

THE GUARDIAN

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1948

Newfoundland At The Cross-Roads

Six days hence, on July 22, Newfoundlanders will go to the polls for the second time to decide what their future form of government is to be.

Newfoundland's total trade for the year ending March 31, 1947, stood at \$146,254,901, a new record. In those figures were a goodly portion of the country's exports.

The Newfoundland press is emphasizing the importance of the decision the electors are being called upon to make. In the opinion of the St. John's Evening Telegram, the people are better able now to use discretion in making a wise choice than they ever were in the past.

The Telegram does not include among these advantages the prolonged campaigning through the microphone, which conceals from the audience the speaker's personality and shelters him from any disturbing questions.

Whatever the result of the plebiscite, no changeover can take place immediately. In fact it is believed the Commission Government will complete its year, next March, before relinquishing office.

May Lift Export Embargo

Since September, 1942, Canada has prohibited the export of live cattle to the United States. Recent announcements indicate that this market may soon be open to producers and shippers, in which case one of the results will be the shipment of slaughter cattle weighing 700 pounds and over.

The availability of the U. S. market, says the bulletin, may cause cattle prices to advance sharply, with similar adjustments in domestic beef values. Available supplies for export are difficult to forecast.

Sky, Trail To The Klondyke

Fifty years ago the sourdoughs who slogged the Trail of '98 to the Klondyke, were fortunate if they arrived at their mining stakes within a month of the time they left Vancouver.

Commencing this August 1, the silver jubilee of the Klondyke gold rush, passengers will be able to board a "sleeperette" plane at midnight in Vancouver and wake up in Whitehorse just seven hours later.

During the war years, U. S. airlines put big passenger planes into Whitehorse on regular schedule from Seattle. Thus they were able to divert to Seattle all the Alaska air business and much of what should normally be Yukon traffic to Vancouver.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Golf Club dance.
Investiture in Confederation Chamber.
The Governor-General in residence.
It was a Fur Beauty Show at The Charlottetown, Wednesday.

Mr. J. Watson MacNaught at Pictou gave a fine impetus to the new policy of advertising our fisheries.

Summerside's decision to adopt parking meters is likely to prove a doubtful advantage. Not only will Water Street be lined with the meter pedestals but there will be a tendency for farmers and others to take their trade elsewhere where parking is free.

Yesterday was the final day of the International Fur Conference. Delegates and their wives are assured that they are always welcome to return to the home of the fox industry whether for business or pleasure.

Racing, tennis, ball game, golf, fishing, swimming, dancing, strawberry festivals and boxing—what more could we want in this ideal weather in this ideal Island, where nobody works but those who can't avoid it?

The index of farm prices shows agriculture to be in a very good position just now. The fact, however, that the index is based on the 1935-39 average when prices of farm products were unduly depressed makes the farmer's position seem better than it actually is.

Charlottetown is blessed with an ideal summer resort in Rocky Point. It is within reach of all with or without a car. Steps should be taken to see that the public have space to enjoy themselves over there without having to trespass on private property.

Strike or no strike it is the constitutional duty of the Dominion Government to keep the Car Ferry running to maintain the Island's connection with the rest of Canada. Even if it meant using the Navy that duty must be carried out.

Round and round and round in a circle till we all fall down. The cost of living rises some 80 per cent, wage bill jumps some 60 per cent, freight rates follow suit by another 50 per cent, then cost of living takes another boost, and the circle continues the rotation.

"Anson" who sends us Notes from another Island, and who spent happy days training for the R. A. F. here, tells this one—perhaps he heard it in the Royal Borough of Kensington. He met a lady who was charmed to learn he had been in Canada. Did he know Prince Edward Island? "Yes," he had trained there. "It must be a wonderful place," she rhapsodized, "blue skies, sandy beaches, perpetual summer, singing birds, green verdure on red background—how I long to be there! Last night I had as my dance partner, the son of the proprietor of the Island!"

Sir Joshua Reynolds, English portrait painter, born this date 1723. Was painter to King George III, and had a brilliant career both artistically and socially; he founded the Literary Club of which both Johnson and Boswell were members. He excelled in painting children. His chief works are: Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, Duchess of Devonshire and her Baby, The Age of Innocence, and portraits of Johnson, Sterne, Burke, Goldsmith, Fox, Garrick, etc. He was renowned also for the literary quality of his Discourses (Presidential addresses): "If you have genius, industry will improve it; if you have none, industry will supply its place."

"T.B." sometimes has its advantages. For instance, Daniel (Sugar Dan) Morrison, of Sydney, N.S., was sent to the penitentiary for four years. But Dorchester Penitentiary refused to admit him because he is tubercular. Sent to Cape Breton County Jail, there also he was refused admission. On instructions from Nova Scotia Attorney General he was taken back to Dorchester by the jailer, and handed over to the officer in charge. The jailer went to a restaurant for luncheon, and on motoring home was signalled by a hiker for a ride. He proved to be Sugar Dan, who was turned adrift again because of his T.B. At present, or at least till yesterday, he was free as a bird on wings, waiting for a cage to imprison him.

One of the most persistent bugaboos associated with canned foods is ptomaine poisoning. Actually, according to the medical profession, there "ain't" no such animal. "Government health authorities emphasize that ptomaine poisoning is not, and never has been, a part of the picture of food poisoning," states Harold Stevens, manager of the research department of the American Can Company. "Ptomaines are among the products of putrefaction of meats and other proteins. They are present in many popular types of cheese and in 'hung' meats which they enjoy. A few individuals, declared Mr. Stevens, hold the belief that canned foods mysteriously develop "deadly ptomaines." Ptomaines are not deadly, and the belief that they are is based on lack of information dating back to the old "ptomaine theory" of food poisoning now completely discredited by modern medical authorities. "As a result of many scientific advances in both the can-manufacturing and canning industries, canned foods have been aptly described by an eminent United States medical authority as the safest foods coming to the American table," said Mr. Stevens.

Notes By The Way

Philadelphia is taking a more and more serious view of the dangers of smoking in public places. About a year ago it forbade smoking in restaurants of a certain size. Previously it had put the ban on smoking in public vehicles. When the store rule was imposed there was a strong feeling that other places of public assembly should be included. Now there is an ordinance in council to include theatres, moving picture houses, and places where indoor sports are staged. —Philadelphia Bulletin.

Everybody knew that when the Fraser went down after its recent rampage and retreated to its original channel, it would leave a terrible mess behind. The river is going down now and the size of the mess is becoming apparent. There are farms to clear of debris and restore. There are buildings to put back but the foundations need repair. There are homes to make habitable again. There are dykes and roads to rebuild. And, of course, there is a terrible financial mess. The cost will run into many millions—how many it is impossible to estimate yet. — Vancouver Province.

Britain may be broke but not everybody in Britain is broke. The government has an actual surplus of receipts over expenditures —if deferred obligations abroad are ignored—as they are for the time being anyhow. The surplus comes from heavy taxation. Brits pay "national income" tax last year to the tune of \$3,900,000,000. "National income" is always going up, including ours. Britain's went up \$2,800,000,000 in 1947 over 1946. It must cheer the Briton as he sits down to his dinner of Brussels sprouts and a cold potato to read in the paper how national income is soaring. Yes, it's a fact. National income remains solvent and the paper income of the whole people gains. Also rich citizens can remain highly solvent in a busted nation. Especially if they have their investments in South Africa or in oil rich Iran and Iraq. — Chicago Daily News.

Scientists at Case Tech. Cleveland, have discovered a gigantic new star. In case you wonder how a huge star could have been overlooked for so long by astronomers, they should explain that this is a considerable distance from the earth. It is estimated it is 20,000 light years away. That means that it would take light from the star 20,000 years to reach the earth. As light travels at 186,000 miles per second, you can, if you are mathematically inclined, figure out just how many miles separate the star from us. The light years definition appears to us to be more interesting. The fact that the star has been "discovered" doesn't mean it is there now. It just means that there were 20,000 years ago. The light which left it 18,000 years before Christ was born, long before the pyramids were built, before the earliest civilization on earth, has just reached us here. Somehow that seems to put our present day problems in the right perspective. —Owen Sound Sun-Times.

Civilization has devised nothing more universally, perpetually unnatural than schools. There is nothing natural in a young human animal sitting in the same seat in the same room for five or six hours of the day, day in day out, year in year out. One of the rewards of adulthood is that this harrowing discipline is passed. Adults whose memories of youthful agony are short should try sitting at a school desk for two or three consecutive hours listening to a speaker, who unlike the teacher, does not demand that they add to the sedentary experience the excruciating effort of thinking. Teachers' lives in school hours are at least as unnatural as the pupils'. Neither Adam nor Eve was expected to spend six hours of the day, day in day out, year in year out, catering to and caring for 40 children, other people's children. Even a fond parent with only three children tends to become frenzied after spending three consecutive hours with the three offspring. —Peterborough Examiner.

Flying through clouds spouting lightning is a thrilling or terrifying experience, depending on the observer's viewpoint. It is very interesting, for example, to be in an airplane in the midst of a thunderstorm and watch the lightning flash downward to the earth from the level of the airplane. The flashes, taking place from many points along the edge of one cloud bank in rapid succession, suggest a curtain of fire. More spectacular is the experience in the heart of a thunderhead. The airplane, a powerful job with its engine powered by the wind, drops suddenly into holes, hits an unseen bottom with a thud and is as suddenly lifted with a very material jolt, which makes one very well satisfied to be strapped securely into his seat, for otherwise part of his time would be spent against the ceiling of the cabin. It is mid-afternoon but within the cloud it is as black as night except when the lightning flashes. The pulsing light of the flashes reveals a fantastic world of unmeasured and terrifying beauty. The cloud, which in the dark periods seems as dense as a block of coal, becomes, for flashing moments, a world filled with colorful caverns. — New York Herald Tribune.

Canada's Industrial "Expansion"

(Monthly Review of The Bank of Nova Scotia)

During the three years since the end of the war in Europe re-equipment, modernization and expansion have been apparent in almost every sector of Canada's industrial structure, says the Bank of Nova Scotia, which discusses in considerable detail the industrial expansion of the war and postwar periods.

The wartime expansion of industry was of highly specialized character, concentrated in the branches of manufacturing making durable goods, and particularly in the metals and metal-using industries. In these fields a substantial part of the large wartime increase has been retained, because the heavy accumulated demand for capital goods and for consumers' durable goods has provided a favourable environment for the types of industry most stimulated by the war. All in all, it seems probable that something approaching half of the government investment in war productive facilities has found peacetime use, and private-financed investment has undoubtedly been much more adaptable.

The postwar capital investment program has been much broader and on a substantially larger scale than that of the war. The greater part of the economy came out of the war with productive facilities impaired by inadequate replacement during hostilities and during the long period of depressed conditions during the thirties. Peacetime industry and agriculture were faced with a level of demand, both domestic and export, far in excess of pre-war and substantially greater than ever before.

In short, plant and equipment were inadequate to meet the demands of a full-employment economy. The Review presents a Table showing official estimates of capital investment for industrial purposes, broadly defined, for the years 1945 to 1948. It provides striking evidence of the size of the outlays for buildings, machinery and equipment; they amount to well over \$2,500 millions for manufacturing and the utilities alone over the four years. In manufacturing, especially notable is the high and rising proportion of investment represented by capital expenditures for producing pulp and paper, our traditional big industry. Similar evidence of the needs accumulated in depression and war is to be seen in the recent heavy demands for farm equipment and, particularly in the large programs of the chief utilities—electric power, railways, and telephones.

It is difficult to estimate how much war and postwar investment has added, and is adding, to the country's productive ability, even considering the manufacturing industries alone. The figures of capital investment overstate the net addition to industrial capacity, since allowance must be made for the substantial element of replacement which they contain, as well as for the facts that part of the wartime investment found new plant and equipment since 1939 have been made at sharply rising prices. However, taking all these factors into account, the Review makes a "reasonable guess" that by the end of 1948 the expansion in manufacturing productive capacity over pre-war levels might be something on the scale of a third to a half—surely a substantial growth.

The size of the increase, however, is only part of the story. Undoubtedly, a greater diversity of production has been obtained, and goods are now being produced which before the war were made in small quantity or not at all. A substantial part of the industrial development has grown out of staple industries and resources in which Canada has a natural advantage. The new facilities for fabricating aluminum, copper and asbestos, for plywood production, for making paper and paper products, for using pulp in making textiles and plastics and for some new chemical products—all are examples of this kind of development. At the same time, the staple export industries themselves have been improving and expanding their physical capital, as in the newspaper, pulp and primary aluminum industries. Agriculture has been rebuilding and expanding its equipment, so seriously impaired in the long years of the depression, and has been doing so without acquiring a heavy burden of new indebtedness.

There has also been the notable expansion and diversification in the industries using iron and steel. Not only have such long-established industries as agricultural implements, railway equipment and automobiles added to their capacity and to the range of their products, but there has been a marked increase in capacity to produce industrial and household equipment. Moreover, steel production has been much increased, the range of steel forms and alloys has been widened, and the ability to produce parts and components in this country has been strengthened.

It is true, says the Review, that because of exchange difficulties, attention is centred today on the inadequacy of domestic output of primary steel and industrial components in relation to the heavy demand for durable goods. Looking further ahead, the more basic problem is that this country will have a substantial surplus capacity for many capital and consumer-durable goods when replacement needs in the domestic market have been made up. Though there can be no doubt that many Canadian goods



THE LOST ONES

Somewhere is music from the linnets' bills,
And through the sunny flowers the bee-wings drone,
And white bells of convolvulus on hills
Of quiet may make silent ringing,
Blown
Hither and thither by the wind of showers.

Where are the faces laughing in the glow
Of morning years, the lost ones scattered wide?
Give me your hand, O brother, let us go
Crying about the dark for those who died.

—Frances Ledwidge.

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRE

"One of the most destructive storms of flames swept over parts of the western portion of the Island last week ever known. On the line of railway a great number of telegraph poles are burned and the wires are broken, so that it is impossible to get telegraph news north of Port Hill station. No news could be obtained concerning the express which went west Thursday morning so that a special consisting of the Charlottetown and Summerside mail car, a passenger coach and the yard engine No. 1 had to be improvised, which, with station agent T. B. Grady as conductor, took the mails and boat passengers to Charlottetown, returning through the night. The western express succeeded in getting back to Summerside about 2 a.m. Friday, and left for Charlottetown about daylight. The regular freight train, No. 6, which went west at noon on Thursday, only reached Tignish at 11 a. m. on Friday.

"The train hands had to crawl along at times through blinding smoke, propping up rails where the sleepers had been burned. At one time the train was almost enveloped in flame. Some of the telegraph poles were burned off at the ground with their top ends hanging by wire some feet above. No. 6 smashed her head-light on one pole lying across the track.

"A family by the name of Acoro, who had a back farm in the woods some distance from West Devon, at the latest accounts have not been heard of, and it is feared that they have perished. At O'Leary a number of buildings have burned. John White, who recently bought the sawmill there from James Barclay, has lost both the mill and his home with a large quantity of lumber.

"The school house at O'Leary was burned, also the house of John Frost, postmaster, and Mr. White's house and mill, and other buildings. At West Devon, a Mr. Arthur has lost his sawmill and lumber. At Conway two buildings belonging to John Larkins which escaped the fire that burned down the steam mill in the spring, were burned. It is said, too, that a dwelling house was burned. Mr. B. Trowdale had a hard fight to save his mill and other buildings. Horatio Robinson, who moved to the Murray mill property at Enmore River, has had the mill and barn burned. One farmer at Lot 16 had almost all the fences on his farm swept off. Arthur's mills and Bruce Wallace's mills at Portage were burned, as were several barns. Four barns were burned on the Howley Road. All the woods in the vicinity of Blomfield were destroyed. At Blumville the fire was equally bad. A man named Wedge, living on the Heartlin Road (a new settlement) lost his barn, which contained all his grain, etc. Between Blomfield and O'Leary, a man named Martin lost his house and barn and everything he had. All the fences in the country round were destroyed, as well as some other grain that was out in the field. At Campbellton the fire was very bad, but the people battled it back and it did no further damage than the burning of fences."

"This sort of a strongly competitive in export markets, ability to compete is not necessarily the decisive factor in a world where the basis of multilateral trade has not been re-established—as witness the growing restrictions against Canadian manufactured goods in Empire and other markets.

Thus, the Review concludes by emphasizing that sustained prosperity in Canada depends heavily on more settled international conditions and on multilateral trade. Though capacity to export to the United States has been increased and though a number of products formerly imported from that country are now being produced in volume in Canada, overseas markets are still of vital importance. This applies not only to some of Canada's major export commodities, like foodstuffs but also to a number of manufactured goods the output of which, has been raised so much by war and postwar demands.

SPORTSWEAR SPECIALS
Friday and Saturday
Colorful Tartan
Dea Jackets —
Jack Shirts
Pure Wool — May be worn inside
Sports Slacks or Coat Style.
Plaids or Solid Colors
20% Discount 20%
JACK CAMERON
"The Store For Men"
166 GREAT GEORGE ST.

From Cradle To Grave
(Happy Region)
Great Britain is now fully launched on the most ambitious social-security plan the world has ever seen. It will mean, profound changes in British life for every citizen can claim government benefits "from the cradle to the grave." Rich and poor alike must join in the plan. Here are some of the things each participant may demand: free medical care, hospitalization, special service, dental treatment, medicines, maternity care, home nursing, eye and ear treatment, artificial limbs and other physical aids. He is also entitled to unemployment and widowhood insurance, retirement, disablement, funeral expenses and death grants, as well as baby bonuses for each newly arrived infant. All these benefits may be enjoyed by the average man at the modest cost of an annual contribution of 4s. 6d. This sounds, of course, like taking the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. It isn't really. Though the individual contribution seems small enough, and acts as an effective lure to the voter, the burden of taxes will be enormous—something like \$2,000,000,000 a year. Certain features of the plan have been in operation for some time, since they were first promulgated in the Beveridge report of 1942. The final test will come in future years as the distribution of state funds becomes wider and wider. Britain may have found the road to Utopia. Her Socialists firmly believe so. We must wait and see. But one thing is certain. The toll, increasing as every bridge is crossed, will be tremendous.

RELIEVE
ACHES & PAINS
BY RUBBING IN
MINARD'S
LINIMENT
35¢
G. F. Hutcheson & Son
OPTOMETRISTS
"Specialists in the fitting of glasses for the correction of ocular defects."
53 Grafton Street

WELSH HARD COAL
FURNACE SIZE
WE RECEIVED A SHIPMENT OF WELSH HARD COAL TODAY
THIS IS THE FIRST SINCE 1942
A. PICKARD & CO.
PHONE 240

Quickies By Ken Reynolds
He won't bite, Mister — I got him from a preacher whose Guardian Want Ad said he'd only scare the devil out of folks!