

THE GUARDIAN

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An Honoured Visitor

This Province is honoured to have as its guest today the Hon. Stanley Woodward, United States Ambassador to Canada. Our two countries have so much in common that Mr. Woodward may well feel at home in any part of the Dominion, but nowhere is this more true than in Prince Edward Island, where ties of kinship have existed for many years with the New England States especially, and where annually an increasing number of American summer visitors are finding relaxation and pleasure. As the banner farm producing Province of the Maritimes, and the pioneer in seed potato exports, we have also extensive trade relations which have been developed to mutual advantage with the United States. A striking indication of the more than friendly relations existing between the two countries has been the satisfaction with which Canadians have hailed the latest news of U. S. defense activities in the Far North. The development of the gigantic Thule air base in Greenland, involving an expenditure running into the billions of dollars, is of tremendous import to this country and to the cause of world freedom in general. Taken in conjunction with the expanded U. S. air activities at Goose Bay, it means that our bastions of defense against any threat of invasion from these quarters are being immeasurably strengthened. So much in common have we with our American neighbors that in all such projects we coordinate our efforts as a matter of course. This is the acid test of the value we place on our common heritage of democracy, of our confidence in each other's good faith and determination to stand or fall together in any crisis that may arise. Hon. Mr. Woodward will address a public luncheon function sponsored by the Charlottetown Rotary Club today. His message is being looked forward to with great interest and appreciation, and we have no doubt but that it will tend further to strengthen the cordial relations we now enjoy with his country and people.

Curbing Exports To Reds

Following the lead taken by the United States, Britain and Canada in curbing trade with Communist-ruled countries, France has joined with the Atlantic Pact nations generally in progressive tightening of the volume of commerce flowing between France and Eastern Europe. French regulations and experience in this regard, notes the Montreal Gazette, have developed along lines similar to those which have worked out in other Western countries, in that restriction of exports to Red-controlled territories has led inevitably to counter-limitation of imports, especially of needed raw materials. The extent to which curtailment of this trade has already been carried, through export embargoes and permit controls, is indicated by figures reported in a recent bulletin of the French information service. In the case of the Soviet Union, for example, French exports to that country were cut to little more than \$3,000,000 last year from an already low total of \$5,650,000 in 1950. Imports from the Soviet Union, where France bought considerable quantities of oil, manganese and flax before the war, were slashed to less than \$5,700,000 in 1951 from \$13.6 millions in the preceding year. In the case of both exports and imports, French trade with Eastern Europe last year amounted to only three per cent of her total trade with all countries classified as Eastern European, including substantial commerce with independent Finland. Among the countries back of the iron curtain, the most substantial exchanges of trade were with Poland and Czechoslovakia, to which exports amounted to only \$19,350,000 and \$11,600,000 respectively in 1951. Imports from Czechoslovakia were about at the same level as exports, and Polish imports (including a large volume of coal) totalled \$26.6 millions. Further curtailment of trade is in prospect this year in view of revision and tightening of regulations this spring to conform to the U. S. black-list of some 300 export products. It is heartening to know that France, a major source in Europe of strategic industrial products as well as arms, is joining with her Atlantic Pact allies in denying such products which are seeking to bolster the resources of aggression.

Kon-Tiki

It is now pretty generally known that, left to its own devices, a raft made of balsa wood will float from Peru to Polynesia. Even if one has not read Kon-Tiki nor seen the movie, it would have been difficult to avoid hearing of Dr. Thor Heyerdahl's famous voyage across the far Pacific.

The voyage proved, among other things, that it would have been possible for settlers to have reached Polynesia on free-floating rafts and thus transferred the aboriginal blood and culture of America to the remote islands of the south sea. But it did not prove that the exodus had actually occurred.

Dr. Heyerdahl, notes the Winnipeg Free Press, is now attempting to buttress his theory that it not only could but did happen that way. His evidence is both persuasive and interesting. In a paper which he recently read to the International Congress of Americanists, in Cambridge, he traced three lines of thought which lead him to his conclusion.

It has been demonstrated, says Dr. Heyerdahl, that the inheritable blood group B reached its maximum in Asia. In contrast, the B blood factor is rare among American Indians. It is also rare among the Polynesian islanders.

Archaeological findings in Polynesia show marked similarities to those of Peru, and little or none to those found in Indonesia or the nearby mainland of Asia. For example, fish-hooks made from circular shells, stone adze-blades and war clubs, are common to Peru and Polynesia but are unknown in Indonesia.

The situation is the same with cultivated plants of Polynesia. Not one of them originated in Indonesia, whereas many of them are native to Peru.

It would be easy to believe that Dr. Heyerdahl has now proved his intriguing theory up to the hilt. But with the customary caution of the scientist he will only assert that, with present knowledge, aboriginal America can not be left out of the picture in any study of Polynesian anthropology.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Autumn begins tonight at 10:24.

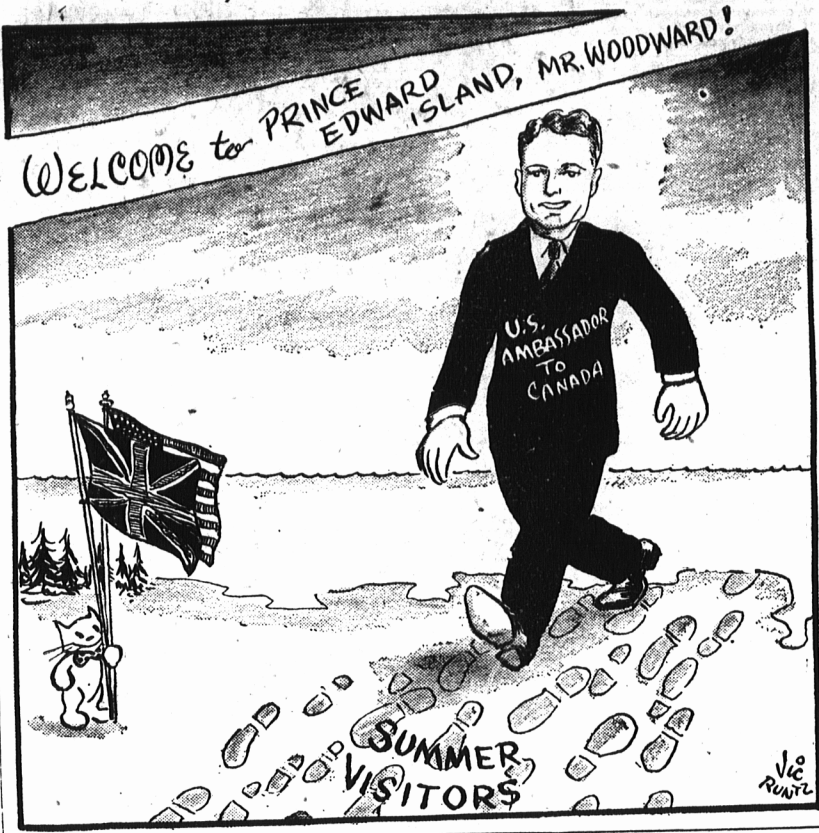
Michael Faraday, English natural philosopher, chemist and electrician, was born this date, 1791. Apprenticed to a book-binder, he contrived to do much scientific study, becoming assistant and successor to Sir Humphrey Davy. His range of experiment was wide, including the study of electricity and magnetism, the condensation of gases into liquid by pressure and researches into diamagnetism.

The executive of the P. E. I. Federation of Agriculture proposes to call a public meeting of potato growers to discuss the desirability of raising money by a licensing system to promote the industry. That is the traditional way in which public questions are aired and the farmers will feel that they have had a proper opportunity to voice their opinions.

In view of the magnitude of the impending loss the Federal Government will contribute one-third of the cost of large-scale spraying operations designed to protect timberlands in northern New Brunswick that are heavily infested by the spruce budworm. More than 4,000 square miles in northern New Brunswick are now seriously affected by the budworm, an insect which attacks the balsam fir and spruce forests on which the pulp and paper industry of the Province depends.

Britain's famous Boyd Neel Orchestra sails at the end of this month for St. John's, Nfld., where it begins its first Canadian tour. Under the direction of Dr. Louis Boyd Neel, who organized it on a semi-professional basis in 1932, the orchestra will perform in some 25 Eastern Canadian cities before going to the United States for further engagements. The tentative schedule, however, does not include any performances in this Province. Twenty-one members make up the orchestra. There are ten violins, three violas, three violoncellos, one double bass, two oboes and two horns. Its repertoire ranges from Mozart, Bach and Schubert to Stravinsky, Bartok and other moderns, as well as music specially written for it by Benjamin Britten and other British composers.

Where Many Of His Countrymen Have Trod



The Poet's Corner

HOME IS THE SAILOR To see a ship will ever be To feel her salt breath silently Flowing above her bow's soliloquy While running ripples rake her lee Entering harbor dock again At San Francisco or Brisbane. I close my eyes and entertain Man-of-war birds in the rain Off Hamilton, and long to see The Indian Ocean blue and shimmer Spangling a million stars, fair memory Of evenings in Arcady: I hear another "eight-bells" tune Remembering far-off Rangoon And comrades voices at high noon Become now silent as the moon. —Wendy Warfield in The New York Times.

Lost Ages Dated By Atomic Clock

(National Geographic News) Out of lost ages, the faint clicking of a 20,000-year clock gives modern science a new way to time the past. Wherever explorers find dead fires of forgotten peoples, fossil bones of extinct animals, or mule older than written history, the question "When?" is often harder to answer than "Who?" or "What?", the National Geographic Society observes. Radiocarbon dating, a technique for measuring age by natural radioactivity, is revolutionizing archeology. In five short years since the process was worked out, it has confirmed or rewritten much of the previously-known calendar of human and geologic happenings over the last 20,000 centuries.

Cosmic Carbon Timing the past by the atom depends upon a relatively tiny amount of radioactive carbon-14 which scientists estimate at some 80 tons in all-scattered through earth, air and all living things in the world. Constantly produced in the upper atmosphere by the bombardment of cosmic rays from outer space, this "hot" carbon becomes part of the carbon dioxide in the air. It is absorbed by plants through their leaves. Animals, including man, acquire the tagged atoms by eating plants. The process is endless. As long as the plant or animal is alive, a balance is maintained. New radiocarbon is added as fast as it disappears, which is not very fast. When life ends, however, no more is added, and death's time-clock begins to run down. Half of the original amount of radiocarbon disintegrates in an average of 5,668 years (its "half-life"); in another 5,668 years, half of the remaining half is gone, and so on. Thus atomic scientists can measure the length of time since the organism died, up to a limit of approximately 20,000 years.

Ice Age and Man Most organic material, of course, will itself have crumbled to dust long before this time. But occasionally Nature preserves remnants of ancient trees, charred bones, and human artifacts made from animal or plant substance. From these, radiocarbon dating can read the past. There have been many surprises. For example, the last ice caps to push down over North America and northern Europe, long estimated at 20,000 to 25,000 years ago, were shown instead to have occurred about 11,000 years ago. Woven rope sandals found buried in volcanic ash in an Oregon cave gave proof that human beings roamed this continent as long as 9,000 years ago, much earlier than previously estimated. Radiocarbon has shown there were Indians in New York State and fishermen in Boston, 5,000 years ago. From buried ruins in northeastern Iraq, known today as Jarmo,

The Age-Old Story

Is not God in the height of heaven? and behold the height of the stars, how high they are! shell fragments of land snails were found to be about 6,700 years old. Archeologists thus identified the site as the most ancient human village settlement yet discovered in the world.

Proves Stern Judge Woman Magistrate

(Sydney Express, London) Sybil Campbell is Britain's only paid woman magistrate and is also one of the most controversial figures on the bench. She is known as "the Terror of Tower Bridge" and as "the kindest woman with a love of justice". The £2,500 a year magistrate sits in London's Tower Bridge Court, in one of the toughest sections of the city. There she earned her nickname because of the severity of the sentences she imposed on pilferers and food thieves. Miss Campbell's sentences have brought her into conflict with appeal courts and labor leaders. The labor men say she lacks understanding and is too severe, and in many instances higher courts agree with this charge. Recently she established something of a record when, in one day, an all-male appeals court reversed her decisions on eight cases and doubled the sentence in a ninth. In court Miss Campbell presides with an icy calm, never expressing her own opinion and never cracking a joke. First offenders tremble when they face her, knowing that probably a few records will probably be of little help in obtaining a lighter sentence. Her feeling, court attendants say, seems to be that only by imposing a stiff penalty will she deter first offenders from continuing their criminal activities.

South Africa Might Become Republic In 1958

(Manchester Guardian) The election of 1953 is of tremendous importance for the Union of South Africa, a Capetown correspondent writes. If the Nationalists win the election it is a pretty safe prophecy to say that the Republic will be proclaimed before 1958 and that measures will be taken to make it impossible for the non-Nationalist groups ever to obtain a majority in the Union by constitutional means. The immediate result of such a decision may possibly be the secession of Natal from the Union. Feelings in that province are gaining in intensity. Let us take what is on the wholeweight with a maximum of \$25.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.) MILL DAM REPAIRED "The dam of the Trevlo cloth mills during the severity of last winter suffered loss of water, and the late freshets rendered the fracture deeper and wider. Last week was fixed for the laying down of a new waste gate, of extraordinary depth, and making the necessary repairs. On this occasion there was a general turnout of about sixty men from Covehead, Covehead Road, Stanhope and Little York, for three days in succession. "The general plan was projected by Mr. Gurney, and submitted to Mr. Neil Stewart, of Brackley Point Road, who offered to see it faithfully performed. The repair was most effectual. There were present David Higgins, Esq., and sons, the sons of Thomas Foster, Esq., of Stanhope, the sons of the Messrs. Douglas, Hughes, Green and others, of whom many were the avowed Sons of Temperance and all the sons of sobriety and good order. It may be observed, they were all animated by the determination to conquer and to force the water to the channel which art and industry had assigned to it. We are happy to learn that these mills will commence working on Monday next." —The Islander, April 28, 1949.

the more probable supposition—that the Nationalists will be defeated. What then? The United party and its allies will have to face the fact that the majority of the Afrikaans-speaking population, trained in school and university and in church by Nationalist-minded instructors, will be set firmly against them. The fact that the United party can enlist the support of a large number of Afrikaners of outstanding personality does not alter the fact that the mainstream of the Afrikaans-speaking people has been steadily permeated with nationalism for a whole generation. Afrikaners comprise more than half of the white population of the Union and no government can remain in office in the Union which completely ignores their point of view. The United party will also have to face the fact that it will inherit from the Nationalists a non-European population far more politically conscious and far more disaffected than the population with which General Smuts had to deal. To a limited but real extent the change is also due to deliberate Communist and near-Communist propaganda.

WOULD REDUCE FEES VANCOUVER—(CP)—The B. C. Automobile Association has asked the Provincial Government to reduce automobile licence fees to a flat \$10, instead of the present system of charging by weight with a maximum of \$25.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAYS Province of Prince Edward Island TENDER SEALED TENDERS will be received until noon Saturday, September 27, 1952 for the reconstruction of a section of HALDIMAND'S BRIDGE, Egmont Bay, Prince County. Tender Forms and Specifications may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. R. G. WHITE, Deputy Minister of Public Works & Highways Charlottetown, P. E. I. 20 September, 1952.

Notes By The Way

Bruce Hutchison, a lover of wild life (in the woods, of course), says "the grouse is altogether a nobler creature than the man." Strange thing about the grouse; he does not grouse, but man does. —Ottawa Citizen. Canadians who are placing small bets with one another—say a dollar—on the outcome of the United States presidential election might do well to have an understanding what sort of currency is to change hands—a Canadian dollar or an American dollar. This would save arguments. Otherwise some genius might go so far as to try to pay off his wager with a Hong Kong dollar, which is worth in the neighborhood of seventeen cents Canadian. —Ottawa Citizen. Much emphasis has been placed on the fact that Ontario will have a new prison for tough and hardened convicts. It would be as well to make note of the fact, too, that by removing the toughs to a place of their own, there will be a better outlook for first-timers and a better environment for reform.—St. Catharines Standard. In an effort to increase the national vote in the U. S. presidential election (about 73 per cent of the electorate voted in 1900 in comparison with about 51 per cent in 1948), the National Automobile Dealers Association has promised a free ride in a new car to anyone going to the polls November 4. Some cynics may hold that voters who must be lured out by the prospect of a cruise in a Cadillac don't deserve the franchise. Others will see the dealer, less altruistic motive behind the Association's effort: the choosing a new President, the voters will decide on a new car. —Ottawa Citizen. It is said that the publicity given the famous bandits who escaped from the Toronto prison has given added audacity to others of their kind. In recent days in Montreal, while newspapers and radio gave full details of this escape and the chase of the fugitives, three armed robberies of which two were in banks were committed. A Montreal judge has just announced that these crimes will be punished more severely than ever, from now on. The warning is in vain. Bandits are showing themselves more and more daring. Would punishment be more effective? There are arguments for and against... What is certain is that the time has come to establish a more effective protection system against thieves in our banks and other establishments where big sums of money are kept. —La Patrie, Montreal. For ten years the powers that be, whoever they may have been, have responded inevitably that they were too busy regulating the wearing of evening-dress, or the sale of fried potatoes, or the closing hours of little stores, to concern themselves about traffic, the beauty of buildings, the line of streets, and other things essential to the maintenance of the metropolitan character. On the other hand the administration finds time to regulate (ultra vires) the opening or closing days of the big stores on obligatory fete days. But never, O never, are they concerned with the physiognomy of Montreal, with the well-being of its inhabitants (who are only milk-cows), or with alignment of streets, or forbidding the building of monstrosities. Is Montreal called upon to transform itself into a shapeless city, of hopeless ugliness? —Le Haut Parleur, St. Hyacinthe. A recent shipment of animals from Malaya is said to include a species known as red-faced apes. Have these creatures just learned that some human beings claim a distant relationship with certain apes? —Christian Science Monitor. Norwegian archeologists have made a number of noteworthy finds this summer. Concentrating their efforts on two sites replete with relics of the distant past, at Kungun in Vestfold province, they have unearthed a rich treasure of jewelry, soapstone pots, potsherds, ornamented buckles and swords, as well as the remains of an ancient viking ship. And underneath a burial mound, probably dating from the very beginning of the Christian era, the scientists discovered imprints clearly showing that the field was worked by primitive plow long before 1 A. D. —News of Norway. Loaded guns are not necessary for protection in the home. In fact we doubt if there is a household in the country who would deliberately shoot at an intruder any hour of the day or night with the object of killing or maiming him. Probably the same thing could be said for the intruder, if he is armed with a gun; but when householders keep loaded weapons in their homes, they are merely inviting some robber to steal them and use them for illegitimate purposes. The loaded gun should become an unknown quantity in every house of the land. —Guelph Mercury. A recent demonstration of automatic fire control in British tanks suggests that the day of the blitz-zen-soldier, able to take up arms quickly, may be returning. Using stationary tanks equipped with stabilizers to keep the guns on target regardless of the pitching and rolling of the machines, the Royal Armored Corps flabbergasted observers with its demonstration of "blind accuracy." But what was just as remarkable was the character of the crews. They were students who had only completed a ten-week course.—Stratford Beacon-Herald. After repeated warnings, the Detroit police began the wholesale ticketing of parking law violators. The howl sent up by the violators was terrific. They thought that what they said were "individual rights" to use of public thoroughfares took preference over community regulations or ordinances. It is this disrespect for the law in small matters that leads to greater and more numerous crimes in the United States. In Canada, too, we are not immune from this trend. —St. Thomas Times-Journal.

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