of some deer as a gift to this Province. If Mr. Saville wished to take these deer and place them on Boughton Island for a year or two he could do so. They would require to be kept from crossing on the ice during the winter, however.

He gave details of the rigid requirements for the trans-Canada highway, which would rule out the village of Crapaud and necessitate a diversion there. He also indicated that Tea Hill would have to be left out.

The Hillsboro Bridge was also too narrow for the specifications. With regard to this problem, the Premier indicated a discussion with railway officials was being arranged.

Scallop Fishing

Referring to the comments by his colleague Mr. Dougald MacKinnon on the possibilities of scallop fishing, the Premier said it was the intention to fix up a couple of boats to do some work in this connection.

Asked about Brighton bridge, he said he had received a suggestion that they might build the bridge and make it a toll bridge. He did not think this would be very acceptable. It was also claimed that the Charlottetown harbour was one of the best seaplane bases in the world, but bridges at Brighton and West River would spoil the harbour completely for such a purpose.

He referred to the fact that twelve persons who were getting unemployment relief had been approached to work at \$4 a day, and they refused because they were drawing \$3 while on relief. The farmers are also complaining about the difficulty of getting workers.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, also the correspondence. The school and sick committees gave their reports, and the following committees were appointed for the month of March: Sex — Mrs. James Boulter and Mrs. Harry Clark; lunch — Mrs. James Boulter and Mrs. Kenneth MacLean; school — Mrs. Kenneth MacLean and Mrs. Herbert Gill.

Four members paid their dues for the coming year. Collection at the meeting amounted to \$100.

Plans were made to send wools to the Fairfield Mills to be made into blankets, and the secretary was asked to order some Institute Cook Books.

The meeting closed by singing the National Anthem.

POLAND'S HISTORY

The United States uses 1,300 square feet of plate glass annually for each 1,000 of her population.

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Russia Quits Two U. N. Groups; Levels New Thrust At The U. S. A.

Campaign Of Red Violence Seen In Germany

By J. M. Roberts, Jr. Associated Press News Analyst

A calculated campaign of Communist violence is spreading from Berlin through Western Germany, building up a highly explosive situation which contains the germs of another "war crisis" such as developed over the Berlin blockade in the summer of 1948.

The Communists are using their "youth" movement, patterned closely after Hitler's, as the spearhead of this campaign designed to defy and undermine Western authority.

Recent riots in Hannover and Hamburg are cited by Allied authorities as evidence of a transition of the Western Communists into a "party of the barricades," determined to provoke clashes between West Germans and Allied representatives.

This is believed to be a sort of preview of what the Communists plan for May 28, when their newly intensified work with the German youth will be exemplified by a march on the Western sector. And it may be training for an ultimate putsch to take over the whole city.

The United States is putting troops through special training in preparation for handling this demonstration. But authorities apparently have not yet decided how their course will be.

Highways

On the subject of public works and highways, the Premier recalled that he had been in charge of this Department after Mr. Barbour's resignation. He found it a difficult job. \$25,000 had been voted last year for roads, and when he took over it had all been allocated except \$15,000. "I took fright immediately, and some of you found that I was a little peremptory with some requests for roadwork, due to the fact that I had only \$15,000 to go on for the rest of the season," he said.

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LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., March 27 — (CP) — Russia today walked out of two more United Nations groups, voicing a new thrust at the United States and at Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The Russian-bloc boycott which started with the Security Council January 13, was thus extended to 17 U. N. bodies in protest against majority refusal to oust Chinese Nationalist delegates.

The bitter attack against the United States was an addition to the formerly-routine walkout speeches.

Mrs. Roosevelt, chairman of the 18-member Human Rights Commission, angrily interrupted Soviet delegate Semyon K. Tsarapkin when he said she was furthering an American policy of using the U. N. for political purposes.

Mrs. Roosevelt said: "We are not going to listen to propaganda speeches. Tsarapkin, however, was allowed to finish his address."

He hurried out of the room after the Commission voted 12 to 2 supporting Mrs. Roosevelt's ruling that the Russian proposal to oust Chinese delegate P. C. Chang was out of order.