

THE GUARDIAN

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

CHARLOTTETOWN MONDAY, JULY 3, 1950

Two More Years Of E. C. A.

The Marshall Plan has two years to run before it comes to an end on June 30, 1952. Within that time, and provided we are not engulfed in World War III, the world must have closed the economic gap between dollar and non-dollar areas and achieved either economic union or a freedom of trade and currency exchange which would make actual union unnecessary.

Already, despite unfavorable political conditions, participating countries have achieved increases of industrial production averaging 15 per cent and according to a E. C. A. report earlier in the year, the programme has averted the immediate threat of Communist revolt in several Marshall Plan countries and placed Communism on the defensive in all participating countries.

The Korean affair shows that it is not the lack of will to dominate that has kept Communism in check. Where the reds are in the saddle they are quite prepared to take the offensive. One lesson which has been driven home in recent days is that not only must specific aggression be vigorously countered, but as far as possible the Communists must be prevented from acquiring by boring from within, the strategic bases for a campaign of world domination.

No Place For Tycoons

The United Kingdom is no longer any place for tycoons as developed in the U. S. A. and, to a lesser degree, in Canada.

A six member committee appointed by Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has reported back to him that the present rate of income tax and surtax means that no individual can have much more than £5,000 (\$15,500) a year to spend—only 70 taxpayers in the whole country are left with more than \$18,000 a year. Many great houses, "the stately homes of England", need not less than \$15,000 per annum, some as much as \$30,000, merely to preserve them and their contents from deterioration.

The Chancellor's committee was asked to suggest ways and means by which historic homes could be safeguarded in the nation's interest. The committee's report paints a dramatic picture of the modern aristocrat shivering in his draughty, damp halls with weeds invading his gardens, but still holding on to the old home as a matter of family pride.

The country must come to the rescue of the stately homes, the report urged.

"These houses and their surroundings mirror some six centuries of our social history and domestic life—Mediaeval, Tudor, Stuart and Georgian.

"They are a constant reminder of that grace and dignity which gave place a century or more ago to the ugly and squalid sprawl of our industrial towns and the mean and haphazard growth of many of our villages."

Main recommendations for saving the stately homes:

- 1. Councils for England, Wales and Scotland should be appointed by Sir Stafford Cripps. 2. The councils should compile a list of houses of outstanding architectural or historic importance, for the preservation of which they should assume a general responsibility. 3. These houses should, as far as possible, be preserved as private residences occupied preferably by the families connected with them. 4. Their owners should be granted certain reliefs from income tax, surtax, and death duties. 5. The councils should have state funds out of which they could make grants or give loans for the repair of the houses on the lists.

Alas, this implies the dispersal of hereditary estates to provide for new experiments in socialism.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A new month, a new Party leader.

The Conferees Institute of Agriculturalists had both an enjoyable and professionally profitable time in our midst.

Teachers become pupils for five weeks at the summer school classes commencing today at P. W. C.

The Veterans' Land Act settlement officers spend their working hours putting others on the farm. For one day they are personally facing the problems of their applicants.

Psychiatrists at the Halifax meeting have given belated recognition to the value of the general practitioner as a child psychiatrist. He not only knows his work but has the advantage of knowing his patients.

Perhaps it is just as well the Opposition did not persuade the Government to provide the promised "shelf" of available relief projects. The Chignecto Canal project was shelved at Confederation and is still awaiting action.

Canada's reasonably prompt action in asking the U. N. Security Council what aid this country can give to fight aggression is in marked contrast to this country's stand on the Abyssinian incident in 1936. All that followed that refusal to uphold the League of Nations has been a hard lesson but seemingly well learned.

Cortisone, the wonder drug that has proved so effective against some forms of human arthritis, is now being advocated as a cure for ketosis or acetoneuria, one of the most costly diseases of dairy cattle in the United States. Considering the cost of the cure, it would seem that a lot more research on prevention is still in order.

According to Wall Street Journal, the biggest bug-spraying operation in history is being put under way in the Northwest woods. Target of the \$1 million aerial attack is an army of spruce budworms, pestiferous inch-long caterpillars which have eaten their way into more than two million acres of the finest Douglas and white fir timberlands in Oregon and Washington.

Usually it is the speed demon who comes in for criticism as a menace to safety on the highways, but an exchange cites a case, which is certainly not exceptional where the pokey driver is the villain. One driver wended his way along at 20 miles an hour and was closely followed by a car of ancient vintage. Soon there was a procession and an impatient tourist stepped on the gas thinking of passing. He met an oncoming car speeding from around a curve and there was a crack-up. Speed was certainly a factor in that smash, but there was lots of blame to be shared with the pokey driver and with all the drivers behind who followed far too closely upon their next ahead.

James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, died this date 1831. After an exceptionally busy and successful political career, he was elected President in 1816, but compromising on the burning question of state rights, and slavery, he lost prestige in both North and South. His most outstanding act was the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine which had as its principle to prevent European interference or future colonization in America, called forth by fear of European aid to Spain for recovery of South American colonies; by the Clayton-Bulmer Treaty of 1850, just one hundred years ago, Great Britain and the U. S. agreed not to colonize Central America, a doctrine several times also applied to South America.

In an address in Beverley Minster, Yorkshire, Sunday, at a service at which the Princess Royal presented colours to the East Riding branch of the British Red Cross Society, the Archbishop of York, Dr. Garbett said that the possibility of another war could not be ignored. The most urgent problem today was to secure by international agreement the prohibition of the manufacture and use of weapons which would destroy civilization. "Month after month passes and apparently no concerted and persistent attempt is made to reach agreement on a matter so vital to mankind," said Dr. Garbett. "The sense of frustration over past failures seems to have paralyzed any new attempt. The knowledge that now these weapons are possessed by nations who are rivals creates an ever-increasing sense of insecurity and fear among the peoples of the world. Another attempt—possibly on new lines—without further delay should be made to reach an agreement on this matter."

Gourmet's Delight, Or One Good Thing After Another



Back To Wind Power For Electrical Energy

(By Maurice Goldsmith, UNESCO science editor)

Windmills are going up again in various parts of the world. But not the classical friendly-looking Dutch type with which we are all familiar from our childhood story books. The new mills are designed to capture power from the wind and to translate it into electrical energy for use in our modern homes and industry. They are an expression of the fact that many countries cannot afford to import fuel in the form of coal and oil and that wind power may, in many cases, prove an admirable substitute for, or addition to, other forms of power.

Countries such as the U. S. A., Denmark, France, the Netherlands and Britain already have teams of experts investigating how the winds which blow over their countries can be captured to produce more electrical power. The British have set up a Wind Power Research Station in the Orkney Islands, where it is proposed to erect a 100 kw. generator which will be tied in with the electricity supply serving the islands. It is estimated that the western coastal districts of Britain are among the windiest in the world, and experts say that only a few hundred feet above the ground, millions of horse power in the form of wind cross the coasts on a windy day.

A report issued two years ago by the British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association gave a tentative estimate that between 3.57 and 7.5 million kw. hours of electricity might be generated yearly in Great Britain by wind power. This would be equivalent to a saving of from 2 to 4 million tons of coal.

In these terms, wind power is of distinct economic importance. Its supply is free and inexhaustible. The British expert, Mr. E. W. Golding, points out that there are, however, two main disadvantages which must be met if it is to be used economically for electricity supply: the low energy content per unit of volume of air, and its uncertain availability at any particular time.

The first disadvantage is likely to result in relatively high costs for storage facilities which will prevent the energy use during non-windy periods. It is Mr. Golding's opinion that storage should be ruled out in large-scale operations, and that wind power should be used as and when it is available. The windmill must therefore be erected on very windy sites in close proximity to local networks of electricity supply.

Mr. Golding calculates that, for Britain, wind power can be produced at a cost of 24d. to 38p. per kilowatt hour, which compares favourably with the cost of fuel in a stream-driven power station, for which the average figure is 4d.

The Danish government has been experimenting in wind power plants since the end of the last century. Between 1900 and 1910, several hundred wind power plants of 3 to 30 kw capacity were set up. These were used partly to supply current to big estates, and partly to supply villages. These wind power plants were based on batteries, small size petroleum motors often being used during calm weather. They were in operation for 25 to 30 years until the high tension plants superseded them.

Now, as electricity has become almost the main source of power supply in Denmark, it has become necessary to secure a steady supply. This, in connection with high coal prices and the difficulty of importing fuel, is the reason why the question of the rational utilization of wind power has again been taken up. Wind is, in fact, the only natural large-scale source of power in Denmark.

For the past three years, the South East Zealand Electricity Co. Ltd. has been doing researches in this field. A trial mill has been built and a wind power plant probably be erected. These plants will most probably be set up on Western coasts and, in adequate numbers, will be able to yield 60% to 70% of the power supply needed at any time in Denmark. In Italy, researches in this field began in 1940. The French have installed more than 100 special instruments in France, North Africa and in certain colonial territories. Preliminary results indicate that the best areas in France for wind machines are on the Mediterranean coast, along the northern half of the Spanish frontier, near the mouth of the Rhone, in Brittany, and along the coast near the Belgian frontier. There is also an apparatus at the top of the Eiffel Tower in Paris to collect data on wind velocity.

The Poet's Corner

FROM "PARADISE LOST"

With thee conversing I forget all time, All seasons and their change, all please alike. Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet, With charm of earliest birds; pleasant the sun, When first on this delightful land he spreads His orient beams on herb, tree, fruit, and flower, Glistening with dew; fragrant the fertile earth After soft showers; and sweet the coming-on Of grateful evening mild; then silent night, With this her solemn bird, and this fair moon, And these the gems of heaven, her starry train. But neither breath of morn, when she ascends With charm of earliest birds; nor rising sun On this delightful land; nor herb, fruit, flower, Glistening with dew, nor fragrance after showers; Nor grateful evening mild; nor silent night, With this her solemn bird; nor walk by moon, Or glittering starlight without thee is sweet.

—John Milton (1608-1674.)

The Age-Old Story

He that rebuketh a man, afterwards shall find more favour than he that flattereth with the tongue.

Under One Flag

(W. J. Healy in the Winnipeg Free Press)

Manitoba is the central portion of a region which has been under one flag more continuously than any other part of continental North America. It has never been under any other flag than the British. In 1612 the first white man to set foot within the Manitoba of today, the English navigator, Thomas Button, arrived at the mouth of the river Nelson, to which he gave the name of his sailing master. He wintered there, and before leaving the following year set up a cross of wood, bearing an inscription which took possession for the British Crown.

Story of Shipwreck

In 1612 there was published in London a book entitled "A Discovery of the Bermudas, otherwise called the Isle of Devils," which told the story of a shipwreck suffered the year before by Sir Thomas Gates and his companions in a voyage of discovery, a book which Shakespeare read, as is plain from passages in "The Tempest". Thomas Button was one of the survivors from that shipwreck near "the still vexed Bermoothes." On August 19th, 1631, nineteen years after Captain Button's arrival at the mouth of the Nelson, the wooden cross he set up there was found fallen by Luke Foxe, "captain and pilot on His Majesty's pinnace, the Charles," as he tells in his book printed in London in 1635, which is in the Provincial Library in Winnipeg. He raised the cross again, and fastened upon it a plate of lead proclaiming anew "the right and possession of my dread Sovereign Charles the First, King of Great Brittain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith." He was in search of a northwest passage to "the Ile Japon, China and the Oriental India."

Part of the half-century of conflict between Great Britain and France for this continent was fought along what is now the Manitoba coast line. A French expedition of three warships battered down Prince of Wales fort, at the mouth of the river across from Churchill. But that bombardment was just before the treaty of Versailles, and so was without effect.

Notes By The Way -

The Ottawa Journal's explanation of the sky-high price of beef is as impressive as anything we have seen or heard in that connection. Most prices are the cause of concern to every consumer, and there does not appear any relief in sight. — (Stratford Beacon-Herald.)

Two conclusions are to be drawn from recent byelections: The C. C. F. is continuing to lose strength in the country, and; The Conservative party is displaying recuperative power particularly in constituencies which traditionally are of its persuasion. — (Winnipeg Free Press.)

The Reverend Dan Melvor, Liberal M.P. for Fort William, pulled a tin whistle out of his pocket during a division and started to tootle. Speaker of the House of Commons thereupon banned tin whistles. Quite rightly; horn-blowing is the proper pastime for politicians. — (Peterborough Examiner.)

The plain fact seems to be that the Canadian Government, though it now has a Minister of Immigration, doesn't appear to have a definite immigration plan. Government timidity and silence may be caused by the fact that there is unemployment in Canada this year for the first time since the war. And for about a century Canadian policy on immigration has been bedevilled by the same fear. It has been stressed as an offset to the admitted need for more people to develop the nation's resources. However, the experience of the last few years has shown remarkably that the expanded prosperity caused by having more people in the country makes occasional unemployment easier for the national economy to bear. — (Vancouver Sun.)

In establishing French control on Hudson Bay. In considering the history of the first adventurers into the West, we must put out of our minds the map of today and remember that they were adventuring into the unknown. Few of them found what they expected to find. From Hudson to La Verendrye they were seeking a short cut to the fabulous wealth of the Orient.

Hudson perished in the inland sea whose waters hide the secret of his fate. La Verendrye, who by the machinations of his enemies in Quebec and in France died a ruined man, failed in his quest of "the Western Sea," but he was in a real sense the discoverer of Western Canada; the first white man to descend the Winnipeg river; the first to see Lake Winnipeg; the first on the Red, the Assiniboine and the Saskatchewan—except the young Henry Kelsey and the first to see the buffalo.

Forty-eight hours ago the retail price of lumber used in the construction of homes and other buildings stood at \$70 per thousand and board feet. Today the price is \$96—or an increase of \$26 on a commodity that not many years ago retailed at about \$22. — (Victoria Times.)

Labor Minister Mitchell predicts there will be a scarcity of labor in Canada by the end of next month. Even now there seems no great rush for some jobs, like that of leading the Liberal party in Ontario. — (Sault Daily Star.)

There is a girl in Hawaii whose name is Kalani Kaumechamakahalikalanaynakawahinekuhao. Someone has suggested that she move to the Welsh town of Llanfairpwllgwyngyllg e r y chwrndruidiwl-land yastilogogoch. All we can say is, if she does, all we'll never, never get a letter! — (Wall Street Journal.)

Obviously our courts must give criminals found guilty of robbery with violence severe sentences so that others of like mind may be deterred from similar actions. No other treatment will suffice. Our courts must clamp down on these men who apparently have no respect for human life or property. — (Lethbridge Herald.)

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

GARRISON RELIEVED

"The Company of the 14th Regiment, which has been in Garrison in Charlottetown for the last twelve months, left on Tuesday for Halifax, on which day the brig "Velocity" arrived from Halifax with Capt. Berdmore, Ensign Deane, one sergeant, two corporals, one bugler and 63 other rank and file of the 20th Regiment. Two sergeants and 17 men of the 14th Regiment have volunteered into the 20th and will remain. "It is but an act of justice on our part to record in our columns the general estimation in which the officers and men of the 14th Regiment are held by the whole community. Capt. Dwyer and Lieut. Trevor have by their kindness and amiability of manner rendered themselves not merely popular but highly esteemed by all, while the good conduct of the men is universally felt and acknowledged. We are sure that we express the general feeling that prevails here, when we say that the best wishes of this community for their future welfare and prosperity go with them." — The Islander, May 28, 1847

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