

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, FRIDAY, AUG. 8, 1952

An Island Inventor

The late Franklin E. Smith was one who made an outstanding contribution to a great industry at a time when it stood in need of assistance. Born in Charlottetown eighty years ago, he lived in England for thirty-five years and in 1942 returned to New Bedford, Mass., where he had previously lived for some years. His death in that Massachusetts cotton-milling town ended a life of profound usefulness.

Flax becomes linen fibre only by a long and involved series of processes. It begins with pulling the plant up by the roots; then ripping or separating the linseed from the stalks; retting or rotting by soaking in soft water or by exposing to the dew; drying by being spread out on the grass; breaking preparatory to scutching; and scutching or finally separating the fibres from the woody part of the stalk, either by hand or machinery.

The retting process was particularly lengthy, the stalks having to rot to the correct degree before the other processes became possible. Mr. Smith became interested in the problem and discovered how to cut drastically the time needed for rotting. The economy resulting from the saving in time certainly helped the linen industry when prices were at their lowest and perhaps even more so when war-time demands required every possible aid to efficiency.

Mr. Smith served on the advisory panel of the Department of Overseas Trade and on the Overseas Trade Development Council of the Board of Trade along with the heads of leading British industries. His was a truly useful life.

He is survived by four sisters all living in Massachusetts, Miss Maude H. Smith and Mrs. Mabel F. DeWolfe of South Dartmouth and Mrs. Blanche Taylor and Mrs. Horatio C. Allen of New Bedford.

Mr. Churchill's Whip

Commenting on the criticism of Mr. Churchill's leadership among his own party supporters in the British House of Commons, the London Spectator says there is one thing that could extinguish in an instant all the rumors of discontent. That is a word from Mr. Churchill himself. "It is a sign of the complete unreality of all talk about deposing him," it says, "that he himself could end it overnight and that he does not appear to think it merits even a flick of the whip that he carries in his own hands. The fact which matters is not the speculation about the possibility of the retirement of the Prime Minister, but the underlying factor which apparently drives home some Tory M. P.'s to seek relief for their feelings in such speculation—the Government's shaky performance generally."

The political sins which would require so substantial a burnt offering as Mr. Churchill to cancel them, the Spectator adds, must be great indeed. "Nobody, of course, would pretend that the Conservative Party is happy about the Government's conduct of affairs. There are plenty of discontents within it, probably even more than usually afflict parties when they are in power. But to infer from these discontents that some attempt must be afoot to overthrow Mr. Churchill is ludicrous. It would not only be base ingratitude, it would be political folly, and the measure of it would be the Opposition's glee. See him any day in the House of Commons and he still looks and acts like a Titan among the surrounding mediocrities."

There is no doubt much truth in this reflection. Great leaders are always resented by a faction of their own following, if for no other reason than that they see things in a different way and have far wider and more comprehensive objectives.

Tracking Bossie

An American zoologist has produced a new answer to an old question which has long puzzled scientists and historians: where did domestic cattle come from originally? He claims that they had their origin in the jungles of Indo-China, and were descended from the kouprey, a breed of wild cattle still found in those regions.

"This will probably start a sharp controversy among naturalists, comments the Edmonton Journal. In the past, several rival theories have held the field. One school of thought holds that the barnyard cow first made its appearance in Europe,

through the domestication of the aurochs or European bison, an animal not unlike our own buffalo. Others claim that it was the ancient Egyptians who first domesticated cattle, while others would give the credit to the Babylonians or the ancient peoples of India.

"If it could be proved that Indo-China was the original home of domestic cattle, that country would be entitled to take the place of honor in the history of agriculture. It is fairly well established that it was thereabouts that poultry was first raised. If the ancient Indo-Chinese also originated cattle-raising, they probably did more than any other people to populate the barnyard."

EDITORIAL NOTES

British shipbuilding has been expanding but not so quickly as world production. At the end of June, the U. K. shipbuilding industry held record orders for £670,000,000. Current building represents 37 per cent of world tonnage now under construction.

Pressure is being brought to bear by Japan to be placed on the list of most-favoured-nations under the Canadian customs tariff. The minimum safeguards required before any such move would be guarantees against the use of currency devaluation or other such unfair methods of competing in our markets.

The continuance of the Federal 25-cent-a-pound floor price for beef cattle until Oct. 1 will certainly not be the last. American officials will take some time to study the question of lifting the embargo and in any case United States Government circles will be totally uninterested at least until after their election.

Three hundred years ago today Gilles de Roberval, French mathematician, was born. His real name was Personne but he preferred that of his native village. He carried on numerous and lively disputes and wrote on scientific subjects but probably his greatest effort was the discovery of the modern balance scale. It continues to be used to weigh almost everything great or small.

There will no doubt be howls from Communists and their sympathizers over the conviction of fourteen top Communists in Los Angeles, on counts of conspiring to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the United States Government. It is certainly no limitation on liberty, but rather, necessary to its preservation, that those who conspire for its violent overthrow should be restrained.

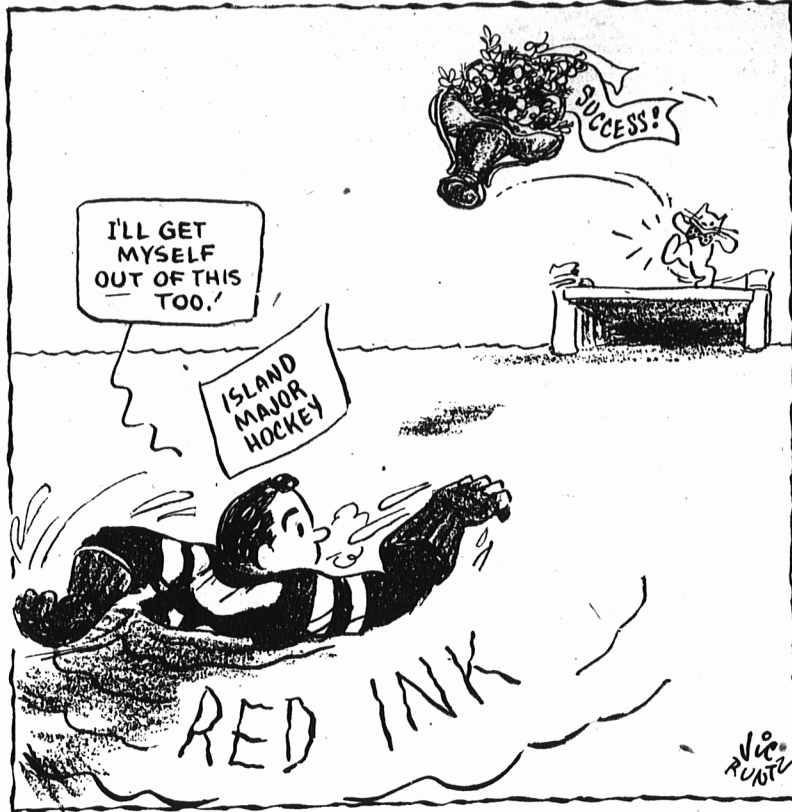
Both air force and civilian pilots can get a good deal of flying experience without leaving the ground. The London firm now building \$3,000,000 worth of Sabre jet simulators for the R. C. A. F., are also supplying B. O. A. C. with Comet simulators for jet training. Although all the effects of real jet flight at 500 m.p.h. are simulated, the trainer stays permanently on the ground.

Americans are going back to Roman methods of road construction. McAdam introduced modern roadmaking, showing that a thin top coat of paving which would shed water would enable highways to stand up although constructed of ordinary subsoil. Now under conditions of heavy traffic, engineers are finding that it is necessary to build upon a foundation almost as good as the paving blocks the Romans put down as deep as 40 inches.

Canada has forged ahead of the United States in one unenviable achievement. Our death rate from accidents in 1951 was 64 per 100,000 against 61.3 in the neighboring republic. From 1900 to 1913 deaths from accident in the United States ran at the rate of 85 per 100,000 population. In the latter the national safety movement was formally organized and the rate has been reduced to its present level. On the basis of these figures, the National Safety Council estimates that 500,000 lives have been saved in the United States since 1913 because of increased awareness of hazard and the use of precautions.

Teeth have been put in the Fire Prevention Act by regulations passed recently by Order-in-Council. Contractors, architects or others employed to erect new buildings or remodel old ones may only do so when the plans have been approved by the Fire Marshal. The Fire Marshal and his assistants are given power to stop highway traffic in the vicinity of a fire and do anything necessary for the protection of hoses and equipment and may require persons other than firemen to assist in extinguishing a fire. Propane stoves are classed with gas heaters and burners. The sale of any first-aid fire fighting appliance or fire extinguisher is prohibited unless it has been approved by the Fire Marshal.

Summer Activity



Old Charlottetown

(And F. E. L.)

THE BONSHAW HILLS

"Stretching across Prince Edward Island from Bonshaw to New London, like a rugged transverse crest on its gently undulating surface, is a ridge of steep and hilly country, composed of a firmer stratum of the general sandstone formation of the Island. The principal streams of Queen's County rise in the centre of this district, rolling off their silver threads to join the Gulf at both the northern and southern coasts.

"Perhaps the most rugged and picturesque part of this district is that stretching from Bonshaw to the north end of Lot 30. None of the hills attain four hundred feet in height; but their boldly rounded forms, the deep, wooded ravines that stretch between them, the foaming streams and the grand remnants of the forest cloak, wrapping over their summits, make many a noble picture of wild and striking beauty—bordering on the grand.

"On the summit of Stewart's hill, in Bonshaw, we can stand and watch the shining Elliot, roll its winding silver highway for a great part of its ten miles of course, till it loses itself in the waters of the harbor. And twenty miles away we can see the gleam of the Hillsborough Bay, flashing by the faint blue hills of Belfast. Then turning to the south, just beyond the Goldsboro range of hills, spreads the blue majesty of the sea, sparkling and gleaming beneath the summer sky.

"Take the River Road from Strathalbyn to Bonshaw, and it will lead you into the very heart of the beauties of this rough country. The tumbling stream is by your side, roaring through the forest or gliding among its alders. At times it spreads out into the shining bosom of a mill-pond, buried, like a living gem, among the forest shadows. Here is the spot for trout. A Scotch boy with his basket at one of those crystal tarns before the first breeze stirs the dew from the grasses. The hills are everywhere, crowding their steep fronts on the river and throwing it out of its course, then opening out to leave a broader valley filled with partly cleared farms—the gentle home industry embattled in the wild grandeur of nature. The river sweeps through with its botry of flowering alders.

"A rare spot for the naturalist these bottoms! Lovely amber shelled Succinea, glittering spire of the Zua are in grand abundance. There are plants too. Crimson-wand cornells bow their foliage into the stream. Sanguinaria and Sarracenia, with its pitcher leaves, are here; and wild profusion of Balsams and the ivory petaled Chelone.

"The hills have, to a certain extent, a fauna of their own. We scarce ever find the dwarfed, spike-flowered Mountain Maple in the woods of our flat lands; but here it is ubiquitous, filling the whole underwood. We also look in vain for the Wood-sorrel. Here its little shamrock leaves everywhere strew the leaf-woven carpet of the forest. Wild cherries are plentiful along the borders of the woods, and their grand snowy domes of blossoms excel beauty in their season, the much praised 'milk-white thorn' that scents the evening gale.

"Birds are scarce here. At least our sweet song birds are. Their home is the rich fields and groves of the more cultivated districts. We meet 'Goldie', however, gay and numerous as ever, bounding about the rough hill pastures in his yellow tunic, with merry twit. The home of the hawk too is among these hills. We never saw the soaring of the red-tailed buzzard so grandly beautiful as when he wheeled over one of those open valleys, circling higher and still higher into the blue of the summer sky.

"Autumn in the hills is glorious. Every well is ablaze with crimson maples and saffron leaved birches. The curlew wails by the stream. The partridge drums in mechanisms like plebiscites as

The Age-Old Story

(BBC London Letter)

Thus saith the Lord the King of Israel, and his redeemer the Lord of hosts; I am the first, and I am the last; and beside me there is no God. . . . Fear ye not, neither be afraid: have not I told thee from that time, and have declared it? ye are even my witnesses. Is there a God beside me? yea, there is no God; I know not any.

the wood. The woodcock mounts from the coppice; and the restless fish leap from the bosom of the glassy pond. The landscape sleeps in the misty, dreamy light of the declining day.

"There are traces of ancient glaciers in these hills. We find imperfect moraine at their feet, filled with rounded pebbles. And where the rock surface is bared always running down the slopes. Geologically these hills are hills of denudation, worn out of the solid bed of the sandstone rock by the action of the sea and of streams running for ages.

"There is a deeper story about them, however. Why is it that such massive beds of sandstone occur here, as these hills could be worn out of, and not in other parts of the country. Look at a map of the Lower Provinces. See in the great depression of the Bay of Fundy separating New Brunswick from Nova Scotia, an impression is part of an immense trough of subsidence extending north-easterly, through the district of Cumberland, into the Gulf, and including the eastern and middle sections of our Island. The western limit of this trough on Prince Edward Island is, roughly, the line between Queen's and Prince Counties.

"Within this trough of subsidence the earth's crust sank during the carboniferous and permian periods, well high twenty thousand feet; and deposition went on contemporaneously to the same extent. Thus this area of great depression has been filled with thick-bedded strata of rapid deposition consisting in their upper parts of massive sandstone. Where these up the formation as they do in the parts of Queen's County which we have been describing, the denuding agencies have chiselled them into steep and rugged tracts of hilly country. Outside of the trough of subsidence and westward of the line indicated by depression has been but slight. And here few thin strata have been deposited which, lying in their original horizontal position, form a flat surface of country unvaried by any hills.

"Thus the texture of every fair landscape has been woven in the loom of ages, by a hand that, from the beginning, marked out each rugged feature and every soft flowing outline."

—From an article appearing in The Examiner of March 27, 1883, bearing the single initial "B". It is likely that the author was the noted Island naturalist, Francis Bain.

Colonies and the U.N.

(Globe and Mail) A resolution before the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations calls for plebiscites on independence in all territories that are not at present self-governing. To have any validity as a UN pronouncement, the resolution must be passed by the Assembly as well as the Council. But Sir Gladwyn Jebb has already announced that Britain will ignore it even if the Assembly does endorse it. So will France, according to the French delegate on the Council.

The resolution came originally from the Human Rights Commission, a UN agency which is struggling manfully to make every one free and equal. This is undoubtedly a worthy cause, but the Commission's approach is much too academic and starchy-eyed. Its members suffer from the delusion that mere documents and mere mechanisms like plebiscites can assure the freedom and progress of peoples.

The Poet's Corner

OUR FATHERS

The Roman gather'd in a stately urn The dust he honor'd — while the sacred fire, Nourish'd by vestal hands, was made to burn From age to age. If fitly you'd aspire, Honor the Dead; and let the sounding lyre Recount their virtues in your festal hours; Gather their ashes — higher still, and higher Nourish the patriot flame that history dowers, And, o'er the old men's graves, go strew your choicest flowers.

—Joseph Howe.

Effects Of T.V.

(BBC London Letter)

The social effects of television broadcasting on the British people have been surveyed several times, from the days when television sets were few to the present time when sets number about 1,500,000. For this purpose, people were divided into five income groups, those in group A having more than \$3,000 a year.

As the income grew less, except for the lowest income group, the number of television sets increased. And while at the end of 1947 groups A and B represented nearly half the television public, by the middle of 1951 they were less than a quarter of it.

The survey also recorded that in 1948, 53 per cent of the television public had had no education after the age of 14-15, but two years later this percentage had risen to 67. The 1948 enquiry compared the education of middle-class viewers tended to be below that of their non-viewing neighbors, a finding which the second survey confirmed.

Television has made a difference to the time spent on most hobbies, listening to the radio being the indoor activity which has suffered most severely from the impact of viewing; outdoor pursuits, broadly speaking, are largely unaffected. Television has lessened the number of visits to the cinema amongst the youngest age group and changed the listening habits of all groups. At the peak time of eight-thirty till nine p. m. 40 per cent of the television public

sure the freedom and progress of peoples. That this is a fallacy is clearly shown by the sorry condition of one-third or more of mankind. The people of Soviet Russia have plebiscites, in which they vote for Stalin or else, and they have charters galore. Does anybody pretend for a moment that they are a free nation or a self-governing nation in any rational sense of the word? They are a nation of slaves; and so are the populations of all the other Communist states.

Self-government is not obtained by manifestos or by electoral devices. It comes with education, economic advance and actual practice in the art of democratic politics. Only people who are literate, enjoy a reasonable standard of living and have some experience in managing public business, can be truly self-governing. Nothing could be more absurdly pointless than to hold a plebiscite on independence amongst people who still lack these qualifications. But in British colonies, as all past history shows, the constant aim of the Administration is to bring the native people to the level of well-being, physical and mental, and of political education, that will enable them to run their own affairs. Britain has been the judge in the past, and a good judge, of the maturity of her colonies and proposes to continue exercising that discretion. That is Sir Gladwyn Jebb's point and it is perfectly valid.

Notes By The Way

The letter carrier who goes for a walk on a holiday has nothing on the college professor who is trying to educate a monkey in his spare time. — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Seventy-eight years ago Sir Walter Scott had only one surviving descendant, his great grand-daughter, but now there are 19 living descendants. This is one of many points of genealogical interest brought out by Major General Sir Walter Maxwell-Scott, great grand-son of the novelist, in a newly-published booklet he has written about Abbotsford.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

A loyal and tourist-conscious guide reports he saw a sea monster the other day, its head like a bulldog's with shiny black fur. Very good, but not as good as the yarn of the novelist Compton Mackenzie who has united two sure attractions by having the Loch Ness monster hit on the head with a flying saucer.—Ottawa Journal.

In London, England, authorities are testing the possibilities of establishing a helicopter service with the Festival of London site on the south side of the Thames, as an artificial view of the increasing urban population these days and the long time lag between arrival in the city, helicopter services are indicated.—London Free Press.

The United States Federal Security Commissioner, assaulted by complaints there were not enough raisins in raisin bread, has ruled that there must not be less than 50 parts by weight of raisins to every 100 parts by weight of flour. We look forward to a picture of a G-man, six-gun at belt, counting the raisins in a loaf of bread.—Ottawa Journal.

One has only to hear a piper or pipe band struggling with an old Scottish air such as "The Road to the Isles," which is beyond the capacity of the pipes with their limited compass, to realize that the melody was never intended to be played on pipes but on a harp, likely the only instrument known in Scotland when such tunes were born. — Pembroke Standard-Observer.

North American aviation, as an outgrowth of its work on guided missiles, has developed a machine which, even if all the occupants are killed, will preserve an "ear witness" account of just what happened.

Is viewing and only 11 per cent listening, while in the non-viewing homes 41 per cent are listening. In considering these figures it is important to remember that people can combine listening with other activities, but viewers have to give the screen their undivided interest. The television public as a whole viewed for about seven-and-a-half hours a week, and children watched their own special programs with intense interest and gave scant attention to sound broadcasting. Television has already had a marked effect upon the leisure of the nation and as more and more families install it the change in social habits is likely to become even greater.

Discovery of a mysterious disease fortunately not foot-and-mouth must have given quite a shock to livestock men in Prince Edward Island. That province has long been noted for the excellence of its purebred herds, and also for its herds being disease free. That is why Prince Edward Island long has been an exporter of livestock for breeding purposes. Purchases knew they were getting disease-free animals. Some diseases common to cattle in other areas never got established on the island. Fortunately, if any disease did threaten livestock there, it would be comparatively easily isolated, the province being an island. But livestock men have been proud of their herds, and will be worried by the outbreak.—Windsor Star.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

- MacPhee & Trainor: H. F. MacPHEE, B.A., Q.C. E. SOMERLED TRAINOR, B.A. Barristers, Etc. Gaudet & Haszard: GILBERT A. GAUDET, B.A., LL.B. Barristers and Solicitors Money to Loan Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg. Frederic A. Large, Q.C. Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Royal Bank of Canada Building Charlottetown, P.E.I. Loans on City and Farm Properties Matheson, Peake & Nicholson: A. W. MATHESON, Q.C. A. H. PEAKE, B.A., LL.B. JOHN P. NICHOLSON, LL.B. Barristers, Etc. Collections — Money To Loan 90 Great George Street Charlottetown M. Alban Farmer, Q.C. B.A., LL.B. Barrister and Solicitor Bank of Commerce Building Charlottetown Money to Loan Allison M. Gillis, LL.B. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc. 130 Richmond St. — Charlottetown Phone 590 J. A. Carruthers, R.O. OPTOMETRIST 123 Kent Street Phone 2812 (Next to Simpson's Agency) H. R. DOANE & COMPANY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 145 Great George St., Charlottetown Phones 2080 - 1447 - Box 247 RANDOLPH W. MANNING, C.A. — ERMA F. MACPHERSON, C.A. Other offices at Halifax, Moncton, St. John's, Amherst, Dartmouth, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow and Truro. McDONALD, CURRIE & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, Saint John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Kirland Lake, Moncton, Hamilton, Edmonton, Charlottetown. Currie Bldg., Charlottetown Telephone 1694 Chas. R. McQuaid B.A. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR NOTARY, Etc. Eastern Trust Building CHARLOTTETOWN Phone 1711 J. A. McGuigan BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc. NOTARY, Etc. Currie Building Bell, Mathieson & Foster Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. R. B. BELL, Q.C. D. L. MATHIESON, LL.B., Q.C. G. R. FOSTER, LL.B. Loans on City and Farm Properties 150 Richmond Street Charlottetown, P.E.I. J. S. Taylor OPTOMETRIST Eyes Examined, Glasses Fitted Corner Kent and Queen Sts. Office Phone 1956—House 1015 Dr. W. R. Carson CHIROPRACTOR Palmer Graduate CHARLOTTETOWN Phone 1072 201 Prince St. Byron J. Grant, O.D. OPTOMETRIST 126 Kent Street Phone 671 (Opposite Revere Hotel) Dr. A. L. MacIsaac DENTIST Dental X-Ray GLORIA BUILDING 179 Grafton St. Phone 291