

THE GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1847)
Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office
Department, Ottawa.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1949

Naval Barracks Site

As reported in yesterday's Guardian, it has
been officially confirmed that Charlottetown
has first priority in the matter of construction
of a Naval Barracks, and an estimated expendi-
ture of half a million dollars will be provided
in the parliamentary estimates for this purpose.

It is necessary, however, that the site selected
in Victoria Park, immediately west of Govern-
ment House and east of the road leading from
Brighton Road to the Park roadway, be made
available to the Dominion Government. This site
is part of an area of sixteen acres which was
not originally attached to the Park, but was ad-
ded by legislative enactment with the consent
of the then Lieutenant Governor in the year
1905.

There are no residences or buildings occu-
pying this land, which was used in years
gone by as a camping ground for the militia.
In the objections previously raised to the
utilization of this site for a Naval barracks, it
was argued that a waterfront location would
be more suitable. This apparently is not the
case. In the survey conducted by Federal en-
gineers, it was found that a building of the
proportions intended could not be erected on
the waterfront without prohibitive cost. We un-
derstand, however, that it is the intention of
the authorities to build, in addition to the Naval
barracks on the Park site, a bathhouse and
floating pier on the waterfront adjoining the
old gun battery, which will constitute an ad-
ditional important undertaking.

In view of the intention not to interfere in
any way with the Brighton residential area, with
regard to which there was at first some misun-
derstanding, and in view also of the fact that
the authorities have definitely fixed on the
Park site as the only suitable one in Charlottetown,
it behooves our Provincial Government
either to fall in line, or else accept the responsi-
bility of passing up this tempting Federal offer
altogether. Failing prompt action in this mat-
ter, the appropriation will either not be passed
or, the appropriation will go to some other
community — perhaps even to Newfoundland.

It is well to note the assurance that the
building to be erected will be in keeping with
the surroundings, that it will be self sufficient
by far back and the land in front graded and
made attractive in every way. The Dominion
Government is reportedly prepared to expend
an extra amount for this purpose. These and
other conditions are for negotiation and agree-
ment in preparing the terms of conveyance.
The point is that a prompt decision must be reach-
ed, and it is for the Provincial authorities to
take action in the matter without further delay.

Ontario Farmers Protest

Two farm organizations meeting recently in
Toronto have pointed out that the shorter work-
ing week, now generally accepted as the aim of
most labor groups, has a direct bearing on the
cost of living, both for farmers and urban dwell-
ers. The Ontario Cheese Producers, representing
some 20,000 dairy farmers, had a strong resolution
on this subject. This organization went on
record as being "opposed to any further reduction
in the number of hours worked weekly by
labor groups, as food, especially dairy products,
was produced on a seven-day week." It was
held that further concessions would add greatly
to the cost of things farmers must purchase and
to increase cost of producing food.

The Ontario Federation of Agriculture tack-
led the matter in a different way. Their resolu-
tion pointed out a trend towards establishing
food wholesale prices on a cost-of-production
basis and that an Ontario government agency
had been set up to ascertain such costs. It sug-
gested that in future calculations the work
week for farmers be regarded as 48 hours, of
a fair wage, with time-and-a-half for overtime.
For some crops work can be arranged to meet
the new conditions but during harvest time and on
dairy farms the labor problem has been causing
all sorts of difficulties. With a growing demand
for cheaper food from the towns and cities farm-
ers have shown increasing anxiety.

"Consumers may consider they have no
share in this problem, that farmers are well
able to look after themselves," comments the
Ottawa Journal. "But there is a growing tenden-
cy among farm operators to reduce herds and
farm operations to about what they can handle
with their own and family labor, a condition
which would soon lead to scarcity and resulting
higher prices if allowed to continue. Cheap food
is greatly to be desired but cheap food is the
result of plenty, not of scarcity."

An Election Gesture?

The Federal Government has passed an or-
der-in-council permitting corporations in Ontario
and Quebec to deduct certain taxes from their
earnings before payment of their Federal taxes.
These Provincial taxes, which are on operations
of the companies rather than on profits, were
deductible before the war, but not since. Now
Ottawa has reverted to the original position, re-
troactive to January, 1947.

To be sure, comments the Globe and Mail,
many businesses in Central Canada will be
grateful for the relief thus given, especially since
it is retroactive to 1947. But of more immediate
interest is, why the change of heart? If Ottawa
felt justified in treating the Central Provinces
in this fashion in 1946, what has occurred to
alter the circumstances?
Probably the Federal Ministry is not very

eager to go into a general election with Domin-
ion-Provincial relations in the state they are. On
the face of things, the fact that seven Provin-
ces "accepted" the agreements, while only two
rejected them is not a very realistic statement
of the odds. Moreover, while some Provinces
accepted, not all did so willingly. Among the
most outspoken objectors to the terms was Nova
Scotia, whose Liberal Government stood squarely
for its taxation rights under the British North
America Act.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow, 2nd. Sunday after Epiphany.
The railways have combined to increase
rates on sleepers from today from 20 to 25 per
cent, varying according to locality. Probably the
aerial competition has cut into their profits,
just as the auto bus short haul has.

A new Federal building, a new Naval head-
quarters, besides numerous other promises of
Federal patronage all indicate there have been
"Chiefs among us takin' notes" of what a Fed-
eral election should bring forth.

The early meeting of the Legislature, al-
though announced so late, will have the great
merit of being able to consider departmental
and financial reports which are reasonably up
to date.

With such spokesmen for agriculture as
the recent delegation of the P. E. I. Federation
of Agriculture, the Government cannot complain
that the farmers do not know what they want,
or do not make their demands clear.

No one would claim that proclamation of
P.E.I.'s Dairy Industry Act provides the best
solution to the threat to the dairy industry from
the sudden raising of the Dominion ban on mar-
garine. It will serve, however, to draw Ottawa's
attention to the seriousness with which farmers
view that development.

Canada has been allocated 3,000,000 lbs. of
United States lard, but has not yet decided to
accept it. However, the Canadian Government
wants an American allocation of soybean oil.
A Trade Department official is now in Wash-
ington trying to arrange for a shipment to Can-
ada, soybean oil being needed in the manufac-
ture of shortening.

According to the New York Times, Soviet
economists, members of the Soviet Academy of
Science, have been trying to find out why the
United States has not had the economic crisis
predicted by Marxian theory. Considering that
countless American experts, much closer to the
scene, have been surprised by the continued
boom, it is understandable that the Russians are
also puzzled.

The rapidity with which history is being
made is indicated by the proposal for another
change in the Royal Style and Title. It is re-
ported that the proclamation of Eire's independ-
ence will require the United Kingdom Parlia-
ment and the Dominions to substitute, "of Great
Britain, Northern Ireland, etc." for the present,
"of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Domin-
ions beyond the Seas." It is not very long since
the title, "Emperor of India," was dropped.

August De Morgan, English mathematician,
died this date 1871. Best known name in En-
glish educational science. For over thirty years
he was the great and clear teacher of mathe-
matics in London University, among his subse-
quently famous pupils being Todhunter and
Routh. He also did much for the development
of formal logic and for the introduction of the
metric system. His chief publications are:
Formal Logic, Elements of Arithmetic, Algebra,
Trigonometry, and treatises on Differential and
Integral Calculus.

At the recent Junior Farmers Course, only
one boy took the Domestic Economy course, knit-
ting, sewing, darning and mending with the
class of girls. Here he was considered exceptional,
but had this been New Zealand he would have been
but one of a crowd of boys. Courses in house-
wifery are given to boys taking the agricultural
course at Gisborne High School. The syllabus
covers washing clothes, pressing shirts and
trousers, mending, darning, sewing and cooking.
Why should not like encouragement in this re-
spect be given our boys here?

Canadian Federation of Agriculture shows
some appreciation of the basic economic prob-
lem, in its recent statement that farmers are
suffering chiefly from the high cost of labour,
says The Letter Review. If CFA would only stress
this, it might do something to help farmers.
Federation's brief to Royal Commission on Prices
showed that, in 1926, one hour's average factory
labour would buy 8.4 lbs. of bread, one doz.
eggs, 1.4 lbs. of butter, 5.1 qts. of milk. In 1948,
one hour's industrial labour would buy 13 lbs.
of bread, 1.6 doz. eggs, 1.6 lbs. of butter, 6.6
qts. of milk.

Farmers are now told the future may offer
steaks and chops from meat animals fattened
on sugar from saw dust according to the For-
est Service in a report on experimental use of
low-grade wood and wood wastes, including saw-
dust. The report said "one of the most promis-
ing" potential uses is the production of "wood
sugar," which it said could be converted into
molasses for feeding livestock and poultry. The
service's laboratory at Madison, Wis., produced
20 tons of wood molasses last year and made it
available for feeding experiments in various
states. Although none of the tests has been fin-
ished, no unfavorable results have been report-
ed to date, the service said. One ton of pure
wood, free of moisture, yields about half a ton
of sugar, it noted.

North America, 1949

(Max Beloff, in The Fortnightly,
London)

It would be a mistake to imag-
ine that this domestic prosper-
ity and apparently care-free
domestic existence, is carried on
wholly in oblivion of less fortunate
peoples. To a great extent in
the U.S.A., and to an even more
marked extent in Canada (especial-
ly where Great Britain is concern-
ed) there is a ready acceptance of
the moral principle that those who
enjoy so much of nature's bounty
should be prepared to share it.

"Without the wholly moral im-
pulse which this implies, the Mar-
shall Plan would have been incon-
ceivable. Even now one gasps at
the extraordinary generosity so often
shown by prominent people in
England. One tends to explain it
rather than to wonder at one's Amer-
ican friends, by saying that, of
course, the English are undemon-
strative by nature, that they dis-
like being thanked and imagine
other people share that dislike.

"But one cannot help feeling,
first, that what is becoming in an
individual may be less so in a nation
and, secondly, that the explanation
is not the whole truth.

"One cannot help the feeling that
our present rulers have shown their
essential and ineradicable inhumanity
—that although our diplomatic, and
perhaps our financial relations with
the New World have on the whole
been handled rather well since the
end of the war, Great Britain in
reconstruction badly needs both
in the North Atlantic triangle,
Canada a voice which can express,
in time of peace, the common pur-
poses we hold with the same elo-
quence that Winston Churchill dis-
played in making clear our common
purposes in war.

"Whatever may be the future of
Western Union in any of its forms
—and no subject is more eagerly
contested in North America—it re-
mains a fact that the only stabilizing
element in the world today, the
only element capable of holding in
check the forces of aggression and
revolution, is the strength present-
ed by the North Atlantic triangle
—and a capacity for working to-
gether shown by the United States,
Great Britain and Canada.

"In the United States certainly
and in Canada, and to a lesser extent
in Great Britain, the full impli-
cations of this are just emerging
into the light of public discussion.
And in the United States particu-
larly where, in the long run, opin-
ion is everything, where the expert
and the professional must in the
last resort give way to the aspira-
tions and prejudices of the ordinary
citizen, in a country that is a
political democracy in a sense im-
possible to one with a parlia-
mentary system and an elite of
more or less traditional pattern,
this does mean the creation of public
support. Great Britain has long
been unable to do anything to loss
from majestic reticence.

"Today in terms of sheer power,
the world's centre of gravity lies
not in the Atlantic triangle, but to
the south of the Great Lakes. The
Great Lakes are perhaps going to
be what the Mediterranean was to
the ancient world or the narrow
strait of Gibraltar to the world of
the Middle Ages. It is not very long
since the title, "Emperor of India,"
was dropped.

"In so far as the fortunes of the
human race now rest upon the good
sense and capacities of the people
who inhabit the area, one is bound
to say that with all their crudities
of temper and with all the imper-
fections of their institutions these
people are not inadequate to the
task.

Best Sellers Produced
By Machinery Now

(Peterborough Examiner)
A recent issue of the New Re-
public has an article about a Mr.
Albert E. Sindlinger. Mr. Sind-
linger is a former associate of Dr.
Gallup but after gaining along
for several years as a public-opi-
nion analyst, Sindlinger saw new
fields to graph, devised new meth-
ods to take the public pulse, per-
fected new systems to mechanical-
ly synchronize the creators of the
heart of the masses. As Thomas
Whiteside, the author of the New
Republic article, says:

"Operating on the theory that
the people's word is law, Sindlinger
has achieved a new and scien-
tific system of producing best-sellers.
He harnesses willing authors
to an electro-mechanical editor
which rejects all passages unpalat-
able to the public at large. So
successful has been this method
for several years that the Frankenstein
of electrical criticism that Sindlinger
has established a book-writing factory
of his own. Now, with slide-rule
in hand, he is rapidly closing in
on radio, movies and records.

The chief copy of the Sindlinger
system of ensuring best-sellers
and writing them is a patented
machine called "Teldox".
When an author appears with a
manuscript, Sindlinger sets a
battery of laboratory assistants
at work to make a digest of the
book. The bones of the story
are then read into a recording
machine and a recording is made.
With the record and a Teldox
unit, the Sindlinger agents pop
into various homes across the
country, connect their "average"
citizens to Teldox while they
listen to the guinea-pigs, listen to
the record, press buttons to indicate
their likes or dislikes of each para-
graph, incident and character of
the story. Thus the book is bol-
led down to a tape. It is literally
taped.

The tapes are brought back to
the workshop, the mass opinion
revealed on them is studied, and
the willing, sensible author cuts

SHOT IN THE ARM.



The Poet's Corner

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)
SETTLERS' CAPABILITIES

Lord Selkirk was a shrewd judge
of the capabilities of settlers on
the virgin lands of this Island, as
the following entries from his diary
for October, 1804, reveals:
"Fraser—a semi-Highlander—
squatter on Lot 57, son of a Soldier
Loyalist—an infant when his father,
formerly settled in New York,
came to the Island—now little
over 25, set down in June, 1801,
and cleared a small spot; planted 5
bushes of potatoes, but the crop
failed and he had not 20 of return.
In 1802 he planted 12 bushes, had
accommodation to preserve them
lost most of them. He has now a
good appearance of crop, has plant-
ed 16 bushes of potatoes, 1-2
bushels wheat, 1 barley, with some
Indian corn and turnips. By pac-
ing his clearing may be 3-12 or 4
acres—say 1-2 or 2 pots, 1-4
wheat, 1-2 acre barley, 1-4 acre
of other things. This crop must
him out of reach of want. He has
of cattle a bull, 4 cows, 4 calves;
cuts about 12 ton hay.

"McLeod, another squatter, has
about 2 acres cleared on which he
has 12 bushes potatoes planted.
Being small wood he cut it in about
6 days—he is a good axeman; has
been long in America. He was about
six days putting up his house—he
only began last spring and had
not proceeded far when he heard
of the sale of the Lot and the Col-
ony of Selkirk settlers) coming
out, which checked him in his im-
provements. He has not yet built
a chimney to his house, etc. He,
however, is proposing to go on
with that and other improvements,
on his promising that if he does
not get the land he is on, he shall
have an allowance for his improve-
ments—with which promise he
seems quite satisfied.

"Mr. McEachern, the Cath. Priest,
who seems well acquainted with
country business, says that the new
settlers may clear 7 or 8 acres each
the first year and more the first
year than ever after—having little
other work to take them off. In
calculating the number of days re-
quired for clearing an acre, there
seems nothing impracticable in this,
but if it can be done by new hands
(as McE. says it can) the individual
I have seen must be below par
in point of industry.

"McE. says their houses the first
year should be about 12 feet square
or as small as they can do with as
the first houses that are built are
seldom found to be well situated
or to serve much purposes after-
wards. Therefore, build them slight
to get them quick and easily done,
and take time for choosing a good
situation and building substantially
a year or two after. Recommends
covering with boards and sawing
with ship saw—2 men can saw 200
feet in a day or 1,000 feet bought
at 70 are better worth than at
55 ft. from the saw mill, being of
lengths selected and all exactly
suited to their purpose. Shingles
are expensive for the first few
beginning, requiring many of shalls
2,500 will cover a house of 20 ft.
by 15 inside (20 rows of 60 on each
side.)"

"American ingenuity is amazing,
but this manifestation—Sind-
linger at his Teldox—is positive-
ly stunning. We have long realiz-
ed that the best authors are not
always those whose eyes roll in a
 frenzy. We have known that the
elder Dumas wrote novels with the
assistance of hacks to whom he
gave the bones of his chapters.

But until Sindlinger we had not
believed that a machine could
write a successful book. We are a
little afraid of this Frankenstein
of the arts. It is remarkable that
it was not the Soviet Union, but
the USA, the temple of free enter-
prise and individual, unrestricted
initiative, which produced "this
first real robot writer." Is it bet-
ter for an author to be dictated
to by Teldox than by Stalin?

The Age-Old Story

Thou wilt save the afflicted
people, but bring down high
jacks. For Thou wilt light my
candle, the Lord my God will
enlighten my darkness.

OLD OIL FIELD

The first oil well in Quebec's
Gaspé Peninsula was dug in 1861.

PORK STOPS BARK

DONCASTER, England.—(CP)—
Thieves broke into a vicarage at
Old Rossington, near here, before
dawn on Christmas Day. They
took a roast of pork from the lar-
der and gave it to the watchdog,
then ransacked the vicarage, steal-
ing £50 worth of presents and the
Christmas goose.

Chiropodist
For Foot Ailments

CONSULT
M. J. A. BROWN, D. P.
Orthopedic
143 Great George Street
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Canada's Life - Blood:
Trade

IV. MONEY IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE:
THE SMOKE WHICH OBSCURES THE FIRE

By
E. L. R. Williamson, M.B.E.

For the past fifteen months the press of Canada almost daily has
carried some mention of a "dollar shortage"; "Great Britain's shortage
of Canadian dollars menaces our market for . . ."; or, "Canada's acute
shortage of American dollars has made necessary the restriction of im-
ports of . . .". What is a "dollar shortage", and what causes it? The
following trade figures for 1947 demonstrate:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount.
Canadian exports to British countries: \$168,500,000
Canadian imports from British countries: 354,400,000
British "shortage of Canadian dollars": \$14,100,000
Canadian exports to America: \$1,034,200,000
Canadian imports from America: 1,976,400,000
Canadian "shortage of American dollars": 942,200,000

2. For the sake of convenience, trade is measured in terms of
money, but international trade does not consist of swapping about
money which is entirely useless in itself; trade does consist of the ex-
change of goods and services which meet human needs, and which are
useful. The world's trade difficulties—among them Canada's trade diffi-
culties—are caused by the fact that the exchange of goods has broken
down on a world-wide scale. Some countries, such as Great Britain, buy
countries where they do not sell. Money is only a "promissory note" to pay in
goods at a later date, and if for any reason the goods can not be de-
livered at that later date, trade must be curtailed between the countries
until there is an equal exchange of goods on both sides.

3. In the past the United States needed many things from British
countries; for instance, English machinery, Malayan rubber, British
shipping services, Indian jute, London investment capital, and many
other things. The sale of all these things to America gave them Am-
erican dollars, and the British countries used those dollars to pay for
their imports from Canada. Canada, in turn, used those same American
dollars to pay Canada's debts in the United States. This three or four-
sided trade now has broken down.

4. The first cause of this break-down of world trade is the recent
war and the continuing civil strife in many parts of the world. The
wealth accumulated through a century of effort, by two acres of the
world's most energetic and productive nations, has been literally burnt
up in the fires of two World Wars. The vast destruction of productive
capacity (machinery, factories, ships, mines, etc.) has been equally ter-
rific because of the goods which it now could be creating if it still ex-
isted, as well as because of its own value.

5. Second, the profits and interest from world-wide investments,
especially those of Great Britain, which were paid for so many impor-
tations, now have been not sold, but have been used to pay for the war. For example, the of-
ficial liquidations of United Kingdom investments in Canada alone
amounted to \$703,000,000.

6. Third, war caused new sources of supply to be developed, new
materials to be substituted for old, and the war also supplied the im-
petus for the industrialization of countries which previously were pri-
marily producers, as well as for vast expansion of American industrial
capacity. All these things have disrupted the old order and channels
of trade.

7. Fourth, many countries, notably Russia and Argentina, have been
building up industries which are entirely uneconomic, but which will
provide self-sufficiency.

8. Fifth, the old exchange-ratios have disappeared in the desire of
many people to achieve higher standards of living without increasing
their own productivity; that is to say, of shoes which they have al-
lages in exchange for the same number of shoes which they have al-
ways produced; whilst others are asking for more shoes in exchange
for the same number of cabbages which they always have supplied.

9. Sixth, the world's trade no longer is dominated by the nation—
Great Britain—whose business is world trade, who must of necessity im-
port vast quantities of goods, and who is vitally concerned with the
domestic economy; a luxury which at times may be dangerous to it
—to whom imports are a luxury which at times may be dangerous to it
exports represent some additional profit, or a means to prevent or to re-
lieve unemployment.

10. The above are the fundamental factors in the world-wide dis-
location of trade; in none does money, as such, play a decisive role. All
of the troubles with the "balance of payments", the "foreign exchange
rates", and other financial problems, are the result of the fundamental
factors. Monetary difficulties are but a cloud of smoke arising from
the fires of a world-wide break-down in the exchange of goods. Unfor-
tunately, it is the smoke which is getting the greater attention.

11. Canada is in a much more favourable position than are most
of the other nations: we have goods which are needed by other na-
tions, and we need goods from other nations. We can reach workable
solutions to our own problems, if we do not allow the barrier of
"smoke" to obscure our vision.

CURLING GOES NORTH

AKLAVIK, Y.T. — (CP) —Curl-
ing is gaining in popularity in
the far north and the cry of
"Tuilugin" is heard more and more
often. Tuilugin is the north's con-
tribution to curling vocabulary. It
is the Eskimo word for sweep.

FIRST SEA TRIP AT 82

LONDON — (CP) —Yarmouth
born Mrs. Mary Ann Cook, 82, sail-
ed for Queensland, Australia, it
is her first sea trip.

INSURANCE

THE ONLY REAL SAFEGUARD FOR THE FUTURE
Offset the risks of business or household affairs by car-
rying adequate insurance, including Supplemental Covers.

HYNDMAN & CO. Limited

Insurance Since 1872
Offices: Charlottetown — Summerside — Montserrat
ALLISON P. McLEAN—District Manager at Summerside
CYRUS A. E. SHAW—District Manager at Montserrat
THOMAS McAVINN—Special Representative
F. L. MacNUTT—Representative at Darnley
A. L. ROGERS—Representative at Kensington
Agents Throughout The Province

COMPLETE

INSURANCE

SERVICE

W. K. Rogers Agencies

LIMITED
Queen Street Charlottetown

Order Your COAL NOW
FROM
The Arnfast Coal Co.
Phone 2498
Provincial Agents for
Iron Fireman Equipment