

THE GUARDIAN

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CIRCULATION

"Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew"

"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1953

Wide Horizons

The people of Southport propose that it will be a long time before that community runs short of land suitable for development within its own boundaries.

It takes some imagination, or rather vision, today to see this district as a political unit but, despite the varied type and stage of development of its different sections, on the map the area is indeed a unit and there can be no doubt that it will best develop and prosper if administered as a composite whole.

It is elementary but all too easily ignored that the most effective planning must take place well in advance of development. We can decide in advance what kind of communities we wish to live in but once they have been built it is costly, if not impossible, to rectify the errors of unplanned development.

Business Revolution

Business is on the threshold of a new development with the impact of a coming industrial revolution, according to Business Week magazine's special report to executives on Tomorrow's Management.

Much of what lies on the fringes of production and management techniques are just now beginning to loom larger in the planning of business men. Those who are looking ahead know that when the electronic age becomes a reality, it will mean vast changes in: 1. The shape of corporations; 2. Their operations; and 3. The economy as a whole.

Because there will be fewer workers, companies will be able to provide more benefits, give employees individual attention, understand their problems more fully than is possible now. But unlike today, it will not take large staffs to accomplish it.

This will do much toward bringing about the talked of, but little realized, democratic industrial society. Workers will be more highly trained and educated. Their knowledge of industrial processes will be broader. Great as the economic gains will be, it is claimed that they will be matched by social gains.

Longevity Records

Who lives the longer, man or beast? Discovery of an authentic 129-year-old tortoise in Rhode Island has revived the ancient controversy. Man's life span exceeds that of any animal except the tortoise, says the National Geographic Society.

been known to live for more than 30 years, but positive figures on their life expectancy are lacking. The lion, long hailed as the king of beasts, has a comparatively short reign of 20 to 30 years.

Greatest span of positive record is 11 years for a turtle captured on the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius in 1766. S. Helena Island in the South Atlantic claim: a 178-year-old land tortoise, reputedly the only living link with Napoleon who lived there in exile from 1815 to 1821.

Among domesticated animals, the horse holds age honors. It lives from 20 to 35 years. Cows rarely live beyond 25. Dogs live 5 to 15 years, occasionally 20. Cats—ones that live well—have a span of only 7 to 15 years, despite their mythical nine lives.

Patriarch of the fish family is the carp, some of which have been known to frequent quiet ponds for 60 to 75 years. Trout, bass and perch rarely reach 15 years of age, minnows less than 5.

Parrots share with ostriches, eagles and vultures the longevity record among birds—up to 60 years. Canaries rarely exceed 25; robins, 12; and starlings, 8.

Adult life of many insects is reckoned merely in hours. Most durable are queen ants which may reach 16, and queen bees which sometimes live 5 or more years. Part of the secret of a queen bee's long life seems to be a jelly, rich in special nutrients, which is secreted from the glands of worker bees and fed to the queen.

A mouse can exist for as long as 5 years if it stays out of feline reach. The maximum age for a fox is about 12; deer and beavers may live 15 years. Span of squirrels and rabbits is 8 to 12 years. Pigs and sheep can reach 20.

Other reptiles are babes compared to the tortoise. Record for the alligator is 43. Snakes are even shorter-lived; their record is 21 years.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Because true individualists are so rare the Colorado Springs Institute of Humanics is offering \$1000 annually to whoever offers to spend the money in the most novel and creative way. The response should be able to supply material for writers of fantastic fiction for years to come.

Peace lovers have for some time been embarrassed by the Communist line. Now, however, it is to be the turn of the patriots to be uncomfortable. "The Outlook" reports that Labour-Progressive (Communist) leader Tim Buck has announced a campaign of "Canada First" in an effort to drive a wedge between this country and the United States.

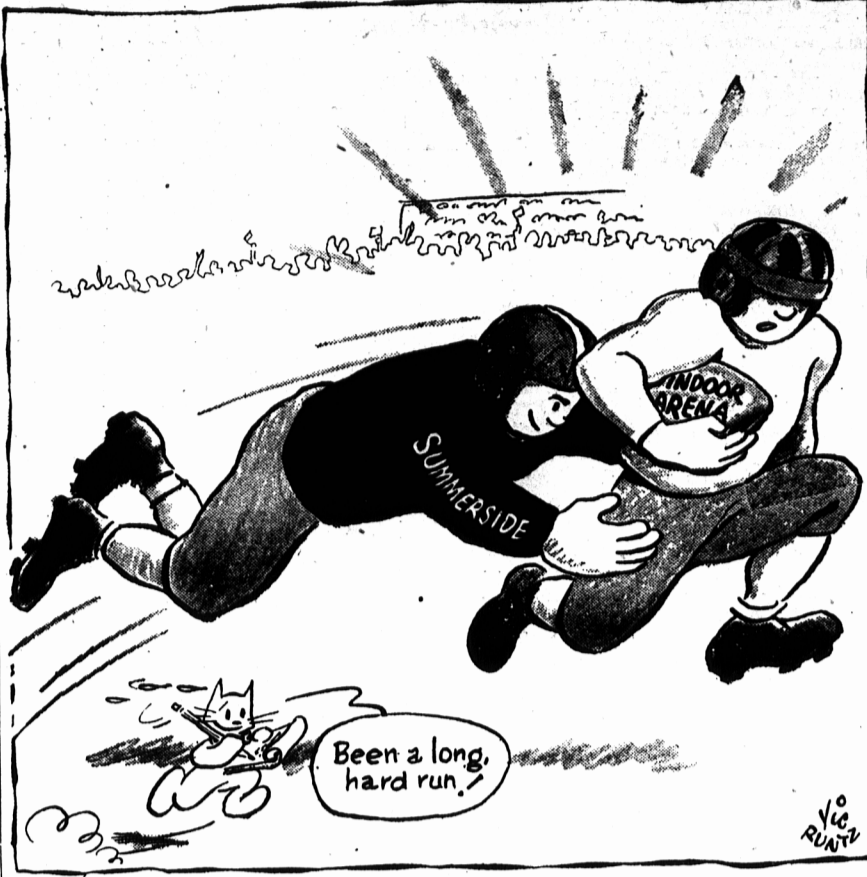
A traffic survey of nineteen major Canadian cities has been prepared by Jacques Barrier, traffic engineer of the city of Montreal. This study is the first of its kind undertaken in Canada. As the author points out, it does not purport to be a complete coverage of traffic in Canada. It is, however, a beginning and will prove invaluable to those responsible for the regulation of traffic, a problem which ranks high amongst those facing modern administrators.

Inertia is familiar as a source of power to farmers and others who use the stationary engine which fires only to maintain the speed of the heavy flywheel which in turn supplies the constant power that is needed. A long step further has been taken in Switzerland where a bus has been constructed powered only by a 3,300-pound rotor. In one-half to three minutes of contact with an electrical power source the rotor reaches 3,000 revolutions per minute, enough to carry the vehicle four miles without vibration, noise or odor.

"We are working on air projects so utterly fantastic that they stagger the imagination, and we are going to Canada to put these projects in high gear," is a statement attributed to a British aircraft manufacturer now in this country. The modern imagination, however, is well developed, particularly amongst the younger generation but it must be admitted that this world is becoming too small a place for any but the largest countries and Canada's vast expanses may soon seem all too narrow as a playground for modern scientists.

Liaquat Ali Khan, Indian politician, was assassinated this date 1951. Belonging to a wealthy East Punjab family, he was educated in England, being called to the Bar by the Inner Temple. For fourteen years he was a member of the United Provinces legislative council, becoming leader of the Democratic Party. In 1940 he became deputy leader of the Moslem League and in close association with Jinnah played a leading part in the negotiations which converted the Indian Empire into two Dominions, India later becoming a republic. He was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Closing In



Prisoner Of War Claims

(Ottawa Citizen) The ruling on prisoner of war claims handed down by Chief Justice Campbell of the Prince Edward Island Supreme Court offers redress for a grievance of long standing. On the whole, men held prisoner by the Germans in World War II have not been considered automatically eligible for compensation on grounds of maltreatment, as was the case with soldiers confined by the Japanese.

A semi-automatic award, without corroboration of proof, is recommended for men taken at Dieppe, and subjected to forced marches, chaining, and degradation. Those who underwent forced marches in the winter of 1944-45 come within the same category. But there will also be compensation for other forms of maltreatment, some not so obvious. Rations and clothing were often inadequate by the standards of the Geneva Convention. Men were compelled to work on a diet below that enjoyed by the general population.

This could be considered a form of physical violence, although no physical violence was involved. The basis of the argument for compensation, made by the National Council of Canadian Prisoners of War, was based on the fact that they had not received what they were entitled to under the Geneva Convention. The expatriates regarded the food and clothing they should have received, but did not, as property which was taken away from them, and on which they had a claim. Whether the award is claimed for maltreatment, or for restoration of property, it is clearly deserved.

Old Charlottetown

JOHNSTONE'S ITINERARY

From a letter descriptive of Prince Edward Island, by Walter Johnstone, 30th July, 1821: "I have now travelled over the greater part of the Island on both the southern and northern shores, from East Point as far west as Bedouque on the one side and Malpeque or Princetown on the other. I have also crossed over the Island from the one shore to the other at four different points and traversed much of it several times over."

"After leaving East Point a little on the south-east side of the Island, the sea has receded from the land a good way, where a large sandridge is found upon the back of it, when the tide comes and goes by an entrance a considerable way to the south-west. This is called East Lake. Another to the west of this is called West Lake. The land bordering on these lakes is good, and lately settled from Perthshire. The scenery is beautiful and romantic but it is far from market. After we leave these lakes the land is thinly settled, and the woods, at present, much infested with mice; but when the lands are more cleared, this evil will be less prevalent."

The next place is called Colville Bay on the map, but 'Souris' or 'Mice', by the French. The next is Fortune Bay, a beautiful settlement, with a good deal of clear land on it, and a number of schooners belonging to it, which trade to Newfoundland, Halifax, etc. There is excellent herring fishing here in the month of May, and the people attend from a considerable distance with their nets to catch them. The next place we come to is Cardigan Bay or Three Rivers. This is the best harbour on the Island. It has the greatest depth of water, easiest of entrance, the best sheltered, earliest open in

Chronology's Carbon Clock

(John Hillaby in the New York Times)

London. — Many famous archaeological and prehistoric remains on this side of the Atlantic will soon be dated more accurately by a new British adaptation of the American radio-carbon technique. The method, which consists of reducing the carbon sample to a gas (acetylene) has been worked out by a group of chemists and physicists from the Harwell Atomic Research Station and also from the research laboratories attached to the Royal Institute and the 200-year-old British Museum.

It is based essentially on the disintegration of activated carbon particles, first demonstrated by Willard F. Libby of the University of Chicago's Institution for Nuclear Studies and subsequently adopted by several universities in the United States, Denmark and New Zealand.

Dr. Libby volunteered to teach his technique to British chronologists in 1949 but the Labor Government refused to grant funds for the establishment of a national laboratory of radio-carbon chronology was referred to the isotope division at Harwell.

The British method, like the American, depends on the fact that all organic remains, such as ancient wood, bone and seeds, are composed of two kinds of carbon, the ordinary element, of atomic weight, 12, and the isotopic variety, called carbon 14, which is transmuted in the upper atmosphere by cosmic rays and absorbed by plants and animals in the form of carbon dioxide.

The relationship of the two forms of carbon in ancient organic remains can be estimated by radio sensitive counters for time periods up to 15,000 years. Estimates are based on the fact that beta particles are emitted from "escape" at a diminishing rate from the radio-carbon, and at an age, or half life, of approximately 5,600 years only half the particles remain.

The American technique consists of converting organic remains first to carbon dioxide and then to pure carbon by passing it over hot magnesium. The sooty carbon is then spread thinly in the form of a fine film around the inside of a geiger counter which records the beta "ticks" of the carbon clock.

British critics say the method spring and latest in shutting in the fall or winter. One of the three principal towns projected by Government, called George-Town, is intended to stand there. A small house or two is all that it can yet boast of. To the west of this, about twelve miles, we come to Murray Harbour, which may be entered, it is said, by vessels of nearly three hundred tons burthen, at high water. This is a very pleasant, thriving and comfortable settlement. From the shore a little west of Murray Harbour, at a place called White Sands, across the island to Savage Harbour, on the north shore, it is about thirty miles more. From White Sands to Wood Islands there are several miles of excellent front land, unsettled.

"Passing Wood Islands, we come to Belle Creek, Flat River, Jany's River, or Prinnet (Pinette). After passing this we come to Point Prim. On the north side of this, Orwell Bay runs into the land a long way. On the south of it, the settlements of Belfast; the settlers are Highlanders and mostly Protestants. With this Bay, Pownal and Hillsborough Bays, all connected, the island is much cut up. At the head of Hillsborough Bay we enter the river of the same name, and the harbour of Charlotte-Town. There is a large Square in the middle of the town, where the Court House, the High Church, and Market House stand with plenty of open ground for drilling the Militia, Executions, etc."

does not allow small samples to be used. The film, they claim, cannot be made sufficiently thin and the particles are subject to "self-absorption." It is also alleged here that American counters known as "screen" walls register less than 10 per cent of the total carbon emanations. This, it is said, permits accuracy ratios of no more than plus or minus 400 years in age estimates of 5,000. The British technique consists of reducing the organic sample to either acetylene or ethylene gas. Acetylene is favored, although its explosive properties under compression are proving a handicap. Acetylene is made by converting the sample to carbon dioxide and passing it over heated lithium and adding gas-free water to the resultant lithium carbide.

British chronologists claim that their new type of counters can register 70 per cent of the particles in their free gaseous state. They also claim that the technique can be operated with about five instead of ten grams of organic material, and the results are accurate to within plus or minus 200 years in 5,000.

The new lead-shielded particle counters used here are surrounded by a battery of eleven ordinary geiger counters, which register and discount radiations from external sources such as cosmic activity. The apparatus is to be installed at the British Museum and will be available for all archaeologists and prehistorians early next year. Priority claims are now being worked out by a committee.

Unfortunately neither the British nor American carbon "clocks" can register the age of organic remains much earlier than 15,000 or at most 20,000 years B.C. At these limits the beta particles seep out of the carbon-containing substances at rates of about two each minute and become inextricably mixed and confused with radiation "noise" from cosmic and other sources.

"It's like an ordinary clock which has almost run down," says Harold Barker, the chief chemist in the Museum Research Department. There are, however, many hundreds of disputatious key dates later than 15,000 B.C., which could be settled by the new technique. Among them are the most elaborate work of the European cave artists (about 12,000 B.C.), the vast and muddled chronology of the earliest Egyptians, dating from the wars of the Horns followers with the copper men or Eoliths of the Nile delta about 4,500 B.C.

In Britain a long spectrum of cultures, ranging from the early mesoliths (15,000 B.C.) to the late metal men, have yet to be disentangled. And if the new technique is as critical as the Harwell men hope, it may be possible to distinguish between genuine Anglo-Saxon estate charters (around 700 A.D.) and the mass-produced vellum forgeries so cunningly fabricated by the post-conquest land-grabbers.

Charlotte-Town Hotel

SPECIAL MONTHLY WINTER RATES Effective Sept. 20th to June 1st. Single Room with bath—\$3.00 minimum per day (1 person). Double Room with bath—\$5.00 minimum per day (2 persons).

For further information write: HOTEL MANAGER Phone 7811

Notes By The Way

Canada's Prime Minister used a telling and forceful if not wholly original phrase when, in the course of an address in Montreal, he said that "the world can no longer afford the luxury of hatred." When it is remembered that one of the primary meanings of the term "luxury" is an indulgence which in the long run will militate against the best interests of the individual, the thought of hatred as a luxury is sufficient to give considerable food for thought. For one thing, it suggests that hatred is the satisfaction of a human appetite, which, like most appetites, grows by what it feeds on. As, indeed, experience has proved to be the case, particularly in international affairs. Those with first-hand recollections of Hitlerite Germany will remember with a shudder the swelling tide of pure invective emitted by Dr. Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry of assuage the constantly growing appetite of that unhappy state for rancor. Like most indulgences, hatred, quickly satiates the palate, and he who ministers to its gratification must constantly find new and more original methods of titillating the jaded taste.—Halifax Chronicle Herald.

Replying to a question about whether or not young men today are "spineless" because they expect their wives to work, a columnist goes far in support of the marriage where both partners work—and have to work—to support the home. She cites as a typical instance the case of a year-old marriage in which the man is 22, the girl 21. The marriage could not have taken place for several years without both partners continuing to work, and meaning the couple have those several years of married life which they would have otherwise missed. The final conclusion is drawn that "they are a courageous, capable couple who knew what they wanted." There is room for some thoughtful debate here, and possibly the more so because the patently early marriages, contracted before the man is emotionally mature or anything like financially independent, is becoming more and more an established feature of our society. Even the colleges and universities, the traditional home of celibacy, an increasing number of students are contracting matrimonial ties before they are even near the end of their course. Possibly this phenomenon owes its origin to

the conditions of the immediate post-war period, when colleges were full of men of mature years, many of whom had returned from the Services married, and all of whom had the feeling that they had lost time to make up, maritally as otherwise. But today there are relatively few veterans in the colleges; yet, the married student seems to be increasing in numbers.

The Poet's Corner

WHEN LEAVES DEPART I love to see, when leaves depart, The clear anatomy arrive, Winter, the paragon of art. That kills all forms of life and feeling Save what is pure and will survive. Already now the clanging chains Of geese are harnessed to the moon: Stripped are the great sun-clouding planes: And the dark pines, their own revealing, Let in the needles of the moon.

Strained by the gale the olives whiten Like hoary wrestlers bent with toil And, with the vines, their branches lighten To brim our vats where summer lingers In the red froth and sun-gold oil. Soon on our hearth's reviving pyre Their rotted stems will crumple up: And like a ruby, panting fire, The grape will redden on your fingers Through the lit crystal of the cup. —Roy Campbell

EASTBOURNE, England (CP)—Rev. Phillip Richards doesn't let his wooden leg stop him from visiting as many of his parishioners as possible. Now he's looking for somebody with a boat, who can take him on calls to Beachy Head lighthouse.

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