

THE GUARDIAN

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

CHARLOTTETOWN TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1950 Ragweed

The recent 10-day survey of this Province by Mr. I. J. Basset, for the Federal Government is satisfactory as showing that the percentage of ragweed here is much less than in the other parts of Eastern Canada. The Island's long held reputation as a place of solace for hay fever sufferers is still merited. Less satisfactory is the reported presence of small patches of ragweed in a number of localities, particularly near railway tracks.

Individual farmers feel a sense of responsibility in keeping down weeds on their own property, but the railroad right-of-way is peculiarly the responsibility of the C. N. R. as the road side is that of the Provincial Government. The fact that weeds are carried for long distances on both rail and highway vehicles makes the responsibility heavier.

If we are to retain our present favored position in the estimation of allergy sufferers, all parties must do their part in keeping down these and other weeds.

The Rail Controversy

The fifteen international and two Canadian unions involved in the present railway negotiations have already prejudiced their case in the eyes of the public by their blunt rejection of the more than reasonable proposals put forward by the C. N. R. and C. P. R. An understanding of what the unions are demanding and of the settlement proposals made by the railways suggests that the former are manifesting the very sort of unreasonableness which they attribute to the latter.

Briefly, the unions say that they will accept only a 40 hour work week in place of the present 48 hour week; that a seven cent hourly wage increase be granted the 90,000 workers in the international unions; and that a ten cent hourly increase be granted the 30,000 employees of the two Canadian unions involved.

The railways offer a 44 hour week, with a 9.1 per cent increase "across the board", so that there will be no reduction in "take-home" pay because of the reduced working hours. Alternatively, the railways offer an increase in basic wage rates on a graduated basis, averaging 8 1/2 cents an hour for all employees. The railways likewise ask that the unions recognize in principle, subject to negotiation in detail, ten minor amendments to the terms of existing contracts.

It is thus at once apparent that the railways have already gone more than halfway in meeting the demands of the unions. Notwithstanding this fact, the unions have not budged an inch from their original demand of all or nothing.

If this attitude on the part of the unions persists, and a railway strike ensues, there will be little sympathy for the striking workers.

The Hurricane's Epicentre?

"Control officials relinquish posts", reads a recent press despatch from Ottawa reporting the impending winding up of Canada's import control machinery. Another press despatch, also from Ottawa, reads "Controls seen in emergency." So it looks as if the respite which industry has so long awaited will in reality be little more than an interlude of a few weeks at most before resort is had once again to the mechanisms of a controlled economy.

Warning that economic controls may be just around the corner comes from Trade Minister Howe, who says that if the need warranted it, the Government would not hesitate to ask for the controls it obtained during World War II. In view of Mr. Howe's own assertion that industry is presently producing all the goods currently required by the fighting forces in the light of developments in Korea, thoughtful citizens will be prone to regard his warning as somewhat premature.

Trouble is that Mr. Howe and his cabinet colleagues are so accustomed to the methods of a controlled economy that they become panicky at the first sign of trouble. Despite the fact that industry and agriculture may have been running smoothly, they fear the consequences of throwing the economic machine into high gear without the supervision of government. They pay lip service to individual initiative and enterprise, but at the first sign of an adverse breeze get in a tizzy and want to regiment everyone.

It would be an unhappy paradox were the conflicting press despatches from Ottawa to but mark the epicentre of an economic hurricane with the worst yet to come.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Exhibition, Fair and Racing, now the foremost order of the day.

"Someone had blundered" in predicting the date of birth of the addition to the H.R.H. Duchess of Edinburgh's family.

The age of miracles is not past. The superintendent of Indian health service in Ottawa reports that death from tuberculosis among Canadian Indians has been cut in half in the last two years.

The accidental loss of life is tragic at anytime, but it is especially so when it occurs during a holiday such as happened here to Mr. Richard Hood, Lowell, Mass. The sympathy of all here goes out to Mrs. Hood who was a passenger with him in the auto when the fatal accident happened.

The relatives and friends of the late Captain J. W. Bell are receiving sympathy at his early passing hence. A capable business man and farmer, as well as an efficient military officer, he had a successful career in both peace and war, and will be greatly missed especially in agricultural and military circles.

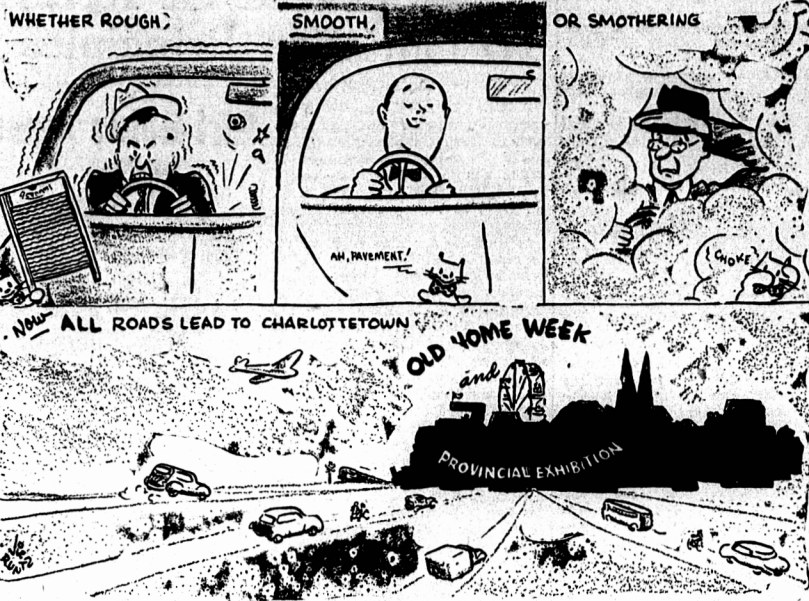
Attention is now being directed to the forthcoming special session of Parliament, especially as to whether a "state of emergency" exists which would provide for the revival of some price controls. "As is" there is practically enough to go round for many months, unless "hogging" interferes with the free flow of trade.

Sir Walter Scott, novelist, poet and man of letters born this date 1771. Best known as the author of the Waverley novels, but no less distinguished by his poetic works including "The Lay of the Last Minstrel", "Marmion", "Lady of the Lake", "Rokeby" and "Lord of the Isles". Scott's courageous, generous, healthy character endeared him to friends and fellow countrymen, his works, especially his novels, won him lasting world-wide fame.

One way of settling the Railway strike would be to get all the railway employees to join the Plymouth Brethren. Reuters reports that 700 men went on strike at an automotive plant at Birmingham because one man joined the Plymouth Brethren religious sect, and quit his trade union. The Plymouth Brethren do not allow members to belong to trade unions. A union official appealed to the men to return pending negotiations but they refused; there must be no religious discrimination in union membership.

Plans are going ahead for launching a new Canada savings bond campaign Oct. 16. If the Government finds that its defence expenditures as a result of the international situation are running ahead of available revenues it could dip into the bond receipts. The Canada savings bonds were put on sale in 1946 after the Government discontinued launching War and Victory Loans. The public has invested about \$300,000,000 in each issue of Canada savings bonds and the money has been used to retire outstanding public debt. This policy could be changed and the money used for defence expenditures.

The first week of August, 1950, found Canada laying the groundwork for the provision of a special army force designed to fight, if required, under the unified command of the United Nations. It is interesting to recall that just 36 years ago, in the first week of August, 1914, Canada was also in the throes of a recruiting campaign. The story of those fateful days is cut in stone on the walls of the Memorial Chamber in the tower of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. It reads in part as follows: "Read how free men throughout this land kept faith in the hour of trial and in the day of battle, remembering the traditions they had been taught, counting life nothing without liberty. On 1st August, 1914, Canada offered to send one Division in the event of war: Britain accepted. The Government called for 20,000 volunteers; within a month 40,000 were encamped at Valcartier. The permanent force of 3,000 was brought up to war strength; the Royal Canadian Regiment relieved the 2nd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment at Bermuda; Militia detachments were called out for home defence. Those gathered at Valcartier, representing over 200 Militia Corps, were assigned to 59 overseas units: an Infantry Division, Cavalry, Horse Artillery, Lines of Communication units and first reinforcements. Others raised were the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and an Automobile Machine Gun Brigade. Drilled by their own officers, with equipment and clothing hurriedly made in Canada, the troops embarked at Quebec."



Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

EARLY LAND GRANT

One of the earliest records on file in the Land Office in Charlottetown is a grant from Lord William Campbell, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, to Captain Samuel Holland, Surveyor General of Township No. 28 in Prince Edward Island. The grant bears the date, 31st December, 1768. It was registered in our records on 5th September, 1793. There was also a short agreement registered between Captain Holland and one Nathaniel Goffin, whereby Holland agreed to divide Lot 28 equally between them, but there is no record of any conveyance having been executed. The agreement is dated 10th September, 1774, and was registered 5th September, 1793.

Goffin was a native of Boston, and a very prominent and energetic Loyalist in the days preceding the war of 1812. His daughter, Anne married Phillips Calbeck, who settled on the Island and became Provincial Secretary and administrator of the Government in the absence of the Governor. The sack of Calbeck's house and his seizure by American privateers in 1775 was said to have been done by way of revenge for the activities of Nathaniel Goffin on the part of the Loyalists.

On May 27, 1794, Samuel Holland, by power of attorney given his son, Frederick Brahm, leased to George Muttard, of Tryon River, St. George's Parish, a part of original Lot No. 28, a parcel of land containing two hundred acres, the terms of the lease being 999 years, the lessee "to pay annually during the said term the sum of sixpence of current money of the Province of Nova Scotia, being at the rate of five shillings per Spanish mill dollar for each and every acre of land hereby demised." Taxes were to be paid by Muttard; and Holland, his heirs, etc. might possess lands if rental was in arrears for one year. It was also mutually agreed between the parties that Holland should receive from Muttard "one pepper corn" in lieu of the rental for the first seven years of the term.

A plan of Lot 28 on file in the Land Office, dated on the back September 11, 1811, contains the following memorandum: "This lot was surveyed and divided between Mrs. Calbeck and Messrs. Holland and John Surveyor-General, and John McGregor, Deputy Surveyor-General." The western half of the lot went to Mrs. Calbeck, the eastern half to the Hollands, and all titles on this lot begin there. All the Hollands now residing on this lot trace their titles direct from Captain Samuel Holland.

From an article on the life and times of Samuel Holland, published by the Ontario Historical Society, 1924.



ADVENTURERS

We are adventurers who come before the merchants and the priests; Our only legacy from home A wisdom older than the East's.

Out of a greater town than Tyre We march to conquer and control The golden hill-lands of Desire, The Nicaraguas of the Soul.

We have cast in our lot with Truth; We will not flinch nor stay the hand Till on the last skyline of youth We look down on his fair new land.

We put from port without a fear For freedom on this Spanish Main; And the great wind that bore us here Will drive our galleys home again.

If not, we can lie down and die, Content to perish with our peers So one more rood be gained thereby For Love's Dominion through the years.

—Richard Hovey

ASIATIC RELIGIONS

There are more than 15,000 Buddhists and more than 22,000 Confucians in Canada.

Britain, Civil Defence And The Bomb

One atomic bomb costs as much to make as a battleship. This information is contained in an official publication issued last week by the United Kingdom Government dealing with civil defence against atomic warfare.

Experts consider its great cost makes it unlikely the atom bomb would be used at random or in quantities. Nor is it regarded as suitable for warheads for rockets or other guided projectiles, since these are regarded as too inaccurate.

Information given in the U.K. pamphlet on the effects of atomic warfare and protection against it is based on five years' study of Hiroshima and Nagasaki made by a special scientific mission sent to Japan by the U.K. Government. The report tries to put the whole matter into proper perspective and to show that there are many practical steps that will greatly reduce the casualty-producing power of the atomic bomb.

In a foreword the Prime Minister stresses Britain's many attempts to secure some form of international agreement to ensure the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only. He says: "The tremendous force of atomic power should be used for industrial and humanitarian purposes and not for mass destruction. Ever since 1945, Britain has pressed for an international agreement. But any such agreement would be illusory without the most rigorous system of international control."

"Nearly two years ago, nine out of 11 members of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission agreed on a really effective plan for the control of atomic energy. Although this was approved by an overwhelming majority of the U.N. General Assembly, the Soviet Union has so far refused to accept it. "We shall not, however, abandon our hope that an effective system of international control may ultimately be adopted. We, for our part, will certainly do all in our power to make such an agreement possible. In the meantime we must proceed with civil defence preparations with the object of minimizing the casualties which must inevitably accompany an attack."

The manual indicates that protection against a blast from an atomic bomb would not present an insoluble problem and that safeguards against lethal results from radioactivity are a practical proposition. Screening, says the report, would reduce the intensity of the gamma rays, while really thick masonry would cut them out altogether. Even a moderate thickness of earth affords excellent protection.

Special shelters designed to give almost complete protection against atom attacks are being designed by British experts. It was found that Japanese shelters, even of poor construction, stood up remarkably to the blast from the atomic bomb and that their underground shelters were a complete safeguard. The manual states that the direct effects from this blast are less than might be expected — the bulk of the casualties would be due to injuries from falling masonry and flying debris. But there is no attempt to minimize the horrors of atomic warfare. On the contrary, the manual states that casualties would be formidable if people in British cities were caught without warning and with no suitable shelters. "Much can be done, however, to

The Age-Old Story

He that walketh righteously, and speaketh uprightly, he that despiseth the gain of oppression, that shaketh his hands from holding of bribes, that stoppeth his ears from hearing of blood, and shutteth his eyes from seeing evil, he shall dwell on high, his place of defence shall be the munitions of rocks; bread shall be given him, his waters shall be sure.

The number of married people in the United States is now at an all-time high. It is estimated that there are almost 75 million married men and women — 14-12 million more than only a decade ago. Married people, moreover, have risen not only in absolute number but also in proportion to the adult population. At present somewhat more than two-thirds of the population at ages 15 and over is married; the proportion married was three fifths during the period 1890-1940. —Metropolitan Life Bulletin.

A so far unacknowledged account of how Korea came to be divided at the 38th Parallel was given in a broadcast last week. Just before the surrender of Japan in the Summer of 1945, according to the broadcast, "several one-star generals (brigadiers) hurried into an office in the Pentagon with the statement: 'We have got to divide Korea. Where can we divide it?'" A colonel objected that Korea was an indivisible economic unit. (It has been described as "tightly knit as a pretzel.") The generals insisted; the colonel said it couldn't be done.

Membership of the Civil Defence Corps in England and Wales at 30th June, 1950, totalled 31,309 (22,188 men and 9,221 women). Recruiting is running at the rate of 2,300 a month as compared with 1,500 in February and March. The highest number of recruits is from the Isles of Scilly, off the South West tip of England — 3.8 per 1,000 population. Best cities are Exeter, in Devonshire, and Salford, in Lancashire, with 2.4.

In World War II Britain's Air Raid Wardens played a key part in organizing the people under heavy air attack and in maintaining morale. They patrolled the streets and shepherded the public into shelters.

In a poll to establish preferences for each of the six sections of the Corps, "Warden" led where the men were concerned. "Headquarters staff" was a poor second. Women, however, showed a marked preference for "Welfare" and "Ambulance" work, in that order. Nearly 3,000 men volunteered for the difficult and heavy task of "Rescue" and "Pioneer" work.

Not directly under the Civil Defence service, but a vital arm of defence against air attack is the Auxiliary Fire Service. At 30th June, total enrolments in the A.F.S. in England and Wales were 3,916 — 2,589 and 1,327 women. In the three months since March, recruiting progressed at the rate of 212 a month.

To assist the regular police in maintaining order, a fine force of special constables was recruited in World War II. Recruiting is again in full swing. Since the end of March 1,835 men and 40 women, a total of 1,875, were attested as special constables in England and Wales. At June 30th, total attestations since the current recruitment drive started on 15th November 1949, amounted to 8,748 (8,540 men and 208 women).

Unlike the other Civil Defence services, the Special Constabulary has been a continuing service and has accordingly been subject to wastage due to retirements from age and sickness. Wastage during the quarter amounted to 1,230.

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Notes By The Way

Housewives are not organized. They do not strike; but supposing they were to say to their unionized husbands some bright morning something like this: "Listen, Joe, if you come home tonight and tell me you are going to down tools because you have not been able to get a five-cents-an-hour increase in pay, you can consider me on strike." How would the artisan, dominated by some little dictator in his particular union, react to his wife's ultimatum — especially if little Willie and Mary were listening to the parental conversation.—Victoria Colonist.

The approximate dates set for the meteor's impact cover the same period, strangely enough, as that described by Dr. Immanuel Velikovsky in fearsome account of "Worlds in Collision". Dr. Velikovsky's theory of the world being jarred to a stop by the planet Venus has been bitterly attacked by scores of scientists, yet in Canada there is new proof of the type of astral disturbances which he held out as a possible end of the world as we know it. We hasten to add that we are quite neutral in the brisk controversy now raging over the Velikovsky book. —Baltimore Sun.

The total of birds and other animals killed on the roads is considerable at this season. The road sense differs much in different species. Blackbirds in the experience of some motorists are the most frequent victims, but then the blackbird is the commonest bird, according to the census-takers, and the sparrow comes next. The only creature that I have driven over and it was not, I think, a penny the worse—has been a grey squirrel, and this species has no road-sense. I have known it to jump on to the radiator of a slowly-driven car. Young partridges have a peculiar fondness for the edges of the road; but the excellence of the central surface, even on by-roads, has no attractions for birds and is happily avoided. Almost all animals, especially rabbits, are dazed by headlights; but the lights of a car are not as deadly as are the more prevailing lights of a lighthouse. It is recorded, for example, that the victims at the Eddystone Light-house, in one night during the Autumn migration included 76 skylarks, 63 starlings, 17 blackbirds and nine thrushes, with a few of some ten other species including stonechats and goldcrests.—London Spectator.

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