THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1945

All British Parties Agree

In the British elections next week, war policy is not an issue.

Lord Samuel, broadcasting on behalf of the Liberals on the 6th of June, said: "Happily all are generally agreed to play our full part in completely winning victory over Japan." Sir William Beveridge, speaking for the Liberals in Bristol on 4th of June said: "This election is not about the Japanese war, as its prosecution is common to all parties." Mr. Ernest Brown, Liberal National (supporting the Conservative Party) said on 9th of June: "This is a good thing to have Party agreement on the policy that the war against Japan shall be fought to a finish." Mr. A. V. Alexander, speaking for Labour in London on 30th May said: "There is no Party that would not be 100% in support of the ruthless prosecution of the war against Japan." The Trades Union Council manifesto of 17th June said: "No change of government at the general election would change the purpose of the British people upon that (i.e. upon seeing the Japanese war through to final victory)."

Mr. Churchill said in his declaration of Conservative policy on 10th June: "I am in agreement with Mr. Bevin and other leaders of the Socialist Party that, until the end of the Japanese war, all citizens under democratic governments should bear the responsibility for defending their country and its cause . . . the willingness of this generation to bear their fair share of sacrifices must, though we hope for relief, be continued. Our future needs for war against Japan cause and require a much higher rate of national expenditure than before the war. This burden must be borne by all citizens as taxpayers." Mr. Archibald Sinclair, to a special meeting of the Liberal Council in London on 29th May, said the Liberals "would demand all measures necessary for the most vigorous prosecution of the war against Japan. They must do that job as thoroughly and quickly, and therefore as strenuously, as they could. For this, they would have to retain some form of universal service." The Labour Party, rejecting the Independent Labour Party's application for affiliation on 31st May, said: "Opposition to military service would be inconsistent with the successful conduct of the war against Japanese aggression."

Wool Surplus

Difficulties of transport and shortage of labor have together brought about the paradox of a world short of clothing of good quality and a tremendous surplus of wool. Today the world stock of wool amounts to 4,400,000,000 pounds, says the Australian newsletter of the *Empire Press Union*. It is being added to steadily as millions of sheep are shorn in the world's five main wool exporting countries—Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina and Uruguay.

In these five countries total yearly production is now about 2,230,000,000 pounds a year. Into the world's accumulated stocks, therefore, is flowing this huge intake of raw wool.

Another stream of wool is flowing out from the stores—the wool that consuming countries are able to draw on these reserves are using to meet their demands for manufactured articles.

This year, total consumption will probably not exceed 1,400,000,000 pounds. That means that production will beat consumption by between 800,000,000 and 900,000,000 pounds during 1945. This surplus will keep on growing until world consumption catches up on production and then begins to eat into stocks. How soon that happens will depend on how long it takes to rehabilitate Europe, repair the mills, ship the raw wool and start the liberated people catching up on their worn-out clothing. Even at the most optimistic estimate, it will take years to dispose of the wartime accumulation. Assuming that consumption within the next two or three years gets well ahead of the pre-war rate, it is considered likely that the last of it will not have been disposed of until some time in the 1950's.

Dominion-Provincial Conference

Prime Minister King's announcement of a Dominion-Provincial conference Aug. 6 is not the call to action which the people, and more especially the Provincial authorities, had reason to expect, says the *Globe and Mail*. The August meeting is to be a preliminary to the conference proper, which at the Prime Minister's pleasure is projected still further into the unforseeable future. Thus a show of action does service for continued procrastination, and thus the Provinces are kept dancing at the end of the puppet-master's string.

A preliminary session and postponement of the conference for digestion of the discussions initiated there would be understandable had there been no time in which to prepare for the conference. But preparations were begun early last year, when it was expected the conference would be called about Easter. A year ago last May a proposed agenda was circulated among the Provincial Governments, which were asked for suggestions, amendments and additions to it. Meanwhile Treasury officers or financial experts of the Provinces were in Ottawa preparing material for the use of the conference and bringing their own statistical data to a comparable basis.

The agenda, which no Province rejected, covered a wide range of post-war and jurisdictional problems, among them the reallocation of taxation, finances, division of responsibility for social services, unemployment relief and rehabilitation, and the co-ordination of all Governmental activity in post-war reconstruction, rehabilitation and development. The proposed procedure was that after a "plenary session" the conference would resolve into three main committees to deal with the detailed proposals. After receiving reports of these committees the conference as a whole would work out the overall plans for implementing the decisions and recommendations.

Last August Mr. King abandoned the conference because he objected to the political sentiments of Ontario's Premier. But as late as January this year Ottawa propaganda related that preparations for it were continuing, and "the nucleus of a staff organization for it is in existence." This being so, the new delay, on which Mr. King apparently consulted no one, is the more incongruous. The real incongruity, however, arises from the fact that the conference was to be held primarily to co-ordinate Government planning and marking off areas of responsibility for post-war reconstruction and development.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

There is still the promise of "seed-time and harvest", though farmers have their faith shaken at present.

* * * *

Prince Edward Island entered the Confederation of Canada by Imperial Order-in-Council, this date, 1873.

* * * *

An indignation meeting is to be held at Rocky Point this afternoon in connection with the disgraceful wharf condition.

* * * *

Prime Minister King is not to seek political refuge here after all. Now the question arises, who is to represent us in the Government, Dr. Grant, Mr. Douglas or Mr. McNaught?

* * * *

The future of the People's Cemetery is at stake, two propositions being involved, (1) whether the Protestant denominations should take it over and run it, or (2) whether it should be allowed to fall into the hands of the present caretaker to run as a private enterprise.

* * * *

Importation of food from Denmark to Britain has been resumed with 660 tons of butter and 230 tons of eggs unloaded at Hull. The Danish dairy products are being exchanged for British coal.

* * * *

If Mr. King wants a Canadian as governor general the obvious selection would be Lord Bennett. "And if Mr. King nominates Lord Bennett", says the *Ottawa Journal*, "we shall expect to see two moons in the sky that very night."

* * * *

One may go too often to the well, and then find it dry. New Brunswick Government called for tenders last week for $6,000,000 debentures 14 years 3% callable in 1957, and received only one bid. It was not considered sufficiently attractive and consequently was not accepted.

* * * *

It is mooted Finance Minister Ilsley in his new budget may provide for the removal of the basic personal income tax which applies to the entire income, and which is seven per cent for married persons having incomes of more than $1,200, and ranges up to nine per cent on single persons' incomes in excess of $660.

* * * *

Dogs are said to be causing a great deal of worry through running at large and chasing cattle in different parts of the country. There are licence fees of $2 and $3 for the privilege of owning a dog, for the purpose of keeping control, and the question is, are the school districts collecting these fees, and are the R. C. M. P. seeing that the dogs are not allowed to run at large?

* * * *

George Morland, English painter, born this date 1763; probably the most prolific artist of all times, produced upwards of 4,000 works, many of which have been engraved and decorate the homes of a vast number of families with whom his name is unfamiliar, but the product of his brush highly popular; among his works are *Inside A Stable*, acquired by the National Gallery, London; *Blind Man's Buff*, *The Gypsies*, etc.; "The learned understand the theory of art, the unlearned its pleasure."

* * * *

Many here will regret the passing of Mr. R. G. Fulton, Saint John, for he made many staunch friends when he was at Trinity. He it was who, along with the late Mr. Henry Smith, organized the Prohibition Commission, and made a success of it. He was a man's man, an athlete, and an oarsman of Canadian reputation. During the Great War I he was a tower of strength in recruiting and rousing the patriotic spirit in our midst. When taunted by anti-conscriptionists with overdoing "the cant of patriotism", he replied, "there is something very much worse than the so-called 'cant of patriotism' and that is the 'recant of patriotism'."

* * * *

Natives in a New Guinea village saved the lives of two crashed fliers of the R. A. A. F. They fed them and guided them for two weeks past Japanese positions. Soon after the airmen got back a plane flew over the village and dropped parcels containing brightly colored calico, trousers, shorts, razor blades (greatly prized because they can be made into so many things), barbers' scissors, knives, packets, fishing lines for stringing bows, medical supplies. And a toy dog for Lazarus, the small son of the village mission catechist.

Notes By The Way

It is said that the average woman buys 3.5 hats per year. Some of them have been wearing the .5 this Spring. — Kingston Whig-Standard.

Even when all the evacuees have returned to London there will be 10,000 fewer children in the metropolis than there were in 1939, says the Ottawa Citizen. This is mainly due to the industrial migration from London during the war years.

Amazing to read that the Aluminum Company of Canada, in the last five years, has produced 3,356,990 pound of aluminum, sufficient to make 197,000 Lancaster bombers. If we had been told, five years ago, that was in prospect, we would have agreed with almost any one that it would be impossible.—Niagara Falls Review.

Everyone nowadays likes to say that the earth is swiftly shrinking. So it is. One can telephone from Times Square to Australia. One can breakfast here and dine in Glasgow, or make Bombay from Miami within the hours of a week-end. But for armies and navies and their supply services the earth is just as big as ever it was.— New York Times.

Ontario's Deputy Attorney-General has protested against the existing tendency towards "unreasonable leniency in the courts of the province. The point is well taken. If it is necessary to protect the rights of those who stand accused of crime, it is even more important that law-abiding citizens should enjoy protection against criminals.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

Millions of people, for more than five years, were engaged in manufacturing death-dealers, and now there will be deaths to get rid of the accumulation, which is useless forever. This, in itself, shows what a wholesale waste all war is. The energy and resources poured into making death weapons would have made the whole world a better place had such been devoted to the need and progress of humanity.—St. Catharines Standard.

There is one thing about President Truman — he is made in the image of the people. You go into a men's shop to buy a pair of pyjamas, President Truman waits on you. You go to have a tooth x-rayed, Truman takes the picture. You board a downtown bus, Truman is at the wheel. Probably it's those glasses he wears, but whatever it is, we rather like having a president who always seems to be around. President Roosevelt was for the people, but Harry Truman IS the people. — New Yorker.

There is one factor in the increased farm income which must cause a good deal of concern. It is the fact that $104,500,000 of the 1944 farm income was derived from Government subsidies. Since the beginning of the war these subsidies have totalled $420,700,639. Are these war-time measures to continue or are they to be dropped suddenly after the war ends? There have been certain official pronouncements on the maintenance of floors under farm prices. Will subsidies be used to ensure this?—London Free Press.

The University of Western Ontario is to be congratulated on going ahead with its course in journalism. With the the world growing more and more complicated the job of a newspaperman increases in complexity also. More and more background is required. No college course can make a newspaperman out of unsuitable material, but certain things of value can be contributed. In order to do his job properly the newspaperman of tomorrow will need to take advantage of all the equipment available. On his ability to do his job fairly and wisely the welfare of the community in large measure depends. — The London

When a subscriber called demanding to know why this department hadn't said anything about the weather, we replied that we had said plenty but none of it was printable. There is another excuse. You fix up an appropriate piece about the backward season and by the time it is before the customer the sun has changed tactics and is shining beatifully and the reader wonders if the writer is as wrong about weather as he is about politics. When weather turns felicitous people have a strange way of forgetting it ever was anything else. — Minneapolis Star Journal.

Even before the war the Ford company discovered that 670 operations in its plant could be performed by legless men, 2,637 by one-legged men, two by armless men, 715 by one-armed men and 10 by the blind. Clearly the opportunities exist. Clearly the disabled, properly trained and properly placed, can become useful, self-supporting workers instead of a huge army of indigent idle. Clearly industry will lose nothing by throwing its doors still wider open. And clearly our rehabilitation program should be continued and increased and improved. That done, the nation will benefit.—New York Times.

The Poets' Corner

ONE AMONG THE ROSES

While by the rosebed gay you stood,
And revelled in the multitude
Of blooms with unfamiliar names,
And tints and folds new-sweet,
We wondered much at the rich
power which breeds so many
and many a flower
Not like the myriads known before,
And each one lovely and complete.

And while you touched the leaves
And bowed your bright head
there among the crowd,
Murmuring of roses you would
have in the small garden of
your dream,
I wondered much at the great
grace which fashioned your
clear rosy face,
After the myriads gone before, a
beauty new and now supreme

—Edmund Blunden in "Shells by a Stream."

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

TREES AND FLOWERS IN CALIFORNIA

Sir,—As we walk amid the entrancing beauty of trees and shrubs of an infinite variety of wild flowers and garden flowers with their colorings possible only where God is the artist of such creative beauty. "God must love beauty!"

A very remarkable tree in California woods, also in the canyons and foot-hills is the California laurel, and is of the same family with the camphor. It abounds from one end of the state to the other, and runs all the way from ten to one hundred feet in height and upward. It has rich green leaves and bears fruit somewhat like an olive. It has clustered greenish blossoms. When its leaves are punched between the fingers they have a pungent odor. The pleasant aroma tempts one who is inexperienced to sniff a lot of it; "but only once!" as it causes violent sneezing; somewhat the effect of pepper.

Here also we have the incense cedar. I am told that this is not a true cedar. No true cedars grow natural in the United States. Trees of this genus are found in their natural habitat only in Palestine and the Mount Atlas cedar in North Africa.

Also in California are India's world famous Himalayan deodars on each side of a street for one mile that stretches up through Altadena towards the mountains. (Altadena is ajacent to Pasadena). These trees have been associated with the poets and mystics for centuries. At Christmas time they are illuminated with myriad lights of rainbow colors.

Thousands of people from far and near pass down between these rows of Chistmas trees, called "Christmas Tree Lane", each year for an entire week. I shall never forget the thrill which I received when first I saw this wonderful sight.

On a California desert are tree yuccas or yucca cactus in abundance. When they are ten feet high they begin to branch out, adding a few limbs year by year until they get a pretty good crown and reach a height of 30 feet when they rest on their laurels. Leaves on the branch stand upright, dagger pointed. The shaggy trunk and limbs are all twisted.

The wood is spongy, but full of fibre which makes it tough and pliable and I am told that it has been used in the manufacture of artificial limbs and surgeons splints, when soaked in water and bound to a broken arm or limb the wood conforms to the part.

Also here in Pasadena are so many beautiful flowers When we arrived in California several years ago in the month of October, relatives who met us at the station wishing to show us the attractions of the city of "Pasadena the beautiful", drove us through the tree-lined avenues past beautiful homes and gardens where were smilax growing twelve feet high, geraniums that almost reached second story windows, also hedges of geraniums, hedge rows of calalillies and fuchias.

Wonderful to me was the marvelous bowers of roses, beautiful red pointcellas in abundance around homes which blooms for months, and are used for Christmas decorations in all the homes in California. All of which made October as pleasant as May. Mother, who was extremely fond of flowers, was entranced with their beauty.

Here in Pasadena is the Rose Bowl where the Tournament of Roses is held every New Year's day (but has been postponed for the duration of the war), the floats are made of beautiful roses, flowers of every kind and hue not one of which is artificial. Their beauty is indescribable; a picture no artist can paint. A maze of color possible only where God is the artist, the awe-inspiring beauty which God alone can produce. In everything that comes from God's hand there is beauty, if only man has the capacity to see it.

May we adore this wonderful God and our Saviour who created us in His own image, for His glory. He alone is the perfect artist.

I am, Sir, etc.,
MAY EATON.

Pasadena, Calif.

Petitcodiac Project

(Moncton Transcript)

Business leaders agree that the future industrial development of the Maritime Provinces hinges on the availability of power at a sufficiently low cost to permit successful operation of plants and factories. As the Petitcodiac River is the greatest source of electric energy in this section of the country, the people of these provinces are deeply concerned about the prospects of harnessing its latent power. The announcement by Hon. C. H. Blakeny, minister of federal and municipal relations for New Brunswick, that the long and anxiously awaited report of the survey on the proposed power project is expected to be available in two or three weeks, is therefore of much interest.

The project has been judged feasible from an engineering standpoint, Hon. Mr. Blakeny states, and the impending report will reveal whether power can be produced at a cost low enough to benefit the area it would serve, presumably a large section of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island by means of a cable laid across Northumberland Strait.

Cheap power is New Brunswick's most urgent need. This province has great wealth in its natural resources. We export large quantities of lumber in the raw state and many people earn their livelihood in the industry. But the industry would provide steady all-year employment to thousands more if we could export the finished product rather than the raw material. Cheap power would make this possible. Those who have made a study of our georgraphical situation and industrial potentialities say we have not developed industrially because of the high cost of adequate power for the operation of plants and factories.

* * *

This province is also a rich agricultural province but we are still importing many products that we should be exporting. No doubt one reason for this is that our young people are not remaining on the farms but seek employment in urban centres where living conditions are more comfortable. If we are to encourage the young people to make farming their vocation we must see to it that conditions on the farm are made more attractive. A large percentage of the farms in New Brunswick are operating under conditions much the same as prevailed in the pioneer days. Electricity must be made available to the rural districts for lighting purposes and for the operation of various farm machines, if farming is to be an enjoyable as well as profitable occupation.

As the Hon. Mr. Blakeny has stated, the proposed Petitcodiac River scheme is the greatest power project on the Atlantic coast, and if successfully developed would supply the answer to New Brunswick's most urgent need for the future prosperity of its people. Although any forecast of what the report of the survey may be would be sheer speculation at this time, it is hoped that it will be favorable. Work in constructing the two huge dams and installation of the necessary machinery would also provide employment for many men during the post-war reconstruction period. After that many thousands could conceivably be employed in the plants and factories which would spring up once an abundance of cheap power is available.

Why We Have Storms

(John A. Marsh in Ottawa Journal)

Wind, like so many of nature's tools that fashion the workshop of the earth, can be a faithful servant or a terrible master. In the former role it can steal in the window as a soft breeze, caressing the fevered brow of the sick. In the latter it can smash a ship, crumble a plane, uproot a tree or lay waste a countryside. More than any other factor wind influences our weather.

It is obvious that wind is moving air. But what makes it move and why are our winds South-West and North-East, each bringing with them a different sort of weather?

The equator is the birthplace and the cradle of the winds, for here the great South wind is born. We all know that hot air is lighter than cold; that all air when heated expands and spreads its molecules apart. It becomes spongy the hotter it grows, while cold air contracts, shrinks, closes its molecules together and becomes more solid the colder it grows. Hot air rises if it can and cold air sinks toward the earth.

The air at the tropics is therefore always swelling and rising; at the poles always shrinking and falling. This up and down force creates a vacuum and so we have air rushing in to fill that vacuum. It follows, that hot air from the tropics must always flow northward in our hemisphere toward the North Pole, and southward, in the southern homisphere, toward the South Pole, to fill up the vacant spaces which cold air at the poles leaves empty when it shrinks.

* * *

The foregoing applies, however, to a stationary earth and our earth is not stationary. It is rotating at a speed which at the equator reaches 19 miles per minute. Were the earth not rotating the winds would blow directly North and South, at different altitudes, of course, and in a short period of time all the air would be packed at the poles with relatively little remaining at the equator.

The rotation of the earth is from West to East and thus the course of the main air flow is altered from due South and North to South-West and North-East or vice versa depending upon one's location on the earth's surface.

It is necessary for us to remember that the earth's atmosphere obeys the law of gravitation—that the earth constantly pulls it toward itself; otherwise we would soon lose our atmosphere by centrifugal force. And so our atmosphere revolves with the earth and keeps humans from being blown off into space.

So far, no one has, altnough a few dictators more or less could easily be spared.

* * *

Certain vagaries of wind and pressure result in gales and cyclones destroying life and property. A twister or a tornado is a frightful thing. In Canada we are, to a large extent, free of such but the western Prairie Provinces get the occasional tornado where a barn is picked up and carried for hundreds of yards and occasionally people are killed. These are violent windstorms revolving around a centre like a spinning top and travelling 100 miles an hour as they spin. When occurring over the ocean the waters are piled up in heaps; ships are torn from their anchorage in harbor or founder at sea. The closer to the equator the more violent are the storms because here the earth and its atmosphere are whirling more rapidly than toward the poles.

A thunderstorm, however, is known to all of us and welcomed by most as a spectacular and beautiful display of nature's power. Here a new element enters, the electricity of the earth and its atmosphere. A thunderstorm might be described as a wedding between wind and electricity — either a wedding or a fight—and is caused by a wind, blowing in one direction in the upper atmosphere passing another travelling in the opposition direction, the upper one being more heavily charged with electricity than the lower. Thunderclouds appear to come up against the wind, but it is only against the close-to-earth wind which you feel. The thundercloud or storm itself is moved by a contrary wind which is blowing directly opposite to the wind which you feel.

In 1752 Benjamin Franklin flew a kite in a thunderstorm and attached a key to the end of his string. A strange new energy travelled down the string, and sparks from the key sought contact with the earth through the kite-flyer. Thus he discovered, through his most dangerous experiment, that thunder and lightning were caused by electrical energy. The small boy is urged not to repeat the experiment, for if a thunderbolt choose to follow the wet string downward to the key the experimenter might easily be killed.

* * *

So far as is known, lightning differs from the electric spark only in the amount of its force. Whenever we see lightning flash in a series of lines it is called "forked lightning". In such a type, electrical energy finds its way along the particles of air which afford it the readiest passage, and because of the lack of consistency in the air, the line is seldom straight. Sheet lightning is not true lightning but only the reflection of forked lightning on obscuring clouds.

Thunder is the shock or noise of the explosion caused by the release of air following the passage of the lightning. The roll and reverberation following the clap of thunder is the echo from the clouds in the sky. If there are no secondary clouds there is no subsequent rolling of thunder.

In watching a thunderstorm try and associate the lightning flash with the clap of thunder. When the two are close together the storm centre is close; the farther apart they are, the farther is the storm. As little as a second and as much as a minute may separate your vision of the lightning and the hearing of the thunderclap.

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