

THE GUARDIAN

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1948

For Safer Driving

The proposal to establish a motor-cycle
police service on our highways, employing four
constables in this connection, is being considered
by the Provincial Department of Public
Works, as announced by Hon. Mr. Barbour
yesterday. As the Minister points out, over-speeding
and disregard of the highway regulations is
becoming prevalent, a fact which has been noted
by our grand juries on several occasions recently.

The cost of the proposed service should
not be very great. In any case it would be
money well expended in promoting safer driving.

Another matter to which attention should
be given is enforcement of the law requiring
the carrying of lights or reflectors on all horse
drawn vehicles at night. This measure was
passed primarily in the interests of our farmers
and others using teams on the roads, and its
necessity should appeal to every reasonable
person.

U. S. Tariff Reductions

From a Canadian point of view, the acid
test of the recent reductions in the U. S. tariff
is to examine them in the light of this country's
trading problem which is, basically, to
find means of maintaining purchases from the
United States at a high level, says the current
Monthly Review of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

The present emergency reduction of
Canada's U. S. dollar expenditures is a matter of
necessity rather than choice. A permanent
solution satisfactory to both Canada and the United
States involves a substantial further expansion
of Canadian exports to that country. It also
involves an expansion of the exports of
overseas countries to the United States which
would, among other things, assist them in settling
their accounts with Canada. The exchange-
saving program emphasizes the need for increasing
sales to the United States, and contains a
strong implication that freer access to the U.
S. market is needed.

Access to the U. S. market has already been
made considerably easier. The U. S. tariff
reductions made at Geneva, added to those made
under the U.S.-Canadian Trade Agreements of
1935 and 1938, constitute a notable lowering of
the Smoot-Hawley wall to a level somewhat
below that which prevailed throughout the
twenties. On many of Canada's traditional exports,
the products of farm, forest and mine,
reductions were made both under the earlier
agreements and at Geneva. In some cases, notably
softwood lumber, a number of agricultural
products, salmon and halibut, the maximum
reduction possible under U. S. legislation has
been given—50% at Geneva following 50% under
the earlier trade agreements, a total reduction of
75% from the original rates. In other cases,
including the large items of nickel and whisky
and many smaller though still important
exports such as maple sugar and syrup, eggs,
barley, and dry and green salted cod, the total
reduction amounts to between 50 and 75%. For
fresh and frozen fish and for such other varied
items as apples, cheese, and crude aluminum
successive cuts have brought present rates to
half the Smoot-Hawley level.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that the U.
S. tariff is still relatively high, and in some cases
existing rates still constitute serious or even
prohibitive barriers. Substantial specific duties
remain, and while their incidence is
reduced by the present very high level of prices,
it would be much heavier at more normal price
levels.

Liberal Bid in Alberta

The Liberal party in making a bid for
power in the August 17 Alberta general elections
are seeking to upset a tradition in the Province's
politics.

Alberta voters have a record for keeping
the same party in power for at least three terms,
but whenever defeated, none has ever formed
a government again.

The Liberals formed the governments from
1905 when the province was established until
1921. For the next 14 years Alberta's affairs
were handled by administrations made up of
United Farmers of Alberta.

Then in 1935 another new party—Social
Credit—took over and has been in power ever
since. After a landslide victory in 1935, the
Social Crediters saw their majority in the Legis-
lature reduced in the 1940 voting. In 1944
they came back as strong as ever, winning 51
of the Legislature's 57 seats.

The Province's Premiers and their party
affiliations:

- Alex Rutherford, Liberal, 1905-1910.
A. L. Sifton, Liberal, 1910-1917.
Charles Stewart, Liberal, 1917-1921.
Herbert Greenfield, U.F.A., 1921-1925.
John Edward Brownlee, U.F.A., 1925-1934.
Richard Gavin Reid, U.F.A., 1934-1935.
William Aberhart, Social Credit, 1935-1943.
Ernest C. Manning, Social Credit, 1943 to
present.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Six more days till Old Home Week.

The Governor-General in residence here.

Ottawa seems to have a new formula for
satisfying the voters. That is to keep taxation
at the highest possible level and then gain
merit by reducing levies at strategic times.

An additional and welcome attraction to
the Provincial Exhibition will be the presence of
the Governor-General, who will perform the
opening ceremony. His Excellency will be ac-
companied by Lady Alexander and their sons
and daughter, the Hons. Shane, Rose and Brian.

Prince Edward Island has always been
"The Island" and Newfoundlanders are proud
of being the "Old Colony", in fact the first
British colony, so in the interest of all concerned
the first move to confuse terminology should
be nipped in the bud.

Old timers may think that life was full of
interest and excitement when they were young,
but the boys of today who take advantage of
their opportunities in the cadets and in private
youth organizations will have much more to look
back on with pleasure than any generation be-
fore them.

"Canada a nation!" Defence Minister Clax-
ton is declaring in his announcement of a long-
range development of the R. C. A. F. This
country has now obtained a monopoly of certain
world civil air routes, and it is fitting that she
should have a Royal Air Force to support and de-
fend her aerial commitments.

One thing which should come before both
political conventions is the oath of secrecy of
civil servants. No one objects to binding public
servants from disclosing confidential informa-
tion but today our civil servants are sworn to
keep dark whatever they may learn in the course
of their duties. Public business would seem to
be a strictly private matter to the powers that
be.

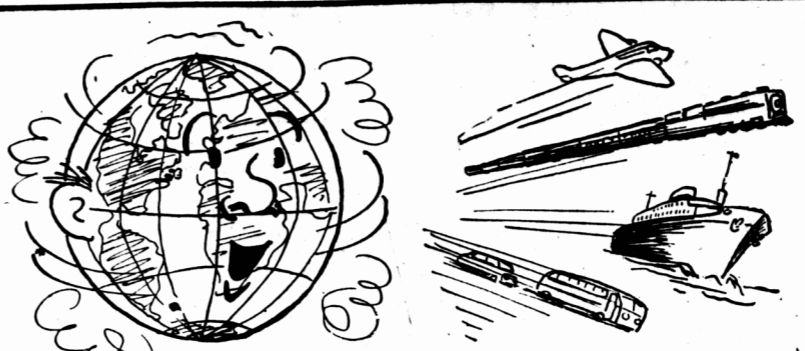
The services in connection with the fun-
eral of the late lamented Mr. J. W. Baulter
were participated in by all sorts and conditions
of people, for his friends and admirers were
legion. Characteristically his wish was these
should be simple and lacking of display, for in
life he never sought publicity for himself, let-
ting his works speak for him. And they now do
follow him.

All—or nearly all—with Scottish blood in
their veins endeavoured to be at the Highland
Games yesterday under the auspices of the
Caledonian Club. This fine old organization
which has been somewhat in the shade since
1939, is renewing its youth, and becoming once
more one of the worthwhile clubs to belong to
which it is an honour and privilege. Not every-
body can claim admission.

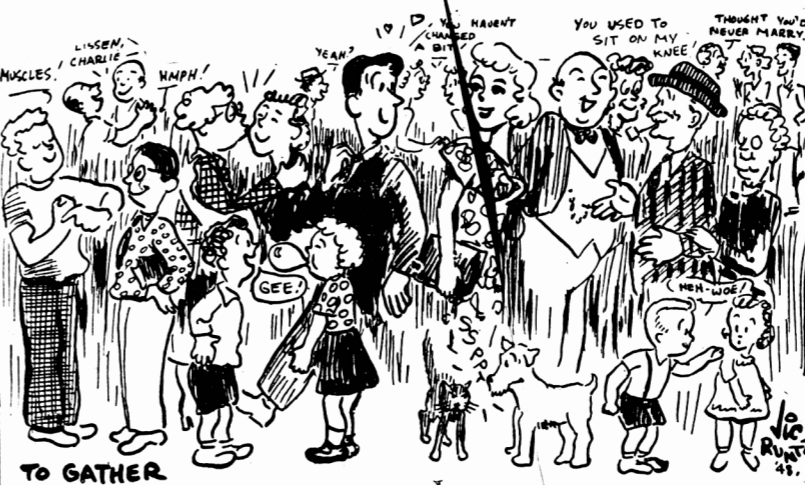
The First Atomic bomb was dropped on
Hiroshima this date 1945. British and Ameri-
can scientists in university laboratories worked
harmoniously until the atomic bomb was pro-
duced and ready to be discharged on the ene-
mies of the Allied Nations. Their experiments
alone were made at the cost of \$40,000,000.
In 1943 a large research establishment was set
up in Montreal and a British-Canadian-American
project was in operation near Petawawa. A
Japanese technical expert estimated that at
Hiroshima 60,000 people were killed and 100,000
injured. Practically all houses within a
radius of nine miles were blown up or destroyed
by fire.

Plans to produce Ardil, Britain's new
"ground nut" cloth, at the rate of 10,000 tons
yearly has been announced in London. This
synthetic material, which is claimed to have all
the advantages and none of the disadvantages
of wool, has been recognized as one of the
greatest textile discoveries of the century.
Moist-proof and crease-proof, it is resilient,
soft and warm to the touch. It dyes like wool.
It absorbs moisture like wool. Although Ardil
is expected to be cheaper than wool, it will be
complementary rather than competitive. For
example, it can be used to the greatest advan-
tage 50-50 with the natural material, the result-
ant fabric being scarcely distinguishable from
100 per cent wool. It can also be mixed with
cotton and rayon, changing the character of
the final fabric and adding warmth and crease
resistance to the cloth.

The Dominion organization is finding it a
trifle difficult to shrug off a Liberal defeat
(says Montreal Gazette's Ottawa correspondent)
when it had furnished to the campaign such il-
lustrous figures as External Affairs Minister St.
Laurent, Health and Welfare Minister Paul
Martin, Defence Minister Claxton, Public Works
Minister Fournier, Solicitor General Bertrand
and—as organizer-on-loan—that redoubtable
stalwart and ex-air minister, the Hon. C. G.
Power. They are virtually unanimous now, it is
reported, in wishing they had remained in the
capital. The Liberal strategists stationed in
Ottawa freely admit, if a little belatedly, that
it was poor planning to enlarge upon the active
participation of Mr. St. Laurent, and to use the
once-promising battle-cry that "a vote for God-
bout is a vote for St. Laurent." They are now
convinced that these tactics backfired. A
month ago, the Liberals were prepared to see
Quebec go Union Nationale once again, with
the Liberals retaining all or most of their present
seats. A week ago, they had high hopes of
becoming Quebec's next Government. On Wed-
nesday night, they were stunned. Today, they
are trying to forget.



THE WORLD IS ALL AWHIRL
SUCH STIR AND COMMOTION—
PEOPLE FROM EVERY-
WHERE ON THE MOVE—



Personality in Politics

By Sir Arthur Salter
Some Impressions of China

The struggle between Communists
and those who derive their
income from land-ownership, has
been the fundamental factor in
China's political history since the
revolution, except when it has
been temporarily submerged or
disguised by the conflict of rival
war lords or by the Japanese in-
vasion. It is now again, of course,
in the centre of the scene. This
struggle with the cause of na-
tional unity on one side and the
indubitable need for land reform
on the other—is the tragedy of
China. To Chiang himself, after
many years of conflict, the crush-
ing of Communism is apparently
not only a condition of national
unity, and of the support of his
own position by his party, but a
kind of religious crusade.

One of my worst memories is
that of a day spent in the hills
and the country behind Nanking
in the Spring of 1931—just Chiang
Kai-shek's escape from the Com-
munist onslaught. I was in my
What Chiang wanted especially
to learn from me was some
method of improving China's finan-
cial resources and arresting the
depreciation of the currency.
The first which I proposed was
a quick and simple solution. If
the budget was unbalanced, he
would be forced to meet current
expenses by printing; and that must
bring inflation; and his budget
could only be quickly balanced if
he could make a settlement with
the Communists which would save
him the expense of fighting them.
There is perhaps no part of the
world in which a stable and effi-
cient government could yield
such fruits as China. Here is a
country of 450,000,000. Its people
are prolific, physically strong and
industrious. They are of every
kind and as it were, a world of
living to those of Europe, and in
doing so to create a demand which
would give everywhere a stimulus
to economic progress comparable
with the great era of development
in North and South America in
the nineteenth century. The techni-
cal problems are soluble, but the
indispensable basis, without
which all financial and economic
schemes are useless, is a sound
stable, comprehensive and effi-
cient government.

Marvellous Universe

(Owen Sound Sun-Times)
Scientists at Case Tech, Cleve-
land, have discovered a gigantic
new star.

In case you wonder how a huge
star could have been overlooked
for so long by astronomers, we
should explain that this star 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 sepa-
rate the star from us.
The light years definition ap-
pears to us to be more interest-
ing. The fact that the star has
been "discovered" doesn't mean it
is there now. It just means that
it was there 20,000 years ago.
The light which left it 18,000
years before Christ was born, long
before the earliest civilization on
earth, has just reached us now.
Somewhere that seems to put our
present day problems in a better
perspective.

HOPES U. K. TO BACK UNION

PARIS, Aug. 4.—(AP)—Finance
Minister Paul Reynaud said today
he hopes Great Britain will come
out this fall in full support of a
United States of Europe. Such a
structural reform, he said, is
bound to encourage the United
States to keep on with her aid to
Europe.
The relations between Russia and
the Western Powers—China will
at last have a better chance than
at any time since the revolution,
of realizing the aims of the
founder of the Republic.

The Poet's Corner

SHAFT OF GRASS

Out of the grasses here
I plucked a single spear
and turned it in the light.
The leaf's slender blade,
a silver of rare jade,
creased, paper-thin, and bright.
The stem's a wand of wire
forged in an eternal fire
and jeweled at the tip.
With glossy, tufted seeds
like little burnished beads
set in a pliant clip.
Miraculous each grain
if dipped in silver rain
and opened by the sun.
A mystic rod to flower
some future vernal hour
when earth's green rugs are spun.

—Robert Dodson in the Christian-
Science Monitor.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

SOBEREST PERIOD

"No trials at the Stipendiary
Magistrate's Court this morning."
This has been a standing item
for some time. Crime has decreased
in such an extraordinary manner
during that time, that the Police
Record is almost blank. Indeed,
we are informed that at no former
time has there been such a
freedom from drunkenness and
disorder in this city, and the
police officers in enquiring over
the fact, say that a drunken man
is really a phenomenon.
—Weekly Examiner, Feb. 8, 1878.

MOOSE-HUNTING SEASON

QUEBEC, Aug. 4.—(CP)—Dates
for the moose-hunting season in
Quebec Province this year are
Oct. 8-31, a spokesman for the
Game and Fisheries Department
said today.

CONTROLS OFF FLAX

WINNIPEG, Aug. 4.—(CP)—
Marketing of flax, under Federal
Government monopoly since early
in the Second World War, has
been released from control. It was
announced today by the Winnipeg
Grain Exchange.

WORN BY BOTH SEXES

In Elizabethan times in England
ear-rings were still worn by me-
an and women.

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BATHURST,
etc., etc.

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'Valley Of Hell' May Power Italy

(U.S. News and World Reports)
Italy's volcanoes may one day
replace expensive coal as the chief
source of the country's electric
power. Engineers are tapping the
live steam from the volcanoes in
Italy's "Valley of Hell" as a cheap
and probably permanent source of
energy.

The idea started with Benito
Mussolini, but it never amounted
to much until recently. Now more
than 300 streams of natural steam,
pouring through wells in the vol-
canoes, are being converted into
power. If the engineers have fig-
ured correctly, the volcanoes event-
ually will be Italy's cheapest source
of power.

The 300 well harnessed so far
produce 2,000,000 kilowatt-hours of
energy every day. Electricity is
furnishing the juice to operate the
electric railroad between Rome and
Pisa.

More steam wells are being drilled
and more. The hope is that event-
ually the volcano wells will reach
a total of 5,000,000 kilowatt-
hours of power. That is the goal
set for 1962.

Trapping the live steam and con-
verting it into electric power is a
risky business. About 2,000 men
are employed in the work now, liv-
ing in the dangerous valley where
scalding steam runs from the
earth through natural and man-
made wells.

Drilling one of the steam wells
is a hazardous operation. It takes
more than half a year to send the
steam bed. Just before the steam
is tapped, the crew must scurry to
safety or run the chance of being
trapped by the angry jet of scald-
ing vapor.

The steam well, when it comes
in, wrecks all the drilling machinery
in the vicinity. Lava and rock
gush out of the ground with an
explosion that can be heard for
miles.

The wells are allowed to blow
free for a week or two just to
cleanse themselves. Once the steam
becomes pure steam, it is capped
and channeled into one of the
plants where it is converted into
electric energy.

Valuable by-products come with
the development of the steam wells,
but the basic idea is to produce
cheap electric energy for Italy's in-
dustries. If the projects now in de-
velopment are carried out, the day
may come when Italy can forget
expensive coal imports necessary to
the generation of electric power.

IN FIGHTING COUNTRY FIRES

The perennial problem is lack of water.
Time after time firemen have
had to stand helplessly by while
homes and barns burned to the
ground because there was no ade-
quate supply of water within
pumping distance. The answer to
this problem has now been found
like many great discoveries, it
is comparatively simple. By using
tank trucks—like the trucks em-
ployed to haul oil and gasoline—
firemen can carry their own sup-
plies of water to rural fires. At
least they can haul enough to
put out a small blaze and hold
a big one in check until hose can
be laid to a body of water. More
and more volunteer fire compan-
ies are considering mobile tanks as
an essential part of their equipment.
With a fleet of tank trucks, it
perhaps by combining the tank
trucks of several volunteer com-
panies, rural firemen can fight
fires effectively whether or not
there is a body of water near
the blaze. — Calgary Albertan.

Lambeth Palace was struck

hard and often during the war.
In 1941 fire bombs burned half

Notes By The Way

With big fish stories flying
through the air these Summer
days, one thinks that what's real-
ly needed is an elastic fish fly
kind of fisherman's cork. It
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ance his big story. Of course, one
would want the elastic fish to
be nice and tender. Insofar as
adults are concerned, they wouldn't
want to chew and chew and
then have a mouthful of fish like
bubble gum. — Kitchener-Water-
loo Record.

It seems fairly certain that for
some reason the freckle is on a
decline, both in city and country.
There was a time when freckles
were as high as seventy to the
square inch on a youthful
brown or chest. In the Texas Cen-
tennial Exposition in 1886, Betty
Ann Wilson won the freckles race
with an official count of 7,841 as-
sorted sun-spots. It was in huge
quantities like these that freckles
were once produced on juvenile
countenances. As many as 365
once nestled on one tilted young
face in Illinois. The decline in
freckles, we believe, seems to bear
some relation to a decline in red
hair. The pleasant epithet of
"carrot-top", it can be noted, is
now comparatively unheard in
youthful circles. — New York
Herald Tribune.

Sidewalks may have to be pro-
vided along all rural highways at
some time in the future.
It would cost an enormous amount
of money and probably would in-
troduce a complicating factor in-
to the problem of road improve-
ment. If sidewalks along rural
roads are not to become impera-
tive, a way will have to be found
to protect pedestrians from motor
speeders and road hogs. People a
foot have equal rights on the road
with automobiles. Yet there are
large numbers of drivers who dis-
regard pedestrians' rights, imperil
their safety and seem to take a
delight in bespattering them with
mud or covering them with dust.
Considerate drivers there are, but
they appear to be few, and the
walking on the public highways is
in grave danger from the large
number of inconsiderate ones. —
Sarnia Canadian Observer.

There is a long-run trend to-
ward larger farm units through-
out the Prairie Provinces, accord-
ing to figures compiled from the
1945 census by the Bureau of Sta-
tistics. Farms of 200 acres or less
comprised only 10.6 percent of the
total occupied acreage in 1945, as
compared with 13.4 percent in
1941 and 15.8 percent in 1935.
Farms of 201 acres to 499 acres
decreased slightly, from 27.2 per-
cent in 1936 to 26.7 percent in
1941 and 25.2 percent in 1945.
Farms of 500 acres to 999 acres
showed slight gains. Total acreage
of farms over 640 acres showed a
gain of 3.1 percent since 1941 and
6.8 percent since 1936. The trend
toward larger farm units is the
natural outcome of increased
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Phoenix.

Young Annie, who was an en-
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there is a body of water near
the blaze. — Calgary Albertan.

Lambeth Palace was struck
hard and often during the war.
In 1941 fire bombs burned half

With big fish stories flying
through the air these Summer
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large numbers of drivers who dis-
regard pedestrians' rights, imperil
their safety and seem to take a
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Considerate drivers there are, but
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ward larger farm units through-
out the Prairie Provinces, accord-
ing to figures compiled from the
1945 census by the Bureau of Sta-
tistics. Farms of 200 acres or less
comprised only 10.6 percent of the
total occupied acreage in 1945, as
compared with 13.4 percent in
1941 and 15.8 percent in 1935.
Farms of 201 acres to 499 acres
decreased slightly, from 27.2 per-
cent in 1936 to 26.7 percent in
1941 and 25.2 percent in 1945.
Farms of 500 acres to 999 acres
showed slight gains. Total acreage
of farms over 640 acres showed a
gain of 3.1 percent since 1941 and
6.8 percent since 1936. The trend
toward larger farm units is the
natural outcome of increased
mechanization. — Saskatoon Star-
Phoenix.

Young Annie, who was an en-
thusiastic novice in art, had re-
turned from a trip to the country,
bringing many rural canvases. Ex-
amining these, a friend made an
interesting discovery; whenever An-
nie painted cows, she showed the
standing in water. She asked the
young artist to explain her fond-
ness for this arrangement. At last
Annie sought to evade the ques-
tion, but when pressed for an
answer wrily explained, "well, if
you must know, I've never learn-
ed yet how to paint hoofs!" — Chris-
tian Science Monitor.

Courtesy costs nothing but it
effort, and it pays out of all por-
tion to the effort expended. If
you are honest with our lives,
perhaps by combining the tank
trucks of several volunteer com-
panies, rural firemen can fight
fires effectively whether or not
there is a body of water near
the blaze. — Calgary Albertan.

Lambeth Palace was struck
hard and often during the war.
In 1941 fire bombs burned half

With big fish stories flying
through the air these Summer
days, one thinks that what's real-
ly needed is an elastic fish fly
kind of fisherman's cork. It
floats out to the desired length to bal-
ance his big story. Of course, one
would want the elastic fish to
be nice and tender. Insofar as
adults are concerned, they wouldn't
want to chew and chew and
then have a mouthful of fish like
bubble gum. — Kitchener-Water-
loo Record.

It seems fairly certain that for
some reason the freckle is on a
decline, both in city and country.
There was a time when freckles
were as high as seventy to the
square inch on a youthful
brown or chest. In the Texas Cen-
tennial Exposition in 1886, Betty
Ann Wilson won the freckles race
with an official count of 7,841 as-
sorted sun-spots. It was in huge
quantities like these that freckles
were once produced on juvenile
countenances. As many as 365
once nestled on one tilted young
face in Illinois. The decline in
freckles, we believe, seems to bear
some relation to a decline in red
hair. The pleasant epithet of
"carrot-top", it can be noted, is
now comparatively unheard in
youthful circles. — New York
Herald Tribune.

Sidewalks may have to be pro-
vided along all rural highways at
some time in the future.
It would cost an enormous amount
of money and probably would in-
troduce a complicating factor in-
to the problem of road improve-
ment. If sidewalks along rural
roads are not to become impera-
tive, a way will have to be found
to protect pedestrians from motor
speeders and road hogs. People a
foot have equal rights on the road
with automobiles. Yet there are
large numbers of drivers who dis-
regard pedestrians' rights, imperil
their safety and seem to take a
delight in bespattering them with
mud or covering them with dust.
Considerate drivers there are, but
they appear to be few, and the
walking on the public highways is
in grave danger from the large
number of inconsiderate ones. —
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