

# THE GUARDIAN

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1950

## Doubtful Tourist Promotion

The Niagara Chamber of Commerce has hit upon the plan of giving United States tourists their change in "cartwheels", silver dollars and hopefully expects to start a flood of the souvenir pieces across the border. The idea has been widely hailed, despite the ridicule earned by an earlier proposal for tourists to be supplied with red coloured currency.

A word of caution, however, might not come amiss at this stage. Although Canadians do not always look on them as such the silver dollars are coin of the realm, part of Canada's currency. Many Americans will, no doubt, treat them purely as souvenirs, but there are others who will quite properly regard them as money. They will find that back home in the States these impressive looking coins are not merely at a much greater discount than Canadian bills, but are refused at almost all but the largest metropolitan banks.

The cost of shipping them back to this country will be high and Canadian money is likely to come in for much unfavorable comment. If we must sell souvenirs to our visitors, let us at least avoid dumping the Canadian dollar with the junk the tourist is supposed to collect so avidly.

## End The Mumbo Jumbo!

Parliament's intensive probing into the public accounts may not have resulted in any immediate reduction in expenditures. It has certainly been useful, however, in pointing the way to how economies may be effected in the future. For departmental estimates in the future will be stripped bare of the mumbo-jumbo and gobbledygook which has made it well nigh impossible for parliamentarians to determine in advance what they were voting money for.

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the Government's agency for subsidized housing, provided one choice example of this sort of obscurity in estimates during the last days of the session. The item read, "To hereby extend the application of the terms of Vote 562 in the Main Estimates, 1950-51, to include the acquisition of land, the installation of services and improvements in respect thereof, the purchase of building materials and the construction or conversion of housing projects for the residents of Deep River, Ontario, and to authorize commitments against future years for the purposes of the said vote to an amount of \$14,208,000. . . . \$1."

On the face of it, this item in the estimates looked like a vote for \$14,208,000 for the developments at Deep River. Actually, it was intended merely to extend the application of the terms of an earlier vote of \$75,000,000.

Control over public expenditures is obviously impossible in the face of such obscurities. It is high time such mumbo jumbo went out the window.

## A Huge New Industry

The extent to which industrial chemistry is thrusting itself more and more into the daily lives of Canadians is shown in a report issued a few days ago by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It sets the value of products produced by Canada's chemical and allied industries in 1949 at the peacetime record figure of \$595 millions.

This represents a gain of 2.6 per cent over the previous peak in 1948 and it was exceeded only twice during the war when shell-filling accounted for a large proportion of the totals.

Since 1940, the value of chemical production has tripled. A considerable part of this increase, of course, is represented by higher prices but DBS estimates that the increase in the actual volume of production has been 51 per cent. The industry had 1,001 plants in operation in 1949. It employed more than 40,000 people and its salaries and wages totalled nearly \$96 millions.

Only about one-eighth of last year's production was exported. Thus the vast increase in output is largely due to increased home consumption. The suburbanite who starts to use D.D.T. to dispel mosquitoes, the housewife who buys water tumblers made of plastic instead of glass, the farmer who has recently swung over to the extensive use of weed sprays and chemical fertilizers—these are only a few individual factors in this increased consumption. Less apparent to the average man but of great

importance in the whole field of consumption has been expanded industrial use of chemicals, including plastics. For instance, sulphuric acid, which is a basic chemical in many industries is being produced today in record quantities. The volume of last year's production was the highest in Canada's history and was nearly double that of 1940.

According to The Financial Post, the dollar investment in Canada's chemical industry is now over \$1 billion. More money has been spent on new plant and equipment since 1945 than the investment in the entire Canadian chemical industry in 1939. And more money is being continuously invested in the industry as research develops new products.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

Most publications, whatever may be their financial year, number their issues according to the calendar. Not so the Ottawa Citizen which patriotically came out with No. 1 of its 108th year on Dominion Day.

Mr. MacNaught, M.P., should be able unofficially to supply his colleague Mr. McLure with information regarding the area tentatively set apart as a site for a bombing range here. Perhaps it may be in King's County, as no kick has been forthcoming there.

In reply to criticisms, Speaker Ross MacDonald, whose estimates were under consideration, told the House he had allowed latitude on the no-reading rule for speeches because many of the members were newcomers to Parliament. However, he plans to enforce it in subsequent sessions. Speeches must be spoken, not read.

"Public Relations" to the R. C. M. P. is no matter of publicity handouts. By service to the community in which they are stationed and particularly by work with young people, as in recently conducting a Boy Scout master-at-arms course, the force assures a healthy attitude towards the police and towards law enforcement.

The Weather Office has been induced by public criticism to explain at length some of the difficulties in the way of accurate forecasting. Their headaches are as nothing compared with their successors who will probably have to justify their selection of weather as well as the accuracy of their predictions.

The current issue of Collier's Weekly contains a feature article on Mr. Donald Gordon, president of the Canadian National Railways and former chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, which describes him a man of dynamic energy and the C. N. R. as the world's greatest railroad network.

Marketing schemes are very much to the forefront of public discussion just now. It is well to remember that current problems are related strictly to times of "easy money" in this country and in the United States, together with European production that has even yet not recovered from wartime blows. Any long term scheme must take into account a change in both these respects.

Cecil J. Rhodes, Empire builder, born this date 1853. Son of an English clergyman, developing T. B. he was ordered to South Africa by his physician. There he recovered his health, entered diamond industry, and soon made a fortune. He next entered politics, and kept in the forefront of colonial expansion, until he became the most outstanding figure in the Empire. At his death, he bequeathed his fortune to provide scholarships to students in the leading Dominions, Colonies and Germany for the purpose of attending Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities.

Egg prices on June 29 this year and previous years. The prices quoted below are for Grade A Large. At Montreal and Toronto the prices are those at which graded shipments are selling to wholesalers. At other points quotations are prices to shippers for ungraded eggs.

	1950	1949	1948
Montreal	52	53-54	51½
	June 17	June 10	June 3
Province	lb.	lb.	lb.
B. C.	151,084	145,584	234,972
Alta.	85,072	88,158	73,277
Sask.	7,342	12,906	4,596
Man.	117,728	61,111	64,322
Ont.	570,144	660,193	770,239
Que.	345,703	370,355	
N. B.	2,129	2,973	3,376
N. S.	20,261	25,839	
P. E. I.	13,982	11,206	6,171
Toronto	50	52	49-49½
Winnipeg	36	41	43
Vancouver	45	46	42
Edmonton	39	42	42
Regina	36	40	43
Charlottetown	41-42	45	42½

Weight of Live and Dressed Poultry at Registered Stations week ending

## The Poet's Corner

### THE TRAIL OF LILLOOET

Sob of fall, and song of forest,  
Come you here on haunting quest,  
Calling through the seas and silence,  
From God's country of the west,  
Where the mountain pass is narrow,  
And the torrent white and strong,  
Down its rocky-throated canyon,  
Sings its golden-throated song.

You are singing there together  
Through the God-begotten night,  
And the leaning stars are listening  
Above the distant heights  
That lift like points of opal in the  
Crescent coronet  
About whose golden setting sweeps  
The trail of Lillooet—

Trail that winds and trail that  
wanders, like a cobweb hanging  
high,  
Just a hazy thread outlining mid-  
way of the stream and sky.  
Where the Fraser River canyon  
yawns its pathway to the  
sea;  
But half the world has shouldered  
up between its song and me.

Here, the placid English August,  
and the sea-encircled miles;  
There, God's copper-coloured sun-  
shine beating through the  
lonely aisles,  
Where the waterfalls and forest  
voice for ever their duet,  
And call across the canyon on the  
trail of Lillooet.

—Duncan Campbell Scott.

## Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

### SHIPBUILDING DAYS

Launched at St. Peter's Bay on Saturday, the 3rd inst., from the shipyard of Messrs. Robert and William Sanderson, a handsome built brigantine of 150 tons, called the 'Sophia'. She was hauled by 60 horses a distance of 200 yards, to the small gratification of those who assembled to lend their aid, in thus helping to launch so ponderous a weight. Launching in winter by 'horse-power' is now becoming so very general in and about this section of the Island, that ere long it will be a matter of very little consequence whether vessels are built at the water's edge, or 'mid the forest grove'.

Also launched at St. Peter's Bay, on Tuesday the 6th inst., from the shipyard of Donald McIsaac, a brigantine of 130 tons, called the 'Cleopatra'. This fine vessel was hauled a distance of 200 yards on the ice, by the united strength of about 60 horses. At Souris, from the shipyard of James McGillivray, a brig of 130 tons, called the 'Manedora', was launched. Both these vessels were built for Mr. Joseph Macdonald, merchant, of this town.

—The Islander, April 10, 1847.

## Britain's Attitude To The Schuman Plan

(By W. N. Ewer)  
The publication of the correspondence between London and Paris, which followed the French proposal for a conference on the Schuman Plan, makes the attitude of the United Kingdom quite clear. The British Government, from the beginning was not only ready but anxious to cooperate in trying to fashion a workable scheme from the proposal M. Schuman had thrown out at a news conference. But it declined to commit the United Kingdom in advance to taking part in anything of which only vague outlines were known and which might, when more fully expounded prove quite unacceptable.

The French Government, on the other hand, seems to have decided that no Government should join in the negotiation unless it acceded beforehand to a declaration that it accepted as an immediate objective of policy the placing of its coal and steel industries under the control of an international authority whose decisions would be binding.

During the conversations, M. Schuman assured the British Government this formula did not, in the French view constitute an obligation. But his Government refused to agree to the addition of a paragraph which would have made this clear beyond possibility of future dispute or misunderstanding.

The story of the negotiation as shown in the documents is that of successive attempts to find a compromise, all of which were rejected by the French cabinet.

The first British proposal was based on M. Schuman's original announcement, which had suggested Franco-German negotiations for an agreement to which Britain and other countries could later accede. Mr. Bevin proposed that British representatives should join in the working out of the plan, in the hope that Britain would be able to agree to join in it when a clearer picture was available.

But before this reached Paris, the French Government had changed its mind. It now proposed a seven-power conference (France, Britain, the three Benelux countries, Germany and Italy) and it further proposed that the seven countries should issue a joint statement declaring their intention to pool their coal and steel resources under a "high authority" whose decisions would be "binding".

## The Fashion Changes



## On Strawberries

(New York Times)

The Anglo-Saxons were calling them strawberries a thousand years ago, and thanking June for them. The story goes that the ancient Angles liked to go berrying but were short of baskets, so they simply strung the fruit on such straws as they found in the field. That, it is said, is how strawberries got their name. It sounds like a waste of that necrotic juice which makes a strawberry worth eating; but it may be only another legend. The fact remains that strawberries have reddened the lips of mankind for many, many generations.

Until just over a hundred years ago, however, they were the small sweet, wild berries of the open fields. By most accounts the Hovey was the first tame strawberry and was originated in Massachusetts in 1834. After that dozens and even hundreds of varieties were evolved, including tasteless giants as well as thumb-size berries with almost as much flavor as the wild progenitors. And most of them have flowers pretty enough to pick—if one didn't stop to think that every unpicked flower will become a luscious mouthful of sweetness.

A good strawberry bed, in a good season, is one of the most satisfying components of any garden. This has been a good season, with just the right amount of rain and sun and wind and humidity for strawberries. They are fat and red-cheeked now—and don't think that such wild creatures as chipmunks and small boys aren't well aware of it! Why by the way, don't such creatures of the wild go hunt for the wild berries? Anyway, strawberries are ripening, and the sweetness of June and the whole essence of early summer is in their flavor. The old Anglo-Saxons knew what they were about when they went berrying in June. And so do we.

Government were pledging itself to a completely contrary policy. But this is not a Party matter. No British Government, of whatever Party, would, or could have done otherwise.

Why then have other Governments been willing to do what the British Government has declined to do? That is their affair. Most of them are understood to have accepted the French assurance that the declaration does not in any way commit them—that it does not, in fact, mean what it very plainly says.

What they consider to mean we shall presumably see as the Paris negotiations proceed. But I, for one, shall be very surprised if we find that any of them (including the French) have in fact agreed to any real transfer of powers from their own Parliaments to an outside high authority, or to accept the decrees of that authority as binding on their citizens. If that proves to be so, the British Government's attitude will be fully justified.

BUFFALO, July 4 —(AP)—Buffalo has arrived at the end of the trolley era. Last Saturday the Niagara Transit Corporation ran the last trolleys. Buses replaced them.

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## Notes By The Way

New type of concrete is being made that requires no sand. Some persons have tried to make concrete without cement—as Hamilton Spectator.

Total output of automobiles and trucks in Canada and the United States for the week ending June 9 is given as 200,660 vehicles. They'll soon have to add another storey to the roads and highways.—(Hamilton Spectator.)

Lightning strikes the just and unjust alike. In Florida in one day it destroyed a church, killed an escaping convict and knocked down eight baseball players and an umpire.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

A Belgian physician says he can tell the sex of a child before birth. We knew an elderly doctor who said that every baby would be a girl; if it was, he was right, and if it wasn't he never had a complaint from the female sex. This is hard on the female sex, but is true.—Peterborough Examiner.

In the area twenty miles around Moose Jaw in all directions the crops have never looked better. This is the opinion of farmers who freely admit that the prospects are bright, though good rains in July will be required to bring the crops through, particularly if that month produces extreme heat.—Moose Jaw Times-Herald.

The new P and O passenger liner "Chusan" of 24,000 tons gross, has been fitted with fins designed to promote stability in rough seas. She is by far the largest vessel to be so equipped. The appliance consists of two rectangular fins 12 feet by 6 1/2 feet, one on each side of the ship and projecting from the hull near the bilge. Each fin is mounted on a shaft so arranged that the fin is hydrodynamically balanced. The forward velocity of the ship causes the water to exert an upward force on the other. When not in use, the fins can be withdrawn into recesses within the hull line. First tests exceeded all expectations.

We do not believe that union with the United States would automatically deliver to us the chromium-plated living standards displayed each week on the inside covers of Life magazine; and secondly, even if it would, we should still prefer a lower standard of living and political independence. It seems to us much more likely that if Canada became just another ten states of the union, our standard of living would be roughly like that of the states below the Mason-Dixon line. Once our political sovereignty had gone, we should be overwhelmed by

LONDON, July 4 —(Reuters)—Britain demanded expulsion of Alois Skoumal, special attaché at the Czechoslovak Embassy in London. This action was a reprisal for the recent expulsion from Prague of the third secretary at the British Embassy, Adrian McLaughlin, who was declared persona non grata on the grounds that he had indulged in anti-government activities.

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