

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. President and Associate Editor, Ian A. Burnett, Associate Editor, Frank Walker. CIRCULATION "Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew" "The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink". CHARLOTTETOWN, MONDAY, NOV. 24, 1952

Commonwealth Economic Conference

On Thursday delegations from all the members of the Commonwealth and from Southern Rhodesia will gather in London for a Commonwealth Economic Conference, perhaps the most important Commonwealth gathering since the Ottawa tariff conference of 1932. Expected to last more than ten days, the gathering of Prime Ministers and other high ranking Commonwealth figures is aimed at finding a solution to the currency and other difficulties which are holding the level of trade within the Commonwealth at a much lower level than is desirable or should be necessary.

Prime Minister St. Laurent and Finance Minister Abbott will attend and almost the whole cabinet of the United Kingdom, led by Prime Minister Churchill will be taking part.

Easing the restrictions on Sterling spending in Dollar countries would go far to restoring trade to satisfactory levels but just how that may be done without causing an impossible drain on reserves will require a great deal of consideration. In the nature of things the conference can only be a preliminary to attempts at a larger understanding with non-Commonwealth countries by which trade and credits would make American funds available to the rest of the world.

Big Alaskan Project

The Aluminum Company of America announces the projected building of a \$400,000,000 power plant near Skagway, Alaska. Actually this depends on approval being gained from the U. S. and Canadian Governments. The Canadian Government comes into the picture because the giant scheme entails the diversion of water from lakes in British Columbia and the Yukon through tunnels to be drilled through the mountains of the coastal range. At this point the Alaska "panhandle" is not more than about 20 miles wide, and the Canadian Government would require assurance that inland navigation in Canadian territory would be safeguarded.

The Americans, notes an exchange, have been showing greater interest in Alaska of recent years. Not only is it of military importance by reason of its situation but also it is the largest undeveloped area of the United States. It is known to be rich in minerals, most of which are obtained near the coast owing to the lack of transportation facilities further inland. Hard rock mining can be carried on only where steamers, railways or good highways are available and freight rates low. The more remote deposits await cheaper forms of transport.

The climate of the coastal regions of Alaska is damp and chilly but much milder than is commonly realized, strongly resembling that of Norway. It is thus suitable for permanent settlement and could easily support a much greater population. If the present growth in the population of the United States is maintained Alaska may well prove a useful recipient for the surplus population of the metropolitan area.

Earl Young Of "Hansard"

Many friends in this Province will appreciate the following editorial tribute from the Ottawa Citizen to the late Mr. Earl Young, who was a native of Charlottetown and in his younger day served as a reporter on The Guardian:

"Earl C. Young was one of those public servants whose work was done quietly and efficiently, with practically no contact with the thousands of Canadians familiar with the end product of his labors. He was the editor of one of Canada's most widely read publications, the House of Commons Debates, more familiarly known as Hansard. Mr. Young served on the Hansard staff for 40 years, and was its head for the past 16.

"Under his direction the official record not only maintained its previous high standard, but became better still. Above all, he was a stickler for accuracy, and insisted that every dubious point in transcription be checked. Errors still appear in the pages of Hansard, of course; the marvel is that there are so few. For the staff of trained reporters has to contend with machine-gun speakers like Mr. Bennett and Dr. Manion were and as Mr. James Sinclair is now; with others who mumble

into their boots; with the sentence strung out for minutes on end; with the false start and the ending left in the air; and with the crossfire which, when accurately caught, provides some of the liveliest pages in the record.

"Mr. Young kept a little collection of some of the oddities that slipped through, in spite of every care. For example, Mr. Jean Francois Pouliot of Temiscouata is quoted as referring to the 'leader of the Opposition and his anti-union predecessor.' The word was 'antediluvian'. And someone else is credited with a 'real line-up' instead of 'realignment'.

"Editing the remarks of MPs sometimes requires the talents of a diplomat as well as good judgment. Sometimes a member may want his stuff altered. Obvious grammatical errors and understandable slips of the tongue will be fixed up, if the reporter has not caught them already. But what of the member (or minister) who was indiscreet, and wishes certain remarks could be expunged from the record? The practice is to try to talk him out of it, and if he insists, a reference is made to the Speaker of the House. In one instance a page-long exchange between two members, neither of whom was quite himself at the time, remained on the record in spite of protests from both that it made them look very foolish.

"The guiding principle is that an amended or prettied-up Hansard, shorn of its inelegancies, would be a pallid document nobody would bother to read. As it is, the Debates faithfully record the words of normal human being, sometimes rising to the heights of eloquence, sometimes flashing the rapier of wit, sometimes exploding in fits of temper, or displaying magnanimity, or malice, or just plain silliness. Hansard has it all, or as nearly so as a group of mechanically competent and intelligent men can make it. To the excellence of this work, Mr. Young made a notable contribution."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Nine Islanders land at Quebec today on return from service in Europe.

The enquiry into the Parkdale water situation has been adjourned until January 26. Already enough evidence of a serious situation has been heard to more than justify the appointment of such a commission.

Warmest congratulations are due to St. Dunstan's University rugby team on winning the historic McCurdy Cup, emblematic of the Maritime rugby championship. This is the first time the trophy has been won locally and it is a matter of pride and satisfaction, not only to St. Dunstan's, its team members, coaches and officials, but to the City and Province as well.

Georges Benjamin Clemenceau, the Tiger of France, French statesman and journalist, died this date 1929. He became prominent in the revolution of 1870 and for a long time was the destroying force in French politics, overthrowing government after government. As a wholehearted patriot he became the dominating figure in France during the First World War.

Reports that President-elect Eisenhower has filled two more cabinet posts are possibly misleading. The present administration remains in office until early next year and all that the incoming President can do is select the men who will constitute the government after the change has taken place. They can, of course, make preparations for assuming responsibility but in the meantime have no official status.

What would once have been a dictate of Paris is that the humble umbrella shall be a thing of elegance, equipped with such features as built-in perfume sprays and jewel-encrusted lion's and dog's head handles. This is a matter which should come in for regulation in the interest of traffic safety. Either the handle should be sufficiently long to keep the ribs out of any eyes or the material should be such as to provide an unobstructed view in all directions.

Beaver are busy folk and haven't got around to the theory that the world owes them a living. They have gone right ahead in providing a livelihood for themselves and families. Unfortunately they have not always co-ordinated their efforts with their human brethren and there have been numerous instances of conflicting interests. Strong recommendations have been made to declare an open season on beaver in order to remove the threat to private and public property. With a view to the interests of all concerned and as an additional tourist attraction, a solution might be to live-trap and concentrate them in a "Beavertown".

The Poet's Corner

THE FROST The Frost looked forth, one still, clear night, And he said, "Now I shall be out of sight; So through the valley and over the height In silence I'll take my way. I will not go like that blustering train The wind and the snow, the hail and the rain, Who make so much bustle and noise in vain, But I'll be as busy as they!" Then he went to the mountain, and powdered its crest, He climbed up the trees, and their boughs he dressed With diamonds and pearls, and over the breast Of the quivering lake he spread A coat of mail, that it need not fear The downward point of many a spear That he hung on its margin, far and near, Where a rock could rear its head. —Hannah Flagg Gould.

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

THE FISHERY AWARD "In the Legislature last evening Hon. Mr. Sullivan gave notice that he will move the House into a Committee of the Whole to discuss the compensation due this Province under the Fishery Award. It will be remembered that the claim made in the minutes of council, forwarded by the Davies Government, and also in the Joint Address of both Houses in the session of 1879, was for \$1,250,000 as the share of this Province in the Halifax Award. To which the reply was given by the Dominion Government that the Halifax Award was made to cover the period of twelve years, commencing on 1st July, 1873, during which the Treaty is to continue in operation, and as on that date this Province became part of Confederation, we had no stronger claim than any other Province to a portion of the Award.

"On being thus informed, the Legislature last session memorialized the Queen and asked that not only might Canada be directed by the British Government to hand over to us the \$1,250,000 claimed for our share of the award for a period of twelve years from 1st July, 1873, but also that we should be compensated by the Imperial Government for the use of our fisheries by citizens of the United States for the period of nearly two years from 24th July, 1871, to 1st July, 1873, when at the earnest request of the Home Government, this Island threw open her fisheries to U. S. fishermen. The despatch which was received from Lord Kimberley in reply to the memorial, evaded answering this part of the claim entirely, and we trust that our Legislature, in dealing with the whole question, will not neglect to press this claim against the Imperial Government, who have treated the Island very shabbily in the matter." —The Examiner, March 29, 1881.

The Age-Old Story

And we have known and believed the love that God hath to us. God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him.

On Highest Everest

(Ottawa Journal) A Swiss expedition is reported to have turned back from Mount Everest after climbing to within 150 feet of the top. The climbers, it appears, were defeated by bad weather against which their mountaineering skill and courage could not prevail. So failed other valiant expeditions. Next year a United Kingdom party is expected to try again, answering the challenge of the highest mountain. It will be a day of endless glory, as proud as reaching the North Pole or crossing a thirsty, uncharted desert for the first time, when a mountaineer clammers at last to the uttermost summit known so well by the photographs taken from United Kingdom airplanes flying over it in 1935.

We may never know whether the ascent of Everest has been completed already. No more gripping story is found in all the lore of the mountains than that of the 1924 British expedition which fought its way up a new route, brused by hurricanes, forced to divert its energies to the rescue of victims of mishaps. But at last G. L. Mallory and A. C. Irvine set out from their puny camp at 27,000 feet to be swallowed in the mists surrounding the peak rising 2,000 feet above them.

They plodded on slowly, pausing often. For one historic moment the mist blew aside and a comrade at the 27,000-foot camp could see them far on their way. Then the mists closed in and Mallory and Irvine were seen no more. It is possible that they achieved their objective, but the everlasting winds, the mist and the cold rock hold their secrets well.

EASILY IDENTIFIED

PETERBOROUGH, Ont. — (CP) — Reporting three violations of the law against shooting moose in the Kawartha region, conservation officials said they could not understand the excuse of hunters who thought they were shooting at deer. "A moose is black and as large as a horse," they point out.

The Neighbors



"So you scolded her for not helping me more! Now you can dry the dishes while she's upstairs crying."

Notes By The Way

Two elderly ladies in a bus queue were exchanging holiday experiences. "We stayed in Salisbury a few days," said one, among a lot of other things, "and while we were there we went to see Stonehenge." "Oh," exclaimed her companion brightly, "is that place still going?" —Manchester Guardian.

Saskatchewan's Premier Douglas last week appointed two more cabinet ministers, bringing the total strength of the cabinet to fourteen. One of the two will be minister of telephones and also in charge of two or three provincial offices. The other will be provincial secretary, a job with practically no duties, and also in charge of the publicity and parks branches. The size of the cabinet is becoming just a little bit ridiculous... —Calgary Albertan.

Interesting news it is that Metlakatla, an Indian fishing village up north, is going to become a full fledged B. C. municipality. There are less than 100 people in that picturesque, historic village, but they have decided that they no longer want to be wards of the government. They want to go it on their own feet, like other Canadians. They know that too long have they been segregated from other Canadians, treated as second class citizens, held to ghetto-like reservations. — Vancouver News-Herald.

The tendency toward smaller families continues as in recent five-year periods preceding. The cost of living, the evolution of morals, the rapid urbanization of the Canadian population are at the bottom of that movement. But let us not exaggerate the extent of it, since the higher upssets all rate of recent years. The birth rate increase remains high and the population continues to increase at a good rate. —Le Droit, Ottawa.

One may wonder whether the supply of new colonists is on the whole enough to fill the gaps which open up, year after year. One thing sure is that in certain parishes in Abitibi the farm population is falling, rather than rising. We might darken the picture further by saying that many so-called colonists live on their lots without really farming them, or carrying out only the minimum of clearing to prevent their expulsion. They prefer to profit from the big wages which are offered, while keeping their lots with forethought of an always possible crisis, which begins to be discernible already in the mining area.

The cinema is the diversion of the elite as of the masses. Producers and exhibitors of films have not wanted a restrained clientele and have thought that the poor as much as the rich had a right to such diversion. It must be admitted that this attitude has been profitable to them, but we must admit equally that it has been just as profitable to the poorer people who can regularly restore their stock of courage with an evening of relaxation and forgetfulness at the cinema. On the occasion of the semi-centenary of the cinema industry it is proper to offer it congratulations and likewise to express our gratitude. It must be recognized that it has served the public well. —Montreal Matin.

Signs Of Times

(Globe and Mail) The other day a truck driver, transporting a load of toilet soap, had a mishap and spilled a large part of his load into Fleet Street, in Toronto. In a matter of seconds motorists, other truck drivers and pedestrians swarmed over the scene, not to help the truck driver recover the property for which he was responsible, but to hustle off with all they could carry. Fleet Street being what it is, a traffic jam developed immediately; so presumably the police were soon on hand, but not soon enough to stop the looters.

Time was when a whole community would have rallied round to help the driver reload after such an accident. But customs and morals—change. Now it's every man for himself. The fact that the soap, in this case, belonged to somebody else seemed merely to add zest and enjoyment for those participating. Late arrivals probably wasted no time in self-congratulation for their inadvertent honesty; more likely chided themselves for not moving faster. Plain, old-fashioned honesty has become just that—plain, and old-fashioned.

Short of a spiritual revival, perhaps nothing can be done about a condition of which this scene was merely typical. Such things happen every day, in one form or another. The "finders keepers" formula saves a lot of consciences, where there are any consciences left to save. But looting is still a crime, and it is still not really difficult to distinguish between legitimate salvage and outright theft.

Jet Age Vocabulary

The specialized vocabulary of the so-called Jet Age has become a language of its own in the past ten years. In Great Britain, home of the first successful jet engine, of the first successful jet engine, designers have forged ahead with a range of new types of powerplant all of which have their own technical nomenclature. Even the word "jet" itself is frequently misused; more often than not what is meant is "gas turbine", which can also be used to drive a propeller. And there are other technical terms, such as single and double-sided impellers, free-turbines and so on. Still more are being coined every year. For the layman there are about a dozen terms that mark the main features of the jet family tree. These are gas turbine, jet, turboprop, centrifugal and axial, twin-spool, bypass, ducted fan, compound, and reheat, ram-jet and rocket.

Their main features are as follows:— Gas Turbine: The generic name for the jet and turboprop engines—gas turbine—is derived from the name of the spinning disc of blades that provides power internally to drive the compressor, and, in turboprop engines, the propeller as well. Turbine engines can have axial or centrifugal flow compressors, or both, be of twin-spool, bypass or ducted fan design, or a combination of each. The compound engine is partly a gas turbine. Reheat can be applied to a jet engine for extra thrust. The ramjet and rocket motor, though often loosely called jets, (which they are in a broad sense) are not gas turbines. Jet: The word is often used to describe any type of engine which has no propeller. It is a gas turbine engine which obtains its thrust from reaction when a high-speed stream (jet) of gases is produced. Turboprop: Basically, this is a turbine engine in which the energy of the gases (instead of acting as a jet) is almost entirely used to turn a turbine connected to a conventional propeller. Centrifugal Flow: Early work in Great Britain on jet and turboprop engines was concentrated successfully on this comparatively simple compressor, in which the incoming air meets a vaned disc which, because it is rotating, flings the air outwards at high speed. The air is then turned into the combustion chambers. Axial Flow: Though more complicated to build than the centrifugal type, later and more powerful engines have been designed with axial flow compressors because of the higher compression ratio possible with them. Incoming air is compressed progressively through a series of stages, consisting of rows of small blades mounted radially on a drum. Note: Some jet and turboprop engines have a combination of both axial and centrifugal types of compressor. Twin-spool: The twin-spool engine was designed to overcome the difficulties of designing an engine with very high compression which was also capable of accelerating quickly from low to high speed. It consists of two compressors in line, one at low pressure and the other a high pressure unit. They are driven independently. Ducted Fan: This design aims to give the jet some of the characteristics of the propeller engine, yet at speeds far higher than are practicable with a conventional propeller. Basically it is a fan mounted in a duct and driven by a gas turbine. Compound Engine: The compound engine, of which there are several forms, is designed for very long distance flights. It is a combination of piston and gas turbine engines connected to drive a propeller. The turbine part of the engine is used to increase the supercharging of the piston engine or it may in addition feed power directly to the propeller. Re-heat: This is an effective way of getting great increases in thrust in a jet engine for short periods during climb or combat. Hot fuel is injected into the hot gases as they travel at high speed towards the exit of the jet pipe, thus giving an extra burst of power. It is expensive in fuel. Ram Jet: The ram jet is a simple "stove-pipe" type of engine (not a gas turbine). It is very expensive on fuel but gives great power at height and high speed. The airflow produced by forward speed is rammed directly into a combustion chamber, and the hot gases rush out from the rear-end as a high-speed jet. Rocket Motor: The rocket motor (again not a gas turbine) will come into its own for flight very high up above the stratosphere, because it carries all the materials required for combustion inside itself and so can operate beyond the atmosphere. (The turbine and ram jet both rely on oxygen from the air to burn with their fuel.) The thrust comes from the rapidly expanding gases released by combustion.

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CIVIL SERVANTS

In March, 1952, Canada had 131,646 Federal civil servants of whom 32,689 were employed at Ottawa.