THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa
The Island Guardian Publishing Co.
CIRCULATION

Total City Zone	3,45[illegible]
Retail Trading Zone	8,086
All other	76[illegible]
Total Net Paid	12,313

Editor and Managing Director, J. E. Burnett
Associate Editor, Frank Walker

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1950

The New Lieutenant Governor

The announcement over the weekend of the appointment of the Hon. T. W. L. Prowse as Lieutenant Governor of the Province in succession to His Honour Lieutenant Governor Bernard was generally anticipated, and will be welcomed by all classes of our people. The appointment takes effect on October 1st.

Mr. Prowse has been prominent in business and public affairs for many years. As president and general manager of Prowse Bros. Ltd., he has been in close contact with our farmers as well as urban residents, and is known personally throughout the Province. In civic politics he proved unbeatable as a candidate, his election to the office of Mayor in 1930 by acclamation being a striking tribute to his widespread popularity. He was also a tower of strength to the Liberal party provincially, and during his two terms in the Legislature as minister without portfolio won the personal friendship of every member in the House, as well as the confidence of the electorate.

Mr. Prowse is noted for his courtesy and geniality,—two important qualifications for the high position which he has been called upon to fill at Government House. He has an ideal helpmate in the person of Mrs. Prowse, who is well known as a charming hostess.

To the retiring Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Bernard the people of this Province are greatly indebted for the manner in which the finest traditions at Government House have been maintained during His Honour's term of office.

A Farmer Retaliates

At least one farmer has been able to turn the tables on that particularly objectionable breed of picnickers who break into a field without asking and leave it looking as if a garbage cart had been overturned. The story is told by the Owen Sound Sun-Times, and re-told in the Financial Post.

This farmer managed to catch the license number of the picnickers' car as it departed, and looked up the ownership at the license bureau. The following Sunday, with all his family and pets, the farmer turned up at the town house owned by the picnic party family. There was no one at home, of course—the people were probably out despoiling another bit of countryside—so the farmer's family staged a full-scale picnic on the well-kept lawn.

Needless to say, they made no attempt to clean up afterward and left the town dweller's lawn and garden in the same disgraceful shape that he and his family had left the farmer's place the week before.

The Individual

It has been observed by various students of history, including Earl Russell, that since before the time of Attila (A.D. 406-453), there has always been conflict between the civilization of the West, with its emphasis on the dignity of the individual, and that of the horde, then represented by the Hun.

Europe was saved largely by Attila's defeat at Chalons with a loss of 200,000 men but the horde did not die.

Again and again it has threatened to overrun Europe, changing in form and name, but whether as Vandals, Tartars or otherwise it remains essentially the same. The present form is bolshevik but it still represents the mass mind, the complete annihilation of individual rights and aspirations, and the elevation of the group to be the be-all and end-all of existence.

What the United Nations stand for today is the dignity of man as opposed to the worship of the state.

Calling The Kettle Black

The emphasis on the fripperies of American life came in for criticism at the 19th conference of the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs recently. Dr. A. R. M. Lower, professor of history at Queen's University, gave a careful and on the whole, approving summary of the American and Canadian way of life but, in the course of his talk, noted that unfortunately Hollywood, radio and the press give the impression that American culture is that of the soap opera, the so-called comics, the cult of the soft drink and that noise called jazz music.

What the professor failed to take into account was that reports of his speech were inevitably headed, "Chewing Gum Civilization", or something similar. For every reader who had the time and inclination to read what he really had to say there were probably a score who assumed that he was merely taking a crack at the American way of life. This, of course, supports his thesis, but had he given thought and acted upon it his remarks would not have contained the material for so completely misrepresenting his views.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Who would be Prime Minister or Premier in times like these?

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It is easier to get to the Island these days by car than to leave it.

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American intervention in Formosa may be open to serious challenge but Russia, which has interfered in the affairs of every once-free nation on her borders, is scarcely the one to throw the first stone.

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The U.S.A. have got government controlled railways without much trouble, whereas in Britain the Socialists had to fight long and vigorously for it, and made a sorry mess of it when obtained.

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As the Railway strike continues, the more intense will be the inconvenience and loss to Islanders. We are in a worse position than most other parts of Canada, as our highway is blocked both coming and going.

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The congestion at Wood Islands has been relieved by the measures to assign priority numbers to vehicles before they leave Charlottetown, but although the hardship of waiting in line at the ferry dock is reduced it is still not easy for the average motorist to leave the Province.

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When more pressing matters have been attended to, there should be a thorough airing of the sugar situation throughout this country. At a time of year when heavy demands could be expected the available supply should certainly have been greater than has appeared to be the case.

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The United States Court of Appeals' action in granting bail to Harry Bridges in spite of Government contentions that he is a menace to the country during the Korean war will scarcely be popular. It shows, however, that American courts administer what they find to be the law, unswayed by popular clamour.

• • •

Canadian Government is in the unfortunate position of being about to meet a Parliament, called to deal with a serious crisis, in which the Government has such a majority of tame followers that it is almost impossible to expect useful, constructive debate of the problems which face the nation, and which, it has to be said, without any acrimony, the present Government has signally failed to solve.

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Count Leo Tolstoy, Russian novelist and social reformer, born this date 1828. He served in the Crimean War, during which he wrote "Childhood, Boyhood, and Youth"; "The Cossacks"; "Sebastopol", etc. After the war he lived in Petrograd where he associated with many distinguished men, began to interest himself in the peasants, and ultimately settled amongst them. His later works include his two great novels, "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina"; as a writer, intensely realistic and full of interest.

• • •

A change in management of the Duke of Windsor's ranch near Pekisko, Alta., from the P. Burns Agencies Ltd., to the Colonization Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway is announced. Mr. H. C. P. Cresswell, of Montreal, chief commissioner of the C.P.R.'s Department of Immigration and Colonization, reports plans include a sale at public auction of 80 head of registered Shorthorn cattle. The house at the E.P. ranch will be renovated so it will be habitable the year-round. Registered sheep herds will be extended, and the Shorthorn herd will be replaced by some commercial cattle, possibly Herefords. The Duke of Windsor purchased the 4,000-acre ranch in 1919 when he was Prince of Wales.

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New Army Shirts. Members of both the Active and the Reserve Forces of the Canadian Army soon will be sporting neat new shirts of an olive drab color rather than the regular khaki ones now being issued. At the same time a change is announced in color and material in the recently issued "bush clothing"—a loose-fitting field uniform. The new uniforms, of a mercerized material, "harder and finer" than the cloth now used by the Active Force, also will be olive drab in color. Present stocks of bush clothing are of the familiar "khaki drill" cloth. The new olive drab clothing will be issued to personnel of both the Active and Reserve Forces as present old-pattern stocks are depleted, with the Active Force getting the preference.

Disturber Of Sleep Harmony

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

TULIPS FOR QUEEN SQUARE

Sir,—At one time it was the custom to have tulips planted in Queen Square Gardens for spring flowering. I feel sure if the custom is revived it will meet with general approval of our citizens. The extra cost will more than pay for itself by the added beauty produced. So here it is hoped, it will meet with the approval of the City Council.

I am, Sir, etc.,
VICTORIAN.

Mountain Flying With Helicopters

(E. F. Clendenan in Canadian Aviation.)

Bump-jumping, or mountain flying with helicopters is the specialty of Okanagan Air Services, Vancouver. In less than three years of this unique type of charter flying, Okanagan has accumulated a variety of experience probably not duplicated anywhere.

The operation, under manager Carl Agar, has been strictly a mountain-hopping effort. All the miles have been mountain miles, and many of the charter assignments have had no rule books to go by, for that sort of flying simply isn't in the books. Proving a mining claim on an inaccessible mountain ridge, ferrying all the supplies for building of an important dam beyond the reach of surface transport or completing in one season, a five-year power line survey, the Okanagan flying operation has been pioneering all the way.

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For the claim-proving charter, operational "base" was a cedar log float anchored to the shore of Moyeha Bay, on British Columbia's rugged coast. Loading was done on a small spot left dry at high tide, to which the freight was floated in a small outboard craft in maximum packages of 260 lbs.

At the claim, on its 3,500-fot. ridge, the "airport" was a landing patch tramped level on top of a 25-ft. snowdrift, after preliminary landings had been made on "snowshoes" (two pieces of 5-ply 2 x 8 tarpaulin.)

Before the first landing was made, the helicopter had hovered 18 inches above the snow. The crew man had jumped into the knee-deep drift to spread and weight the stsips of tarpaulin for the "landing field". From this landing patch, the freight was carried by toboggan down a slope to the drilling site on a ledge 200 ft. below.

In this way, 28,000 lb. of freight was moved in—everything necessary for the work and comfort of a party of seven on a two-month stay. Besides the diamond drill, this included tents, beds, cook-house, and even a kitchen sink for the cook.

Eighty 18-mile round trips were flown, at an average speed of 60 mph. the loads averaging 350 lb.

Another experimental project carried to success was a "bump-jumping" assignment for the surveys branch of the British Columbia department of Lands and Forests. In 1948 30 mountain landings were made in the wild Skagit country southwest of Hope, to place survey parties atop mountain peaks and thus enable the Topographical Division in the "ground control" work to keep pace with aerial mapping.

During 1949, as methods were improved and experience was gained, really spectacular results were obtained in this helicopter version of topographical survey. In one instance, for example, 30 minutes of flying time and a day's work on the peaks was sufficient to achieve the same results that, by surface means would have required four days of trekking plus five days of consecutive good weather (on the average two weeks' elapsed time).

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Although the landing fields for the helicopter can be as small as 8 ft. by 10 ft., finding level areas even of these dimensions proved to be one of the big problems. The procedure is to settle in to within inches of the ground, then hover while the passenger steps out to examine the "airport." It has been found that the best locations are not in the Alpine meadows but on adjacent elevations. These locations give a margin of altitude in case the helicopter should settle after takeoff.

Most difficult feature of mountain hopping is correct judgement of the approach angle. Certain conditions are encountered which make a landing attempt unwise. An example is the case of a 60 mph wind sweeping up a 60-degree slope. Under these circumstances, the helicopter simply sits on the blast. A chemical smoke grenade is used for wind finding. If subsequent landings are planned at a site, a wind flag is planted for future indication.

Cows Outnumber The Vermonters

(Christian Science Monitor)

Good news about the people of Vermont! The census says they are still a minority, but they are gaining on their cows, which have long outnumbered them.

Vermonters are nice people. And as nice as cows may be, we still prefer the 375,830 Vermonters to the 405,000 cows. In fact, there are so many good people in every state that we would scarcely wish to root for the cows in a population contest in any of them.

But as for some people in any state—well, maybe that's different. The stunt driver who steers with one hand and holds up the car roof with the other; the eager beaver at the wheel who leans on his horn the minute something stops traffic; the lethal optimist who tries to pass below a blind crest; the lawn-chair athlete who drowns out neighbourhood conversation with Sunday afternoon broadcasts from the ball park; the host whose idea of a social evening is to confront his guests with the television screen, come what may, until the station signs off; the dinner party statesman who usurps the evening telling just how he would run the country; the commuter who lights up in the non-smoking cars "because the air gets too thick up in the smoker"—these are just a few who come to mind. And perhaps most are little more than nuisances.

Nevertheless, if we knew of any state where even these gentry were replaced by quiet, well-behaved cows (Guernseys preferred, but we aren't choosy), we'd be tempted to move there.

The Poet's Corner

FAREWELL

When I lie where shades of darkness
Shall no more assail mine eyes,
Nor the rain make lamentation
When the wind sighs;
How will fare the world whose wonder
Was the very proof of me?
Memory fades, must the remembered
Perishing be?

Oh, when this my dust surrenders
Hand, foot, lip, to dust again
May these loved and loving faces
Please other men!
May the rustling harvest hedgerow
Still the Traveller's Joy entwine,
And as happy children gather
Posies once mine.

Look thy last on all things lovely
Every hour. Let no night
Seal thy sense in deathly slumber
Till to delight
Thou have paid thy utmost blessing;
Since that all things thou wouldst praise
Beauty took from those who loved them
In other days.

—Walter de la Mare.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

COLONIAL SECRETARY FIRED

A constant source of irritation in Colonial days was the interference by Lieutenant Governors with the prerogatives of the Legislature. The Island was not wanting in public-spirited champions, who frequently incurred the wrath of His Majesty's representative, and lost their jobs and emoluments as a result. The following excerpt from the Royal Gazette relates to a case in point, the victim in this instance being Hon. Francis Longworth, Colonial Secretary. The excerpt is in the form of a public notice, signed by Sir Alexander Bannerman, Lieutenant Governor. It is dated Saturday afternoon, 3rd June, 1854:

"The Lieutenant Governor has just seen in 'The Islander' of yesterday's date, the Colonial Secretary's address to his constituents, in which the Secretary says: 'The Lieutenant Governor having, on his own responsibility, and in my opinion, contrary to the fundamental principles of Self or Responsible Government, dissolved the House of Assembly', etc.

"The Lieutenant Governor must inform the Secretary, that if such be his opinion, he ought instantly to have resigned his seat as a member of the Government, and not have affixed his signature, as Colonial Secretary, he continuing in the Government, to a Proclamation for a dissolution, contrary, in his opinion, to 'the fundamental principles of Self Government.'

"Short as will be the Lieutenant Governor's stay in the Colony (if necessary it may be prolonged a little), he cannot permit to pass unnoticed so unconstitutional a proceeding on the part of any of the Ministers. The Lieutenant Governor, therefore, has to acquaint Mr. Longworth that he dispenses with his services as a member of the Council, and desires that the intimation of this shall appear in Tuesday's Gazette."

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS

OTTAWA, Aug. 26—(CP)— Dominion Government deposits decreased by $18,420,000 to $20,210,000 during the week ended Aug. 23, the Bank of Canada reported today in its weekly financial statement. Chartered bank deposits increased $13,692,000 to $586,690,000. Notes in circulation increased $7,787,000 to $1,302,101,000.

TOKYO, Aug. 22 — (AP) — Gen. MacArthur's headquarters today received 1,000 yen (about $3) from a Japanese with this notation: "A token of gratitude for the services and sacrifices of American soldiers of the Korean battlefront."

Notes By The Way —

We may not have the largest, the wealthiest, or the most cosmopolitan capital in the world, but I believe that with Ottawa's natural and picturesque setting, given stately proportions and a little careful planning, we can have the most beautiful capital in the world. So I would ask my fellow members of this House of Commons to view not only with sympathy but with enthusiasm a project which everyone will recognize as beyond any consideration of party, that has for its object solely and wholly the development and beautification of Ottawa as the capital of this great Dominion— something that will give some expression of all that is highest in the idealism of the nation, and something which those from beyond our gates and those who may follow in future years will come to recognize as an expression in some degree of the soul of the Canada of today. — MacKenzie King, Commons 1928.

Without ostentation, a sizable group of women in Northwestern Ontario are performing a public service of no mean proportions in behalf of the community. They are weavers operating in a number of municipalities north and west of Lake Superior, whose skill and artistry is attracting much attention in other parts of the country. All year long these women work steadily in their homes creating the pieces which have become the envy of weavers elsewhere. The general public hears little of them, and it is only a place like the Canadian Exhibition where people may not only examine the exquisite handicraft, but also see the weavers actually at work. The distinction which marks the production of the Northwestern Ontario weavers may be traced in part to the fact that a number of them have the benefit of coaching from European women who brought out to Canada the skill of their mothers and grandmothers. —Fort William Times-Journal.

The scientists of two nations have their eyes on the Fraser river. The fishing fleets of two nations are reaping a controlled harvest of sockeye fresh from the sea. It is too early yet to draw firm conclusions, but experts of the international commission are hopeful that this season will see real results from their work on the mighty Fraser and its vast watershed. The sockeye has had a lot to put up with. His age old path home to the spawning grounds was blocked by a man-made slide. His waters have been polluted, dammed, depleted. His spawn has been ripped from the beds by logs. Sometimes he has been cruelly overfished. Now science is trying to restore the sockeye on the Fraser. It has taken time and money; but the return is worth it all to British Columbia and the state of Washington. Most of all, the sockeye that escape to the spawning grounds this season are in themselves a lesson to the world in sensible co-operation between two nations.—Vancouver Province.

Back around 1945 when the Second World War ended we heard a lot of suggestions that United States reserves were wearing thin, and that our neighbor was anxious for a standby surplus of oil in some friendly area. Since then, of course, U.S. oil developments have been considerable, and we have heard less of shortages in that direction. However, U.S. is breathing a lot easier as a result of the big oil strike in the Edmonton field three years ago, and Alberta has become an important spot in hemispheric defence and in the defence of the Western democratic nations generally. With some 900 producing wells and another 25 or so coming into production each month, the defence and industrial strength of North America has been greatly enhanced. This phase of our oil development has been catching the eye of U. S. writers. Not only are we well on the way to being able to supply our own requirements in Canada of some 350,000 barrels per day, but reserves will stand well in the difficulties now threatening world peace. —Lethbridge Herald.

The Age-Old Story

It is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord. It is good for a man that he bear the yoke in his youth. He sitteth alone, and keepeth silence, because he hath borne it upon him; he putteth his mouth in the dust, if so be there may be hope; for the Lord will not cast him off for ever.

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