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 "The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."
 MONDAY, JULY 25, 1955

Firemen's Tournament

Everything is set now for the big Maritime Firemen's Tournament which opens officially with a welcoming banquet and firemen's ball this evening. There will be a full week's festivities, including street parades, fireworks display and other entertainment features in addition to the tournament itself, which takes place on Wednesday evening at the Driving Park. This popular event is thoroughly in keeping with the spirit of our civic centennial celebrations. It will recall to our older citizens many similar events of the past, featuring stirring contests and exhibitions of skill and athletic prowess by our fire fighters from all parts of the Maritimes. In the old days there were few other distractions, and the tournament was the big event of the season, drawing people to Charlottetown from all parts of the Island, as well as from the neighboring Provinces. It should still make a strong popular appeal, and there is every reason to expect that this year's attendance will be large and enthusiastic.

Certainly there is no body of men more entitled to a hearty civic welcome than the members of our Maritime Fire Departments. The Fire Chiefs' convention here last week was one of the most successful in the organization's long history, and the local department is going all out to make this week's gathering the biggest and best ever held. Our citizens generally will wish them every success in this ambitious endeavour.

Protest Registered

Prompt attention has been called in the House of Commons by Mr. Neil A. Matheson, Liberal M.P. for Queens, to the unsatisfactory ruling of the Board of Transport Commissioners in the matter of the railway application for discontinuance of local passenger train services. As Mr. Matheson pointed out, although the discontinuance of the eastern service will be inconvenient to many Islanders, the cut in the freight service will be a much more serious matter and will adversely affect about one-half of the farming population of Queens as well as the entire district of Kings. He noted that the Transport Board had granted discontinuance of rail service in one end of the Province but not in the other; this indicated that the decision was in the nature of a compromise and "compromises were rarely satisfactory."

There is no question but that Mr. Matheson has voiced the views of the entire Province on this question, and that his colleagues in the House, as well as in the Senate, will fully indorse his statements. The Provincial Government may also be expected to register its protest in due form. In the meantime, Mr. Matheson's attitude shows that he is concerned less with politics than with the overall interests of the Province, and particularly of his own constituency. He has taken a commendable course in speaking out promptly and emphatically on this subject.

Man-Made Islands

Man-made islands standing on long steel legs above the sea, like motionless herons, are appearing off United States shores in growing numbers, reports the National Geographic Society. An entire archipelago—some 600 oil-drilling platforms—sprouted off the Gulf coast of Texas and Louisiana in the last eight years. Sometime this summer the first "Texas Tower", a huge radar sentry post, literally will let down its feet in the Atlantic Ocean, 100 miles or more east of Cape Cod on Georges Bank. These stations on sea stilts scarcely class as "land", although they certainly are surrounded by water. Made of steel and concrete, they rank as fixed, inhabited islands nonetheless—created by map rather than nature. Scattered up to 27 miles out on the oil-rich coastal shelf of the Gulf of Mexico, spindly drilling derricks march from the

Mississippi Delta to the Rio Grande. Some rest on permanent pilings driving into the bottom. Others are submersible barges, whose upper platform remains high above the water while the main hull sinks to become a solid foundation.

The fantastic Texas Towers, however, carry their own legs. They push them down to the sea floor, then jack themselves up above the highest waves like a boy shinning up a pole. Already used for oil-well rigs and at Thule air base in Greenland as piers, they will take the form of huge triangular platforms, 200 feet on a side, for the Atlantic radar sites. Five such guard posts are planned in a 1,000-mile chain from the Virginia Capes to Newfoundland. They will stand on the continental shelf, an undersea plain reaching as far as 200 miles offshore. Rotating crews of radar specialists will man the stations, probably a month at a time.

Sea towers for defense are not new. Britain built anti-aircraft bastions in the Thames estuary and along the Channel coast in World War II. Moles, breakwaters, and lighthouses stand above shoals around the world, but seldom so far from shore. Ancient Tyre and medieval Venice rose to greatness on islands enlarged and reshaped by man. Many a huge new island has emerged from the North Sea as the Dutch bodily pushed forward their dikes. One man-made isle upon which a city of towers and pavilions rose in a year was Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay. Site of the 1939-40 Golden Gate International Exposition and now a Navy base, its 400 acres emerged from the bay as engineers drew an outline with dumped rock, then pumped 20,000,000 tons of sand and mud into it. By similar dredging of Biscayne Bay, Florida, a good part of Miami Beach and entire new islands behind it were built in one of the world's greatest redevelopments. Washington, D.C., dipped into the Potomac River at its door to remake its waterfront, creating the 327-acre East Potomac Park, complete with golf course, where only water lay before.

Airport Expansion

It is reassuring to note, on the authority of Transport Minister Marler in reply to a question by Mr. Neil A. Matheson, that the extension of the present Charlottetown airport runway will in no way prejudice a further application for larger extension at a future date, which will enable larger types of planes to operate here. The amount placed in the estimates for the current year is \$60,000 but the entire project now to be undertaken, extending the present runway from 2,800 to 4,000 feet, will cost in the vicinity of \$200,000. So long as it is fully understood at Ottawa that this is a temporary measure, and that a much larger extension permitting the accommodation of 4-engine aircraft is required, we can accept the present project with satisfaction.

This Province cannot go ahead, however, unless it is fully abreast of the times so far as facilities for commercial flying are concerned. With the cutting down of our train services it is all the more important that our transportation facilities be supplemented by modern air traffic. Adequate runways are expensive to build, but we have every reason to insist that we be placed on equal footing with other provinces in this connection. We have flying conditions here that are unsurpassed in Canada, and our geographical situation gives us an excellent opportunity of expanding in air services if proper ground facilities are provided.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mussolini resigned this date, 1943.

The next thing on the scientific utility program is a paper raincoat to be distributed from vending machines and discarded after one wetting.

Britain is reported to be concerned over the fact that her trade deficit with Canada is growing. Canada's exports to Britain in the first five months of 1955 totalled \$321,500,000, while imports were \$157,000,000, leaving Britain with a trade deficit of \$164,500,000, which from a Canadian standpoint is good, since this represents for us a surplus. But it is a question whether this is realistic.



It's Tournament Week

Notes Of A Naturalist On Charlottetown Harbor

From an article signed "D" (Francis Bain) in the Daily Examiner, July, 1952

There is no fairer scene among all the broad landscapes of the Dominion than the harbor of Charlottetown, surrounded by its hills of summer green. Let us mount the elevated hill on Warren Farm, crowned by the old French fort, and have a view of its features. The swift tide of the Narrows rushes in blue streaks just beneath our feet. Before us the gleaming, flashing, dappling, azure and silvered surface of the harbor sports in the sunlight; on either hand stretches the low swell of hills, wrapped in the fresh verdure of cultivated fields and groves; beyond rise the elevations of the interior, swell upon swell, their dark groves purpled by the growing distance; and, in front of them, the town, with its thick grouped masts, and spires, and crowded houses, nestles, right down by the border of the water.

As we lie on the grassy rampart of the old fort and enjoy the freshness of the sea breeze coming through the harbor entrance, we view the scene in all its loveliness. The summer sky bows over the shimmering wave, and rests its amber verge on the purple hills beyond; the pearl-tinted cloud casts a soft shadow as it passes over the gleaming surface. The attenuated mistiness of the sea air throws a delicate softness of panelling on all the colors of field and grove, and up the broad valley of the Hillsborough, where the low hills recede to the horizon, it clothes them in tints of the softest april blue—that great valley of the Hillsborough where the waters recede till they almost mingle with the verge of the sky. It is a long trough scooped out of the upper Permian rocks, and its southern extremity forms the Charlottetown harbor.

The history of this valley is peculiar. Before the red rocks of our Island were laid down in the Gulf, when the Carboniferous strata alone formed its bed, there existed here a synclinal valley in that system. Through it the boreal currents passed on their way to the south, through the Bay of Fundy; and, during the deposition of the Permian strata, they still kept the valley open in the same line. Thus, it happens that the valley of the Hillsborough has a north-easterly and south-westerly direction, while all other important valleys of the Permian, run nearly east and west.

How different most have been the scenery around, when the valley was first formed at the close of the Permian. Then, as far as the eye could reach, there was nothing but one vast spread of sandy shoal, partly left bare in smooth, rippled surface, partly covered by shallow, turbid waters, and partly consisting of far-extending reefs, where the white breakers, falling in from the deep sea, thundered the eternal swell of ocean's anthem. But right through the middle of the shoal and breaker runs a deep blue strait where the boreal poured its tide on its mission southward to cool the heated tropics.

The red rocks round the harbor are mostly composed of the boulder clay formation. This formation spreads everywhere over our Island. It consists of red clay, sand, gravel, and stones; and has a depth of from three to thirty feet. In every part of these banks which we may examine, we will find numbers of worn, smoothed, and scratched or glaciated stones, bearing ample evidence to the agency of ice in its formation. Floes of marine ice, doubtless, had much to do with the formation of the boulder clay; but the evidence of the operation of glaciers, or of the creeping land ice, in producing some of its features is abundantly apparent.

At Rocky Point, a little to the west of the wharf, where the boulder clay is removed from the surface of the rock, we find that it is worn, smoothed and scratched by the action of a glacier which moved down the adjacent slope. At Mr. Robinson's, North River, we find another rock surface similarly marked. The scratches in both these cases have their direction down the slope of the land, though, in one case, this northerly, and in the other easterly. At the mouth of Mill Creek, on Mr. Howard's farm, an ancient glacial moraine forms the river bank, and the masses of rounded and glaciated stones which it contains are well exposed to view. At Brighton shore a similar instance is seen.

Here and there along the shore we may find a block of grey granite or diorite, or, more rarely, a fragment of dark Laurentian rock. These were dropped from bergs or flows of ice, which careered over the Island when it was sunk deep beneath the waters of the boulder sea. The granite rocks come from Nova Scotia, but the boulder rocks were borne from the far coast of Labrador.

What a story these banks of boulder clay reveal! They tell of the upward march of the sea with its destructive tread over the whole surface of our land. They tell of the reign of an Arctic winter, when snow, mountain and ice-field, berg and glacier filled the scene with their deathly glare, 'neath the hottest summer sun.

The cold of the boulder period is now referred to astronomical causes; and is supposed to have been produced by the occurrence of the northern winters in the time when the earth was in that part of its orbit most distant from the sun. If this theory is correct, then that red band of clay and stones will represent a period of the earth's history ten thousand years in duration.

Round the harbor in various places, immediately underlying the boulder clay, we have small outcroppings of rock. They consist of crinoid stems, and they consist of stone beds, of the Permian formation.

Though we find these beds in immediate conjunction with the boulder clay, yet an immense gap in time separates the two. The whole of the secondary period, with its moored reptiles and ferns, and the Tertiary, with their mighty mammals, had passed away between the deposition of those red sandstone beds and that of the clay banks which repose upon them.

(To Be Concluded)

France's Faure

(Ottawa Journal)

One of the extraordinary things about France is that she seems to have an inexhaustible supply of politicians to take the place of those she keeps sending into eclipse.

In this country we put one set of men into office, keep them there for a year and ask ourselves the while "how would we put in their place?"

In France they get rid of a premier almost every week-end and invariably come up with somebody else reputed to be as good or better.

A few months ago it was Mendes-France; he was the man of the hour, shaking Frenchmen out of their lethargy, shaking Europe's chancelleries as well, Mendes-France disappeared, and we have heard little of him since.

Yet at Geneva today there is a little short of a genius, the only Western premier who speaks Russian fluently (he speaks three other languages as well), who has a big law practice, and who, it is said, writes detective stories for fun. Of him a writer in the London Observer says that if he is the youngest and least powerful of the Big Four at Geneva he "almost certainly has by far the highest IQ".

France over the past 30 or 40 years has had some bad leaders. She has had also some great and famous ones—and Faure may well be another.

AVERAGE CROP

MONCTON, N.B., (CP)—Agriculture department representatives say the strawberry crop was about average but the quality was "very good."

Rewriting History For Richard III

You would not recognize old crockback any more.

Richard III of 15th-century England, long charged with murdering the little princes in the tower, is being outfitted with a sparkling new reputation.

The tailoring job—perhaps cut on the bias—is being performed by a group of theatrical and professional people who decided last summer that nearly 500 years was long enough for Richard to skulk through history as a hunchbacked slayer.

They banded together as Friends of Richard III, Inc., dedicated to making a gentleman out of Richard.

Among Richard's latter-day friends are Helen Hayes, Charles MacArthur, Richard Aldrich, Stark Young, Robert Montgomery, Mrs. Ed Sullivan, James Thurber and Cornelia Otis Skinner.

CHANGING HISTORY

Their idea of an honorable Richard plays hob with the history books. He has long stood convicted in the public mind of a handful of reprehensible murders, mostly of people lined up between him and the throne.

Over the centuries there have been those who suspected Richard—were Shakespeare's sources for his historical tragedy "Richard III", which portrays the last Plantagenet King as one of the craftiest monsters that ever usurped a throne.

2,000 PAGE BOOKS

Secretary and head of research for the friends is Natalia Hays Hammond. She is getting together the last of the documentation and letters for a 2,000-page book.

Miss Hammond points to a pile of papers: "Our research shows clearly that Richard had no motive for committing the alleged crimes and further, his two-year reign—he was killed at 32 you know—was marked by wise and beneficial legislation. In short, he was a popular, intelligent monarch, quite enlightened for the period."

Among the murders laid at Richard's door are those of King Henry VI and his son Edward, Richard's wife, Anne, and his brother George and the two little princes, Edward, Prince of Wales, and Richard, Duke of York.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Budeses, M.D.

"TAKE IT EASY, TO AVOID GETTING A HEAT STROKE" SUMMER is a season of freedom, relaxation and fun for most of us, but it may also be a season of undue stress.

We tend to work too hard and to play too hard. While it's never advisable to do anything to excess, this advice becomes even more important during the hot, sunny, sultry days which are now upon us.

HOW THE BODY REACTS

I don't want to spoil your summer fun, but let's look realistically at what you are up against in warm weather. Let's see how your body reacts and what might happen if you don't follow this advice.

Statistically, your chances of dying during the summer are less than those in the winter. Generally, death rates in July and August run about 8.5 per 100,000 population. The winter peak commonly runs over 10.

OVER-EXERTION

You lower your individual odds, however, by over-exerting yourself in the heat and sun.

Hard muscular work (this means play as well as labor) produces great heat even in a well-trained person. You never turn more than one-third of the energy you generate into work. The other two-thirds are converted into heat.

If you are not well trained—and I think this goes for many of you who try your hand at strenuous summer games—all but 10 to 15 per cent of your food energy is lost through heat.

Now your body has a built-in air-conditioning unit—sweating. You perspire, and the sweat evaporates it cools your body. Any condition which hinders this evaporation, such as high relative humidity, lack of air movement and thick, heavy clothing, prevents this air-conditioning system from functioning properly.

EXCESS HEAT

That excess heat you are manufacturing cannot be regulated adequately. Consequently, you are apt to become overheated.

A serious condition resulting from failure of your heat-regulating mechanism is heat-stroke, or sunstroke.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

W.T.: Is double vision serious?

Answer: Double vision may indicate that some serious disorder is present affecting the brain or the muscles which control the movements of the eyeballs. It might also occur in disturbances in other parts of the eye. Immediate examination by your physician and an eye specialist would be advisable.

POLIO CONSCIOUS

EDMONTON (CP)—Salik polio vaccine has been given to 8,185 Edmontonians, the city health department reports. The total includes 306 expectant mothers.

MINING DEVELOPMENT

EDMONTON (CP)—A record year for mining is shaping up in the north, says the Alberta and Northwest Chamber of Mines. It says more than 1,000 men have been placed in mine jobs during the last three months and development work is underway in many areas.

The Poet's Corner

FLEET STREET
 I never see the newsboys run
 Amid the whirling street,
 With swift untiring feet,
 To cry the latest venture done,
 But I expect one day to hear
 Them cry the crack of doom
 And risings from the tomb,
 With great Archangel Michael
 near;
 And send them running from the
 Fleet
 As messengers of God,
 With Heaven's tidings shod
 About their brave unwearied feet.
 —Shane Leslie

The Age Old Story

Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined.

PERSONAL MARK

REGINA (CP)—Winnipeg sculptor Hubert Garnier leaves his personal mark on every job: on a telephone-building panel he carved the likeness of one of the architects; in the delicate frieze around the \$1,000,000 provincial museum he placed a tiny mermaid in company with native Saskatchewan fish.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Too many families give their children names that sound aristocratic rather than ones that lend themselves easily to being yelled from the back steps at meal time.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

A women's fashion expert says that in 250 years women will wear virtually no clothes because they will have achieved "perfection of body". In this hot weather we have seen several who appear almost to have reached that desirable goal—as well as a great many others who have merely achieved perfection in self-confidence.—Peterborough Examiner.

Putting salt on streets and highways in the winter has proved an effective way to combat ice and snow. But the corrosive action of the salt plays hob with car bodies. Now it would appear that the salt is hard on the street surface, too. Sudbury's city engineer is blaming salt for destroying a pavement that was laid only last year. He said "admixes" are being added to the concrete this year to prevent a repetition of the trouble. Sudbury's experience prompts a few questions: Was the salt applied in large quantities? Or was the new pavement not up to specifications?—Kitchener-Waterloo Record.

A Sock That Rocked (Associated Press Plymouth, England)
 PLYMOUTH, England (AP)—Why did the sailor sock the admiral? And why did he choose to do it on parade in full view of outraged officers and astounded shipmates? Shaken to its core, the Royal Navy Thursday called in a psychiatrist to help get the answers. The sailor—a 22-year-old Scot not yet named officially—was to appear before a preliminary investigating court today. Meanwhile, he is in a cell.

The swipe that made naval history was unceremonious Wednesday as Vice-Admiral John William Musgrave Eaton inspected the men of the maintenance ship Berry Head. Witnesses said the sailor suddenly rushed the admiral, jolted him with three or four blows and knocked his gold-brained cap over the side into the sea.

They said—the 52-year-old admiral defended himself gamely, but was no match for the six-foot sailor. The admiral stands five feet, six inches. He had to have a two-inch cut over the right eye fixed up.

Some crew members said they believe the sailor was fed up with inspections.

Sad, sad is the lot of the jelly fat man! In Kitchener, Ont., he is now going to have to pay 25 cents extra for his breath of beam. It seems that some of the wider patrons of the Kitchener arena have been complaining that the present 17-inch seats are inadequate. So the management is going to install 20-inch seats in some sections and charge two bits more for them. The news, of course, will be very gratifying to those thin types who up to now have been the paper-like pieces of ham between two solid slabs of starch. No doubt their counterparts in B.C. will be advancing, shortly, upon the management of the Empire Stadium with similar proposals. It is enough to make a fat man so sad that he'll eat himself 25 cents wider.—Vancouver Province.

EDMONTON (CP)—Salik polio vaccine has been given to 8,185 Edmontonians, the city health department reports. The total includes 306 expectant mothers.

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AMOUNT RECEIVED	MONTHLY PAYMENTS	NUMBER OF MONTHS
\$108.75	\$10.00	12
\$208.38	\$24.00	15
\$104.68	\$7.00	24
\$76.56	\$4.00	24

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