

World's progress is linked to electrical advances

Each year, hundreds of people address audiences across Canada on the subject of electricity, and for good reason.

It is a subject familiar to us all about a phenomena now accepted and taken for granted. People have lived with it, and used the power of electricity to make life easier at work and at play, and its benefits are accepted without question and without much thought.

Difficult as it may be to visualize a time when this wonderful convenient power was not acceptable, the truth remains it was not always better.

Back in 1900, a writer with an American magazine prepared an article pleading the cause

of the overworked housewife and urged electrical aids for the home of the future. But, he concludes his article with the following stern warning:

HARD WORK GOOD

"In the day when the electrical home is commonplace, there will be one thing to be looked after very carefully. It is the power of the house will insist on having a motor attached to the lawnmower. This must be prevented," he cautioned—"for a certain amount of hard, laborious work out of doors is good for any man who sits cooped up in the house all day long."

No one is prepared to argue the wisdom of this man's remarks, but it is not likely to be too strenuously now to the electric lawnmower. In a later paragraph he sums up the value of electricity with these words:

"The note of the age is doing things on the wholesale plan. The turning out of thousands upon thousands of articles substantially identical has made commercial prosperity possible."

"It has increased the total output of the sum of human energy and has made the average man of today richer than the average man of any other day. Making him richer, it has made him more free, and making him freer, it has made him more intelligent."

Now electricity may not have made man more intelligent, but who will argue that by relieving man of drudgery it has given him the time, the wealth and the opportunity to better himself.

For this reason when the electrical industry uses the term "stimulator of miracles" it is not far from the truth. Progress as is done for National Electrical Week, 1963—upon thousands of articles substantially identical has made commercial prosperity possible.

Like the two mountain climbers who lost their way on a snow covered mountain, just as they were about to give up hope, they saw a light in the distance. "Bernard is carrying it!"

Like the climber it all depends on your point of view.

COME LONG WAY

But regardless of point of view, electricity has come a long way in the past few decades and so has acceptance of its benefits. Regardless of point of view, the fact is that electricity can take credit for helping in practically every field of man's achievement.

There is no other industry, no other business, no field of human enterprise that has exerted greater influence on our way of life than the electrical industry. That is why during National Electrical Week, tribute is paid to the pioneers of this industry. The week at the time of Edison's birthday began on Feb. 11, because his first practical incandescent lamp began a whole new era. He did not invent electricity, but he was among the first who taught people how to use it.

He helped create an industry which is quite different from most other industries. It is the only one which sells a product that is not only invisible but cannot be weighed nor have physical dimensions. It is the product of the widespread use of controlled and measured, its results are seen, but what it is, remains unknown.

It cannot be stored. It must be produced at the moment it is required. It must be ready—it cannot be temporarily out of stock.

The electrical industry—the manufacturers, the utility, the contractor and the dealer—work together to provide for such requirements. So well, in fact, that very few of us can imagine a world without electricity.

Electrical power is vital to our country. Only three nations in the world—the United States, Russia and the United Kingdom produce more power than we. We have more than 14 times our population.

Only one nation in the world—and that is Norway—uses more electrical energy on a per capita basis.

In 1910, the average housewife had only 19 electrical appliances available to her. Today she has more than 100. With many more in the development stage, the electrical industry has more than 100 electrical tooth brushes that sound a discordant note when the teeth are brushed improperly can be discarded.

But you cannot say that it would do a good job on your teeth and those who prefer to clean their teeth with their own energy still have the right to do so.

ALWAYS

And this has always been the way. When the first electric motor was introduced in a Toronto coffee shop to grind coffee, a rate minister described it as an implement of the devil. He may have been right at that, for it ran out of control and the poor merchant had to grind everything he could find to prevent it from heating up while somebody ran to find how to shut it off.

As the minister said it would free domestics from honest toil to walk the streets. And taking it from his remarks, the rate officer of housewives tried to prevent home electricity because female domestics working only 14 or 15 hours a day would face temptation.

As we all know, electricity survived these early fears and is now a part of our lives. Electrical appliances have not only multiplied in number but have increased in efficiency.

The benefits of electricity which have not been confined to the home or industry. The modern farmer has almost 4000 labour-saving electrical devices available to his industry. He can, because of the widespread use of electricity, have all the home comforts made possible by modern appliances plus electrical equipment to make his life easier and more efficient.

As someone so aptly described the farm electrical revolution—"Worst get around that four rooms and a bath were better than five rooms and a bath and so the hand pump, cistern pump and force pump were replaced with an electrical pressure system."

This might have been the first step to a new type of farming—where food and products are moved electrically, where machinery such as electrical milking equipment has not only made work easier, but the product is safer.

Such advances prompted one well known farm equipment manufacturer to remark publicly this fall—"such better farming is gathering momentum and the application of electrical power is making it possible. It is the dream of every farmer and the application of electrical power has made the dream come true."

So now, we can see just how complete is the influence of electricity. And it isn't finished yet.

The housewife of the future will find more and more of her chores are taken over by electricity. The operation of the home will be controlled by push buttons. She will adjust the temperature and the humidity of individual rooms, she will change the colour of the walls and the lighting to suit the occasion. By changing the flow of electricity she can make a single unit a quick-freeze or an over-magnet.

It may sound fantastic but not one thing has been mentioned that hasn't already been developed.

Electricity will further revolutionize industry and commerce. Already more than 80 per cent of all manufacturing machinery is powered by electricity. Computers can already do in minutes what it took a group of engineers months to accomplish. Electric furnaces produce heat close to the temperature of the sun. And molecular electronics—a part of the electrical industry—has already made possible the exploration of space and the relaxing of televisual from this country to Europe.

We are entering a truly new and remarkable era. It is a time when more and more people will make electricity work for them. It will add new strength to the phrase "Electricity is Powers Progress."

This is the electrical industry's proud claim—not only during electrical week, but every week of every year for many years to come.

History's main role is stated

MONTREAL (CP)—The historian's main responsibility is to find out the truth about what has happened in the past, British historian A. L. Rowse said Tuesday night in a guest lecture at McGill University.

The effects of the truth should only be a secondary consideration. Those who put them ahead of truth itself were propagandists not historians.

Insisting that the Treaty of Versailles, which ended hostilities between Germany and the Allied powers in 1919, was not just a "small minority" of historians bear some responsibility for undermining the treaty, encouraging the relapse of the United States into isolationism and paving the way for the Second World War.

The treaty "was all too considerate and liberal in its treatment of Germany."

He said Britain and France have had to band together in the 20th century. Separately, they would each have been at Germany's mercy.

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WIN TITLE, SHARE MALT

Linda Ann Ward, 15, and Neil Carpenter, 18, of Galt, Ont., celebrate with a malt brewer winning the junior pairs crown at the 1963 Canadian Figure Skating championships in Edmonton.

CP Wirephoto

Interim newspapers fail to fill N.Y. void

By IRISH DONNELLY

NEW YORK (AP)—Three interim newspapers are trying gallantly, if fruitfully, to fill the void left by the blackout of New York City's nine major dailies, arguing that they are out-of-date newspapers, whose circulation has increased tremendously since a printers' strike closed the local newspapers another week ago 64 days ago.

The Standard is edited by Harry L. Welker Jr., formerly of the Herald Tribune syndicate, and is published by Uni-Serv Corporation, operators of the Uni-Card Credit Card Company, as a public service to customers and the public.

With a staff recruited largely from personnel of the strike-bound papers, the Standard has averaged 40 pages daily and 140 on Sunday.

Said Welker: "We're not making a great deal of money. We're breaking even and a little over... It's a helluva thin line."

He has no wire service news agency to provide national and international news to supplement the copy furnished by his own staff.

A representative edition included Washington, Albany, Ottawa, Bonn, Paris and London dailies, as well as many New York stories. Much of the foreign news was attributed to the American Broadcasting Company.

Sports, business, television and theatrical news was included.

Most of the advertising came from New York businesses, but national advertising was represented, too.

The Daily Report and The Metropolitan Daily follow a format similar to the Standard's. Industrial publisher Fortune Pope heads The Daily Report, published in the plant of Ilo Progresso Ivalo Americano, of which Pope also is publisher. Charles Hagedorn is editor and publisher of The Metropolitan Daily, published in the plant of Town and Village, a weekly Hagedorn was turning out before the newspaper strike began.

The Standard-sized newspaper had been printed at Mount Pleasant, N.Y., and shipped some 60 miles south to the city. Orosky is an editor of the shut-down New York Post.

Two New York City newspapers not affected by the strike have reported rich circulation gains. They are the Brooklyn

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TV NEWS DIRECTOR

TORONTO (CP)—John Lamb, station manager of CBLT in Toronto, has been appointed TV news director for the CBC in Toronto. It was learned Saturday. He succeeds Laurence Duffy, who has moved to London, England.

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Today's Electric Power IS THE KEY TO TOMORROW'S PROGRESS!

National Electric Week being celebrated throughout Canada focuses attention on the contribution electricity has made to the economic strength of our country and our Canadian way of life. It is appropriate that the week of Feb. 10 to 16 was chosen because it is within this week, of Feb. 11, that we celebrate the birth of Thomas Alva Edison.

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A PROCLAMATION

Whereas the week of February 10th - 16th, 1963 has been designated as

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL WEEK

in recognition of the importance of electricity and the electrical industry to the social and economic strength of our community.

and whereas to draw public attention to the importance of the services performed by the industry in everyday life.

and whereas to encourage the safe and efficient use of electricity,

note therefore, I proclaim February 10th - 16th, 1963, National Electrical Week in Charlottetown and I urge all citizens and organizations to participate in this observance.

A. Walthen Gaudet,
Mayor of Charlottetown.

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