

THE GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than
the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1949

Petty Regulations

The new regulations for pensioners of the
First World War resident in veterans' homes
comes in for strong criticism from the Winnipeg
Free Press, which complains that they have a
pettiness unusual in the Government's handling
of the veteran problem.

Previously the 100 per cent. pensioner paid
\$30 a month towards his upkeep, \$5 for personal
comforts, \$8 for clothing while the rest went
into a trust fund which was without limit. He
could build it up as high as he liked.

There are other features of the new regula-
tions," says the Free Press, "which also have
this ungenerous quality. The old pensioner is
not the best object of governmental economies.
Nor does the fact that only 5 per cent. of those
receiving residential care are involved matter one
way or the other.

Trading Teachers

More than 200 teachers from four nations
will exchange classrooms during the 1949-1950
school year under an exchange program linking
the United States, Great Britain, France and
Canada.

The exchange plan, now in its fourth year
of operation, will send 116 American teachers
abroad. At the same time, 108 French, British
and Canadian teachers will conduct classes in
American cities.

The United States Office of Education, the
U. S. State Department and a group of American
teachers' organizations are sponsoring the
exchange to help educators obtain an on-the-
scene view of teaching techniques in other
nations.

Important Conferences

Two conferences of cardinal importance are
to be held at Lake Success in August and Sep-
tember. The United Nations is to hold a sci-
entific conference on conservation and utilization
of resources; and the International Union for
the Protection of Nature and Unesco are to hold
an International Technical Conference on the
Protection of Nature.

The immediate aim of the United Nations
conference is to consider how to mobilize on a
world scale the available resource techniques and
"knowhow." Hundreds of the world's most emi-
nent scientists will meet in this, the first con-
ference of its kind ever to be held. It is a rec-
ognition that science and technology can and
must be mobilized to solve these tough and ur-
gent problems.

The conference will have no policy-making
responsibilities, for the experts will represent not
governments, but sciences. Problems will be
tackled by mixed teams of experts. The confer-
ence will also link up with President Truman's
4th Point declaration in which he called for "a
bold new programme for making the benefits of
our scientific advancement and industrial pro-
gress available for improvement and growth of
under-developed areas."

Unesco's interest arises from recognition of
the fact that among the principal causes of
war are a lack of natural resources and the
wasteful use of existing ones; and from the
further fact that the teaching of the proper
techniques for utilization and conservation is
the joint task of fundamental education and
the popularization of science.

There is no doubt that science can find
the answers. In a book published in Britain just
before the last war, it was shown how science
multiplies old resources by improving their uti-
lization; discovers new resources of known kinds;
discovers new kinds of resources; and shows how
one kind of resource may be used as an alterna-
tive to another. Accompanying this is the
search for substitute materials, by which one
resource replaces another.

As a result of this work, resources can be
spread more or less evenly throughout the world.
A well-known example is the manner in which
the German scientist, Haber, was able to find
a substitute for local deposits of nitrate by syn-
thetic compounds made from nitrogen which is
freely available in the air. Over each square
mile, there are 20,000,000 tons of nitrogen in
the atmosphere.

Similarly, in Guatemala, scientists are study-
ing a plant called "beggardweed" which, it has
been found, has no less than 1.5 of its weight
in the form of protein. Experiments have al-
ready shown that, ground and mixed with other
feed for poultry, it produces larger and more
fully developed chickens.

In Britain, the Colonial Research Council
is engaged on an extensive campaign of sci-
entific research. This includes finding an alterna-
tive to galvanized iron, finding what to do with
raw distillery wastes in the West Indies, fer-
menting coconut sap in the Seychelles to see if

it can be used in bread-making, and so on.
Finally, it is to be expected, this conference
will also concern itself with the human resources
of social organization, knowledge and intelli-
gence, which may prove much more difficult to
co-ordinate than those of nature.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Old Home Week.

The Provincial Exhibition.

Steam boats invented this date 1807.

Col. Dan's good weather luck has seem-
ingly been inherited by the present Exhibition di-
rectors.

Some City stores have been opening two
hours in the evening for the convenience of out-
of-town visitors.

Premier Campbell of Manitoba has been in
Ottawa interviewing the Prime Minister, it is
reported, on calling a new Dominion-Provincial
Conference.

Preliminary international hearings are being
held today and tomorrow at St. Andrews, N. B.,
to determine the cost of properly examining the
feasibility of the Passamaquoddy tidal power
project.

The Council of Europe's Assembly showed
good sense in deciding against any interference
in the North and South Ireland differences.
That thorny question can only be decided by
the Irish themselves.

We emphatically agree with the Ottawa
Citizen that the official and semi-official
papers of cabinet ministers should by law be Crown
property rather than personal property of the
minister as they are now regarded. Proper per-
sonals can be provided against misuse of per-
sonal papers voluntarily deposited in the na-
tional archives.

The use of DDT and other new insecticides
has caused concern for bees, livestock and hu-
mans but, according to a study by the Dominion
Entomological Laboratory at Saskatoon, they
have the advantage of requiring a much lower
concentration than the older arsenical poisons
and are correspondingly less dangerous.

The old and the new were brought together
in New Mexico when two patients were treated
respectively, one with penicillin and aureomy-
cine and the other with streptomycin and sulfaz-
ine for bubonic plague, the Black Death of the
Middle Ages. Both treatments brought dra-
matic improvement.

Officials of Marine Industries, Montreal, an-
nounce that the keel of Canada's largest and
most modern icebreaker will be laid shortly at
their shipyard in Sorel. The icebreaker will be
used as a Royal Canadian Navy vessel and will
take two years to build. Cost of the vessel has
not yet been revealed but it will provide two
years work for the shipyard in Sorel, and em-
ploy about 400 men during the building period.

Henry Hudson, famous British explorer, cast
adrift this date 1611. In 1607 he attempted to
discover a north-east passage to the Pacific; in
1609 he explored the Hudson River; afterwards
sailed to the Arctic Ocean, hoping to find a
north-west passage, discovering the Hudson
Strait and Bay. On his last voyage his crew
mutinied on this date 1611 and Hudson, his
young son, and others were cast drift, and
never heard of again.

Jean Francois Paulot, the little man from
Temiscouata who once refused to sacrifice his
temperament for a Cabinet post, and who drop-
ped the Independent from his Independent Lib-
eral label just in time for the election, should,
says an Ottawa correspondent, be good for an
other all-out assault on the "brass hats" at de-
fence headquarters and on the "bureaucrats" in
other top Ottawa posts, when Parliament re-
sumes.

Says Montreal Gazette: "Maritime M.P.'s of
all political faiths will again have a few hours
set aside during which they can complain, half-
heartedly and to comparatively empty galleries,
about the deterioration of economic conditions
in the Maritimes. They will continue to squabble
among themselves over how, where and when the
Dominion should provide assistance. Health Min-
ister Paul Martin, pleasant and ambitious as
ever, will continue to assure the House of
Commons publicly and his Cabinet colleagues
in private that social security measures are a
wonderful thing and a cure for almost anything
that ails you."

A new arrangement establishing through
rates for freight traffic moving from Canadian
and United States points of origin, via Mon-
treal or Halifax, to St. John's and Corner Brook,
Nfld., is announced by John Pullen, general
freight traffic manager, Canadian National Rail-
ways. The new tariff will become effective Aug.
20. The steamship lines party to the new ar-
rangement with the Canadian National Railways
are the Clarke Company from Montreal to Cor-
ner Brook and St. John's; Blue Peter and New-
foundland Canada companies from Montreal
and Halifax to St. John's, and the Furness, Withy
Line from Halifax to St. John's.

The response to the Mayor's invitation to
decorate the city for Old Home Week has been
general and generous. It would have been still
greater had flags and bunting been available
in the stores; unfortunately, the proclamation
came a little too late to allow the stores to
replenish their stocks. One of the outstanding
displays as already mentioned was at the corner
of Kent and Great George St. where Sterna's Ltd.
and the Navy collaborated to encircle the four
corners with a lavish showing of multicoloured
flags.

The Poet's Corner

FROM "THE FEET OF
THE YOUNG MEN"

Who hath seen the beaver busted?
Who hath watched the black-
tall mating?
Who hath lain alone to hear the
wild goose cry?
Who hath worked the chosen water
where the ouananiche is wait-
ing.
Or the sea-routs jumping crazy for
the fly?

Who hath smelt wood smoke at
twilight? Who hath heard
the circles burning?
Who is quick to read the noises of
the night?
Let him follow with the others, for
the Young Men's feet are
turning
To the camps of proved desire and
known delight.

Do you know the blackened tim-
ber—do you know that rac-
ing stream
With the raw, right-angled log-
jam at the end;
And the bar of sun-warmed shingle
where a man may bask and
dream
To the click of shod canoe-poles
round the bend?

It is there that we are going with
our rods and reels and trawls.
To a silent, smoky Indian that we
know—
To a couch of new-pulped hemlock,
with the starlight on our
faces.
For the Red Gods call us out and
we must go.

—Rudyard Kipling.

Old Charlottetown
(And P. E. I.)

TRADE WITH NEWFOUNDLAND

"In the year 1817 Colonel Stewart,
R.A., visited Newfoundland on
his way to Prince Edward Island,
and was so impressed with the
necessity of constructing a road
from the head of the Bay of Pla-
centia to St. John's (a distance of
less than 40 miles) that he pro-
posed a plan for effecting that
object to the late Earl of West-
moreland, by whom it was laid
before His Majesty's government.
But I believe it was lost amongst
matters of more importance at
that time.

"It is well known that the town
of St. John's (the capital of New-
foundland) contains nearly the
whole population of the colony,
and that they depend greatly on
Prince Edward Island for sup-
plies of fresh provisions, poultry,
and vegetables, as the people of
St. John's, who are nearly em-
ployed in the fisheries, are not
agriculturists, and do not devote
themselves to farming occupations.

"The people of Prince Edward
Island (which is purely an agri-
cultural colony) ship large quanti-
ties of live cattle and sheep to
St. John's, and the voyage with a
few oxen is performed gener-
ally in a few days, but the fre-
quent occurrence of contrary
winds makes the voyage some-
times a matter of weeks, and the
great difficulty of rounding
Cape Race.

"Colonel Stewart, with a view
to obtaining a direct route, sug-
gested that a road should be cut
from the Bay of Placentia to the
Bay of Bulls, from which latter
place a steamer regularly de-
parted for St. John's, and which
existed. The whole distance is
about 42 miles, and the distance
by water, which would thereby be
saved, exceeded 162 miles of a
dangerous coast.

"At Placentia it would be prac-
ticable to land the cattle brought
from Prince Edward Island, and
there graze them until from time
to time the market at St. John's
required fresh supplies, and then
they could be better settled, in pro-
portion to the better condition
than they are found on arriving
by sea after a long voyage, pent
up in the holds of smoky ves-
sels. The important point in
commerce of every kind could be
gained, by enabling the grazier
to regulate the supply by the de-
mand of the market.

"It is regretted that two such
important appendages to the
Crown as Newfoundland and
Prince Edward Island remain com-
paratively unknown in this
country. Prince Edward Island, by
Lord Glenelg, one of his official
appointments, is described as being
'gifted with a soil of unusual fer-
tility, and possessing every ad-
vantage of climate and geographi-
cal position, opens a fine field
for emigration than any other por-
tion of Her Majesty's trans-Atlan-
tic possessions; and while Canada
has been aided in various ways
calculated to encourage emigra-
tion to her shores, Prince Edward
Island has been left to her own
unimproved resources, and the fac-
tious attractions than her su-
perior climate and wonderfully
fertile soil—yet, the Island is at
this moment better settled, in pro-
portion to her territory, than any
other part of British America.

"By the establishment of a bank
of issue and deposit, and the facil-
ities commonly afforded by such
establishments, agriculture would
flourish to an extent in the Island
which would enable her to be-
come the sole supplier of fresh
provisions to Newfoundland, and
thus confine to Her Majesty's sub-
jects the advantages of a trade
which is now in a great degree,
derived by the Americans from
Boston and the neighboring parts
of the Union.

"Considering the influence your
paper enjoys amongst the trading
community of your enterprising
town, I ask permission, through
your columns, to offer this sub-
ject to the notice of the merchants
of Liverpool."

—From a letter appearing in the
Liverpool (England) Mail, June 10,
1844, signed "Mercator."

ASHBY de la ZOUICH, Leicester-
shire, England — (CP) — A her-
ald a chocolate-colored egg here.



Penalty For "Chest-Pokers"

(Hamilton Spectator)
A man was fined one hundred
dollars in Hartford, Connecticut,
for poking another fellow in the
chest with an emphatic, forefinger
to give weight to his point. The
Toledo Blade has derived much
satisfaction from the incident. Such
a penalty was overdue. It will be
generally approved as poetic jus-
tice.

The chest-poker is usually an
aggressive sort of person, brim-
ming with self-assurance and su-
premely confident in the infalli-
bility of his opinions. Whatever
the problem he knows the an-
swer, be it the British economic
crisis, the hope of ever democra-
tizing Japan, or whether the atom
bomb should be employed to wipe
out the lamprey eels in Georgian
Bay.

He punctuates his voluble talk
with such interpolations as "and
get this," or "take it from me."
And then to make sure that you
understand, he repeats the same
thing, or maim the feed of your
fountain pen, means nothing to
him. He is out to debate, solve
and settle, and he needs a need-
le, national and local. And that
forefinger of his is the bull-
dozer that cuts through all the
jungle of controversy. It is both
his strength and his weakness.

Chest-pokers, back-slappers and
those who jab their victims with a
thumb below the belt are a
curse to the male population.
Koko, of "The Mikado," who
knows how to deal with them. He'd
put them on that ominous list of
things that would slow them up
fast.

The Franklin Mystery

(Hamilton Spectator)
The fate of Sir John Franklin,
one of the great captains of Roy-
al Navy, remains a mystery. In
thousands of miles of unknown
shores in the early nineteenth
century, is still the greatest mys-
tery of the Canadian Arctic, even
to those who have explored the
Northwest coast. One ship, he
have become a new horizon of
strategy. A man of the Arctic,
Sub-Inspector Henry A. Larsen of
the Royal Canadian Mounted Po-
lice, has made a discovery which
opens the way for the final solu-
tion for the re-creation of the Franklin
expedition which disappeared
more than 100 years ago. Larsen
himself has sailed twice through
the Northwest Passage in the
course of his Arctic expeditions,
and more than 100 men lost their
lives in 1847.

The irony of Franklin's career
is that his disappearance brought
the greatest chapter of exploration
the Canadian Arctic has ever
known. Expedition after expedi-
tion went looking for Sir John,
and each one added to the knowl-
edge of the Arctic. Franklin's career
touched both Canada and Aus-
tralia. He was with Matthew Flin-
ders, his cousin, on the first sur-
vey of the Australian coast. He
travelled, 5,500 miles overland
through the Arctic in 1820-21.
Then he went to Tasmania in
1836 as governor, and some of his
personal belongings are still seen
in the governor's mansion at Hobart. He
was chosen by the Admiralty in 1845
to head an expedition to find the
Northwest Passage. His two ships,
"Erubus" and "Terror" were last
seen in July, 1845, at the entrance
of Lancaster Sound. They had
provisions for three years.

Records found in the Arctic in-
dicate that Franklin died on June
11, 1847, but where his body lies
is a mystery. The ships were
caught in ice on the northwest
coast of King William Island,
where the ice pack drives down
from the northwest through Mc-
Clintock Channel. One ship is
believed to have been sunk, the
other beached. Under Captain F.
R. M. Crozier, Franklin's second
in command, a party of 100 offi-
cers and men set off to reach the
continental shore at Back River.
There the record ends.

In the Arctic today, the avored
theory is that Crozier and the
main group of Franklin's expedi-
tion were lost through the
break-up of sea ice. The expedi-
tion had, in fact, discovered the
Northwest Passage and had passed
through it. Navigation west-
ward from King William Island is
relatively common now. Dr. John
Rae of the Hudson's Bay Com-
pany brought back relics of the
Franklin expedition from King
William Island in 1854 and won
the reward of £10,000 offered by
the Admiralty for authentic news.

In 1859 Captain Leopold Mc-
Clintock found a small boat

"The Proof Of The Pudding"

ISLAND CREATIVENESS & TALENT



A Sad Story

(Leithbridge Herald.)
Canada's sheep population has
been a war casualty. Before the
war Canada had some 3,500,000
sheep. Today the population is
down to about 2,500,000. We
have as many sheep in the
whole of Canada as are to be
found in the State of Montana.
We have a million less sheep to-
day than we had at the time of
Confederation 82 years ago. It's a
sad story.

One of the reasons for the de-
cline in our sheep population is
that labor was hard to get during
the war, and sheep ranching re-
quires specialized labor. Another
is that the Government at Ottawa,
for war reasons, stepped in dur-
ing the war and, through the wool
board, bought all wool at prac-
tically a fixed price. It was a
low price, so low, in fact, that
the Alberta Government felt im-
pelled to give a wool bonus of
some four cents a pound to keep
the industry alive.

Canada, being in the north tem-
perate zone, is a heavy user of
wool. Our annual needs are
around six pounds per person, or
about 75,000,000 pounds. Last
year we produced only 14,000,000
pounds. For an agricultural coun-
try that, indeed, is a sad story,
and one which displays a judicious
lack of national understanding.

Before the war South Alberta,
with its short grass country, part
of which is particularly suitable
for sheep production, used to ship
between 2,500,000 and 3,500,000
pounds of wool annually. Sheep
ranching was big business in cer-
tain areas where sheep could pro-
duce the native grass better than
any other class of animal. Today
there are very few of the big
flocks to be found, and unless
something occurs to give the in-
dustry a fillip it threatens to die
out altogether. Which would be
an even sadder story.

The Age-Old Story

If any of time be driven out
into the utmost parts of heaven,
and thence will the Lord thy
God gather thee, and from thence
will He fetch thee.

by the expedition. It contained
two skeletons. Other skeletons
were found by Eskimos and many
articles, particularly metal things,
have been found in use among
Eskimos of Boothia and King
William Island. Probably some
relics still survive in the timeless
society of the polar regions.

The shore lines along which
Franklin travelled are no longer
unknown. The Arctic in which he
died is not much changed today,
though the men who have search-
ed for him in the century since
he was last seen steadily extend-
ed man's dominion over it.

FARNHAM, Surrey, England —
(CP) — A fire in a storehouse
burned out everything — except a
heap of coal.

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Notes By The Way

Art in Canada is a healthy and
lively section of the nation's
cultural life. There is less appreci-
ation of this, and of Canadian art
itself, than is desirable. While it
would be unjust to blame this
condition on a lack of Federal in-
terest in the field, we do not think
it is an exaggeration to say that
more Federal encouragement would
stimulate such interest. We are
opposed to most of the compre-
hensive plans advanced from time
to time for the subsidization of
artists, but we are also opposed to
an indifferent attitude, Federally,
toward art. And with few excep-
tions, that has been the record
of Canadian governments. — King-
ston Whig-Standard.

The dream of alchemists may
have been made to come true.
Modern science can now produce
gold by artificial means. This was
revealed by Sir John Cockcroft,
director of Britain's atomic re-
search establishment. He was
speaking to delegates attending
the Empire Mining and Metallurgy
Congress held in London. He
stressed that only small quanti-
ties can so far be made in this
way. "We are often asked whether
we can produce gold artificially.
We can in fact do this. But
since we have to start from plati-
num and the process is rather ex-
pensive we are not likely to put
the gold mines out of operation in
the foreseeable future." — U.K. In-
formation Office.

Contempt of court has just ac-
quired a new meaning from what
lawyers may call a new meaning.
Judge Thomas F. Meaney of the
United States District Court in
Newark, N. J., discloses he has
been collecting verbal gems out of
the mouths of lawyers for six
years. And here are a few for
which he displays a judiciously
judicial contempt. "The war will
not be over until it is finished."
"That in a kernel is the gist of
what the case is concerning." And
then, as a grand climax: "In
these cases such as these, in so
far as my sworn duty, I shall
prosecute these cases to the last
breath of my dying body which I
am prosecuting only for the sake

of justice and not for vengeance."
— Christian Science Monitor.

Further evidence of the fact
that it takes something less than
a normal human being to remain
voluntarily under Communist rule,
once he has felt its impact, is
furnished by Jaroslav Drobný and
Vladimir Cernik. These two lead-
ing Czechoslovakian tennis stars,
at present in Switzerland because
political exiles, recently when they
declined a Czech government or-
der to come back behind the fringe
of the Iron Curtain. It is under-
stood their plan is to seek help
from the U. S. Lawn Tennis As-
sociation in getting to America. It
is to be hoped such help will be
forthcoming and that they may
find a life of freedom somewhere
on these shores. Drobný was hit-
terly attacked by the Communist-
controlled press of his own coun-
try after he and Cernik last year
france in the European zone
quarter-finals of Davis Cup play.
He was accused of "bourgeois his-
tics." It will be interesting to see
what these two young men have
to say when they are far enough
removed from the NKVD to make
free expression safe. Their stories
may serve as a guide to some fal-
tering American and Canadian
who are prone to listen to the
blatant propaganda of Communist
paganists here. — Montreal Gazette.

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