

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. Editor and Managing Director, 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 TUESDAY, NOV. 24, 1953

Attack On Mr. Pearson

Hon. Lester Pearson, Minister of External Affairs, has been the target for criticism of a kind which will be resented by fair-minded people in this country of all political creeds. As noted by the Ottawa Citizen, Mr. Pearson has been detested by U. S. isolationists and xenophobes for some years. Only recently, the Chicago Tribune attacked him because of his sensible internationalist views. He helped found the United Nations, and has been a moving spirit in the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and of programs of international co-operation, such as the Colombo Plan. His anti-Communism has not consisted of reckless denunciation, but of constructive efforts to prevent war and to help remove the social and economic grievances on which Communism is nourished.

Mr. Pearson has also, as a spokesman for a sovereign nation, quite properly been an outspoken critic of the tendency in Washington to make decisions binding on Canada without consulting Ottawa. With the exception of the most short-sighted nationalists, his program and personality have made him justly popular and respected in Canada and the United States.

Now a Mr. Victor Lasky, co-author of a book on the Alger Hiss case, has told a committee of the Women's National Republican Club that Mr. Pearson "consistently sabotaged" efforts to disclose Soviet intrigue in Washington and Ottawa. By inference, Mr. Lasky tried to raise doubts about Mr. Pearson's loyalty.

"The method is by now well tried in the U. S.," says our Ottawa contemporary. "The America Firsters evidently find that they can intimidate opponents by raising the cry of disloyalty, or of 'bad security risk,' which has come to mean almost anyone who dissents from the lunatic fringe of the Republican Party. With so many ex-Communists as their chief source of information, it is hardly surprising that these people should use Communist tactics—the smear, the implied guilt by association, the inference of disloyalty—against patriotic citizens who happen to be independent-minded.

"These people do great harm to their country. What is the rest of the free world to think when so many influential Americans, even if they do belong to the crackpot set, adopt methods different only in degree from those of the Communists? The present shift in 'investigations' in Washington, so largely inspired by partisan motives and the desire of self-seekers for publicity, cannot help but damage United States prestige as a leader of the free world."

Balmoral Centenary

This fall marks the centenary of Balmoral Castle, Queen Elizabeth's holiday home in the Scottish Highlands. The original castle, set in the grandeur of wooded hills, and the 11,000 acres estate were purchased by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. The castle, however, was too small for the Royal needs, and a new building was erected.

Queen Victoria presided at the laying of the foundation stone of the new castle just one hundred years ago. Lettice Milne Rae, a descendant of the architect who designed the new castle, relates in London Calling that it was never Prince Albert's intention that Balmoral Castle should be regarded as a palace. He wished it to be simply a Highland shooting-lodge, a place for quiet and relaxation and the enjoyment of outdoor sports. In the evenings, when he came back from the hills after a day's sport, he would take pencil and paper and sketch his dream. He drew the turrets and the arches of the doors; he planned the windows and the roofs. The ornamental woodwork of the interior was designed by the Prince himself, and was carved in Aberdeen.

The architectural design was entrusted to William Smith, the city architect of Aberdeen. William Smith had lately succeeded his father, John Smith, in the same office. Both men thus had close association with Balmoral as it was John Smith who twenty-three years before had made the alterations to the old fifteenth-century house.

Scots baronial architecture in a modified form was the style adopted for the new castle, which was built entirely of local materials: from the Balmoral estate, silvery granite that sparkles in the sunshine

as if encrusted with diamonds, slate from Strathgogie in the next valley, and pine from the forests of Mar.

The name Balmoral is from the Gaelic, meaning "majestic dwelling." Lying on the right bank of the Dee, eight miles west of Ballater and at a height of 900 feet above the sea, it was originally the home of the Farquharsons of Inverey from whom it passed into the hands of Sir Robert Gordon before being acquired by the Royal Family. The parish church of Crathie lies a mile and a half to the west, and about a mile further west stands Abergeidie castle, another Highland royal residence, now used as a shooting lodge.

Homo Sapiens

The chief study of mankind is man and although great gaps remain in the knowledge he has been able to acquire about himself the sum total of what has been learned is vast. So far as the emergence of man himself is concerned it has been gained by patient searching and the sharing of tiny scraps of information that have survived the ages. As archaeologists have rediscovered ancient civilizations by digging up innumerable fragments of their workmanship, so the anthropologists have looked even more deeply into the past and attempted to reconstruct the steps by which man emerged from earlier species.

The task presents enormous difficulties and to the individual scientist there is small hope of monetary reward. Those who devote their lives to this pursuit of knowledge presumably do so because of the fascination of discovery. This makes it the more difficult to understand the hoax that has been perpetrated on the scientific world by an English lawyer and amateur antiquary.

Charles Dawson, over the years 1911 to 1913, "discovered" various portions of a skull, the Piltdown skull, in a Sussex gravel pit. In 1938 Sir Arthur Keith unveiled a monument at Piltdown to mark the spot where the skull of the "Earliest Briton" was found. On the evidence of that discovery and others such as the "Peking Man", the Javan skull and the more questionable African and American discoveries, it was concluded that a number of races of man-like creatures lived anywhere from 200,000 to 1,000,000 years ago and that from one of them, undetermined, modern man descended.

What the discovery that the Piltdown Man was a hoax will do to such theories is difficult to say. Where the total amount of evidence was so light the effect of one item being false may have been great indeed. For forty years the perpetration of a hoax may have caused scientists to go off on false trails. The late amateur archaeologist's reward was not in money and it is obvious that it will not be in the gratitude of his fellow man either.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It was Russian "quality rigging supplied at very low cost" that enabled the Royal Navy to defeat the Spanish Armada in 1588, according to a Soviet magazine article. There may be something in the story. "Give us the tools and we will finish the job," has a distinctly Elizabethan ring.

New Canadian Army dress regulations require all officers to wear Sam Browne belts with service dress and summer tropical worsted uniform. Both officers and men will in future wear their insignia of rank on raincoats, an innovation that should prevent many a faux pas.

The efforts of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities to obtain additional revenue in lieu of taxes on Federal property deserve success and in fact the Government has already indicated that the matter will receive sympathetic consideration. While civic expenditures have expanded the main source of civic revenue, real estate, has lagged as a source of revenue compared with income tax and other Federal sources.

The Maritimes' deposits of lead, zinc, silver, iron and pyrites ore are the largest in North America and should form the basis for a big chemical industry in New Brunswick, according to the Premier of that Province. Prince Edward Island, meanwhile, is sitting in the centre of developments in Newfoundland, Labrador, New Brunswick and Cape Breton, besides being in a direct line between New York and London. If the Island economy does not prosper it will be our own fault.

Laurence Sterne, British humorist, was born this date 1713. Curate of Coxwold, he called his house there "Shandy Hall." "Tristram Shandy" was an early effort in novel writing and is a tangled mass of narrative, reflection and digression. His later works, such as "A Sentimental Journey", show a perfect sureness of touch and economy of expression, producing fine shades of meaning and having a finished polish. He made the novel an autonomous form of art and the dominant branch of literature.



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.

GRADE XII SCIENCE

Sir,—Students of Grade XII might be interested in the following discussion on the relations of light to sound.

Our Grade XII science texts tell us that the question of sound, its cause and medium of travel, is settled, and indeed, we should be quite dumb in this age of radios, etc., if we could not follow the explanations of "waves and vibrations of audible sound and its reproductions over distance."

But, going farther they tell us that an exact conclusion as to the transition of light-means and medium, has not yet been reached by science.

There are two theories advanced, the first of which is, that, like sound, light travels in waves set up by vibrations in a medium that "could" be air, but for the fact that it passes through a vacuum while sound does not. The wave theory for light is, also, counteracted by evidence that sound travels around corners while light does not, hence, shadows.

The first question that hits me in these arguments is: Does sound travel around corners—or through them? Audible sound has a comparatively low speed of vibration and "could" fall into period with various materials, passing into the air, reinforced, or weakened according to the material, or throwing back as an echo. Is not this the basic theory of acoustics in buildings? "Light", however, produced by a much higher speed of vibration, certainly could not be heard by the human ear, and certainly could not vibrate in period with materials that transmit or inter-mediate "sound". As to the vacuum, it seems quite reasonable that sound, on the other hand, at a low speed of vibration (audible) could not vibrate in period with any medium so frail as might possibly exist in the vacuum.

We are now bled down to the question that science of Grade XII leaves unanswered or rather tells us that the answer to it has not been found: Is there another medium of a frail sort—frailer than air—in the vacuum, after the air is removed?—We shall have to leave that question to Einstein. Even if I had the brain to work it out, I have neither lab, nor book, at hand to prove it—nothing but a copy of tools called an abridged copy of "Noah Webster" abridged, however, I hope I can be pardoned for venturing the theory that what we generally call a "vacuum" is never a "complete" vacuum. There is likely to remain, always, in it, a minute quantity of air, and air is elastic; it does not retain its volume, and might produce, expanded, a frail medium, while it could not vibrate in period with the low speed of audible sound, takes the period of the "short wave" vibration of light, that carries it through the vacuum (so called) or, perhaps, as science suggests, there is another medium called (ether) frailer than air, present in the vacuum.

It is generally known, of course, by musicians that harmonies and dissonances depend upon the coincidence of periodic vibration. C 256 and C 512 separated by 1 octave, give reinforced quality of sound, but are harmonious. The pitch is not raised though the quality is reinforced. Also that the higher the pitch of varied vibrations the less audible the sound. I believe you already see my argument in brief: Light is simply a higher speed of vibration than sound, and its period being so high, it is inaudible to the human ear, producing heat, that is transformed into energy of light. As the period of vibration rises, the wave length shortens producing (1) heat, (2) heat, (3) light; and higher periods of vibration are responsive to frailer mediums—as we at present, estimate frailly. Noah does not give me the



Notes By The Way

—On her hundredth birthday a lady gave as a reason for her longevity that in her younger days she never walked the floor with her babies, never washed dishes and never did the laundry or cooked. She assigned those duties to her husband who died at 58. —Farmer's Advocate.

Much greater attention should be given to the education of girls and young women. Dr. N. A. Mackenzie, president of the University of British Columbia, said Saturday, "For," he added, "although the independent role of women has been technically established, our culture is far from developing to the full the talents and contributions of women." Dr. Mackenzie made his comment in the course of a study on education prepared for delivery before "Canada's Tomorrow" conference. He is a former president of the University of New Brunswick. —Quebec Canadian Press

From Old London comes word of discovery of a pair of leather scanties, resembling the lower half of a Bikini bathing suit, which are estimated to be 1900 years old. That the Roman inhabitants of Britain should have had their form of burlesque complete with the usual costume, is no particular news. But it is too bad we have lost the secret of making leather that would last nearly 2,000 years. We've never had brogues like that. —London Free Press

A decision which may well have a fundamental bearing on Canada's future is expected soon from the Alberta Government which has before it two applications for the export from that province of natural gas. One applicant seeks to build a pipeline from the Alberta gas fields to Eastern Canada, by an all-Canadian route. The plan of the other is to build from the gas fields to Emerson, Manitoba, and thence into the United States market, with ultimate extension of the line into Ontario. —Montreal Star.

speed of sound per second, but he says light travels at the speed of 186,000 miles per sec. (Sound refers to audibility of vibration). If he had given me the speed of sound travel per second, we might have done some inaccurate calculations by comparing the ratios of the speeds, but I do not think it could mean much because, the human ear varies in its ability to interpret sounds, and sound varies in pitch with vibration. So let's leave out the mathematics—unless "you" wish to continue it thus. For, the following steps in deductive reasoning are merely a conclusive argument in favour of my personal reaction to harmony in colour and sound (colour in the spectrum, not pigment, though the reaction is the same for both). I have been asking myself why inharmonious colour combinations disturb me in exactly the same manner as dissonances in sound or music, and harmonious combinations of colour give a feeling of pleasure and well being, equally with concordant sound or music. I decided there must be a close existent relation between light (colour) and sound.

Remembering my Grade XII science which is the limit of my "scientific" studies so far. I lined up the following data.

But knowing the weaknesses of human reason, I am submitting this discussion, not for your acceptance, but for your criticism, and, I sincerely hope that some here might find in my argument and point out its flaws (excepting, of course, that we do not know by what medium light passes through the vacuum).

Light and Sound Similarities and Relations (1) Both light and sound travel through space. (2) The highly sensitive human ear reacts in the same way towards discord and harmony in colour as in sound (colour is a constituent of light). (3) Seven colours of the spectrum—seven notes of the scale. (4) Light at various wave lengths produces (various) the 7 colours of the spectrum. Alpha, Beta, Gamma rays, ultra violet rays, etc. (5) Sounds are audible to the human ear only up to a certain pitch of vibration at which they become inaudible. (known). (6) Speed and motion produce heat (known). Extreme speeds produce both heat and light. (7) Wave lengths depend upon speed of vibration. (8) Light travels much faster than sound. (9) Light transformed to sound reaction in the sound film. (10) Reinforced vibrations in sound reproductions. (11) Sound travels around corners—?—? or through opaque objects—but it has been proved that various types of material react variously on the audibility of sound to the human ear, increasing or diminishing, according to the response to vibration. (Acoustics).

I am, Sir etc. BOOK WORM

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.) A FAST SHIP

The bark 'Undine', owned by the Hon. J. C. Pope, has proved herself one of the fastest ships afloat. This ship was designed specially for the trade between this Island and Liverpool, and was modelled and built at Summerside during the present year by Mr. John MacKinnon. She sailed from Charlottetown on her first voyage for Liverpool, in August last. In seven days after her departure, she had reached Long. 26 W.—but delayed by easterly winds the voyage was protracted to twenty-three days. "The Liverpool she was laden and coppered. Late in September she sailed from Liverpool, and in eighteen days after came to anchor off Georgetown. After taking in a cargo of oats, fish, etc., she sailed from this port on the evening of the 11th November, and arrived in Liverpool on the 26th. The passage from Liverpool to the Island and back was made in one month and twenty-nine days—twenty-six days of which were spent in port. This, we believe, is a feat never before equalled. The 'Undine' is about 563 tons medium measurement, and is commanded by Capt. Lawrence Kiockham. —The Islander, Dec. 30, 1864.

The Passing Scene

By Observer INDIA'S POSITION

"India's strategic position between Communist Russia and Red China makes it imperative that we do something to aid her if we wish to retain her friendship. If she should side forces with her neighbours Western Democracy would receive a blow from which it might never recover and, as we have been warned, time is running out. We should act now."

This is an excerpt from a letter which came to me after the short review of Dr. Keenleyside's "The Impending Crises" appeared in this column. It is certainly a well thought out statement.

There is no doubt that India occupies a strategic position, politically as well as geographically, in the present international situation. Just what she would do in the event of war between Russia and the West is a question which she should side forces with her neighbours. There is some indication that the Indians themselves are not quite clear on the stand they would take. At the moment their official policy is what they choose to call "neutrality". They say they are neither pro-Communist nor pro-West, and that of course is possible. Should a general war break out that position almost certainly would become untenable. Circumstances would compel them to decide one way or the other and it can, I think, be assumed that their decision would be based on what they considered best for India, not on ideological grounds.

India's position in the Commonwealth is not at all similar to our own. It could be said with some truth that she is both in the Commonwealth and out of it. Whether her ties with the rest of us will strengthen or deteriorate as time goes on remains to be seen. Again, that probably will depend on what Indians regard to be in their own national interest. The kind of sentiment that binds ourselves and the Australians and the New Zealanders to the Crown is clearly non-existent.

The fact is that political developments in India in recent years have no historical precedent by which the historians might be able to form considered opinions of the course these developments are likely to take in the future. The only things the historians have to go by are statements which are made from time to time by Indian political and social leaders. These are not very reliable for the simple reason that Indian thinking does not follow the normal Western pattern.

The old couplet "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet" may not be quite as revealing now as it used to be, for of course East and West do meet at a good many points, but it is still important enough to confuse Western thinkers when they try to read the Indian story.

There are plenty of people in both Great Britain and the United States and no doubt in other countries, too, who feel that India's complete independence came a little too soon. As it happened, this historical development coincided roughly with the heighten-

ing of East-West tension. India's period of transition from a dependent State or a collection of States to full sovereignty added quite a number of problems—some of them very pressing ones—to those which already were hitting hard at the gates of Free World democracy.

Most political observers who have any real knowledge of the Indian question appear to be confident that eventually India will emerge as a great democratic power. Meanwhile, all sorts of things could happen, and some of these things could prove to be sources of annoyance to the deliberations and desires of the Free World. About the best, apparently, that can be hoped for is that India will not, as my correspondent puts it, "join forces with her neighbours."

The Indian statesmen whom we hear about and whose speeches we read in the newspapers appear to be men (and women) of considerable ability and shrewdness. It seems unlikely that they would allow themselves to be taken in by Communist propaganda which, we may be sure, is assailing them "every hour on the hour." But India is a vast country whose teeming millions are beset by fierce racial and religious tensions. Those who are trying to bring her to political maturity and stability face not only the problems usually associated with a statecraft but other problems whose roots go back a long, long way. And it should be noted that Orientals generally like to recall that, historically, Communism is a product of Western civilization.

Doubtless the anti-Communist powers are doing everything practicable to aid India in her uphill fight to achieve both political and economic stability, the one being impossible without the other. Such assistance is good business for themselves as well as a good advertisement for the democratic way. Whether or not any aid the West can give will ensure the "friendship" of India is another matter. Exchanging material commodities for spiritual ones has not seemed to work particularly well thus far.

This of course is no argument against any sort of assistance plan as it concerns India or any other country. Democracy needs all the outward and visible signs of its good intentions it can muster these days.

The Age Old Story

But as it is written, Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. But God hath revealed them unto us by his Spirit. Now we have received, not the spirit of the world, but the spirit which is of God; that we might know the things that are freely given to us of God.

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