

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew... Published every week-day morning at 136 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I., by The Thomson Company Limited.

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

World Council Delegates

The Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches is to take place during the last two weeks of August in Evanston, Illinois. Included in the list of prospective delegates are representatives of various Churches in Communist ruled countries.

In the United States there has been some organized opposition to the granting of visas to certain Church leaders from behind the Iron Curtain. This opposition has been especially strong in American Legion circles where it was argued that the admission of some delegates would threaten American security.

This appears to be a reasonable appraisal of the situation. It is hard to see how a few Church leaders who possibly, though by no means certainly, are sympathetic to Communism as a political system, could do much harm to anybody in a two-weeks stay.

1953 Wool Consumption

Reference was made in these columns recently to the unsolved riddle of Canada's low sheep population at a time when demand for wool is keen and the industry is enjoying a boom in other countries.

The Commonwealth's share of the world total, says the Committee review, was some 600 million pounds, or 23 per cent, which represented a substantial improvement (22 per cent), compared with 1952.

The recovery in consumption in 1953 was reflected in the industry's production of wool manufactures. World output of wool tops is estimated to have risen sharply by about 30 per cent compared with 1952, while worsted yarn production increased by nearly 20 per cent.

World output of woven wool cloth during the year is estimated to have shown practically no change compared with 1952.

A notable feature of the revival in activity in 1953 was the sharp improvement in international trade in wool and wool goods. While raw wool imports into eleven major consuming countries were some 13 per cent heavier than in 1952, exports of tops, yarns and cloth from those countries increased by no less than 21 per cent, 43 per cent and 22 per cent respectively.

A New Balance of Power

Nine years have elapsed since Germany and Japan collapsed in defeat at the end of World War II. Six years of struggle which engaged the total resources of the free world plus the stubborn resistance of the Soviet Union were required to subdue the menace of Nazidom and Japanese imperialism.

Today the free world faces not the threat of German militarism or Japanese aggression, but the peril is no less great. The industrial might of Russia and the manpower of Communist China are being welded into an instrument of destruction no less menacing than that which put civilization itself in jeopardy little more than a decade ago.

How well equipped is the free world to meet the new totalitarian challenge? Is the military and industrial might of the United States and the United Kingdom, together with Canada and the countries of western Europe sufficient to withstand assault in the event of war? Is NATO enough to deter the expansionist ambitions of the men of Moscow and their Chinese allies?

Such are the questions which thoughtful people everywhere must ask themselves today. The imponderables in the situation, paradoxically enough, are the West German Republic and the Empire of Japan. West Germany already represents the greatest concentration of industrial strength in Europe. Her military potential is greater than that of any other power on the European continent except the Soviet Union.

In the face of an Anglo-American-German-Japanese alliance the might of Russia and China would be dwarfed, their military potential would cease to menace civilization. It is towards such an alliance that western diplomacy must be directed if the free world is to emerge from the shadow of aggression.

EDITORIAL NOTES

St. Swithin's Day.

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin; and there is food for thought in the news report from flood-stricken Vienna yesterday, describing United States airmen and Soviet troops as working "shoulder to shoulder" in keeping farm dykes intact.

Sir John Cockroft, Director of Britain's Atomic Research, has announced that electricity at a cost of one penny a unit will soon be produced by atomic power in the United Kingdom. Addressing the Scientific Committee of the French National Assembly in Paris recently, he said that the most pessimistic figure showed that the cost of nuclear power would be 30 per cent higher than that from coal.

With preliminary figures showing a drop of 2,500 acres in seed potato plantings in this Province, and uncertain crop prospects in Central Canada and the United States, the chances of an improvement in market conditions are in sight. It is perhaps too soon to be optimistic, but the Potato Board chairman, Mr. D. A. MacDonald, is on safe ground in urging Island growers to take "the best possible care of their crop during the coming weeks."

Inigo Jones, English architect, was born, it is thought, this date 1573. He was the first to introduce pure Renaissance architecture in England, adapting Italian ideas to local requirements. He travelled a great deal, particularly in Italy. In Venice he transferred from the study of painting to that of architecture. He designed palaces in Denmark and became surveyor-general to royal buildings in 1615. The Queen's House at Greenwich and parts of Whitehall are his work. The Civil War put an end to his public work.



Whistle While You Work

Old Charlottetown and P. E. I. A PIONEER'S STORY

From the narrative of Abraham Gill, one of the pioneers of Little York, who settled here from Devonshire, England, in 1819, at the age of twenty-one: "To seek a home in some foreign land Good Providence directed me to Prince Edward Island, where the Lord has blessed me, body and soul."

"Before I embarked I had to go home, and when I returned to Devonshire I found the vessel had started on her voyage and was already nearly out of sight. I hired a man and his boat to pull after them; and the captain, seeing that we were following him, told me to get on board."

"Although late in the season, I planted some potatoes among the windfalls and stumps. There were not many cattle about at that time, so I made a rough fence, and they grew very well. I put them in for the winter. I hired for a month for the harvest with Donald McDonald of Tracadie, for three pounds sterling a month. The board and lodging were very different from what I had been accustomed to. I labored for many others who paid me in horse labour. I was now lodging at Mr. Harvie's, the first winter in their loft, and after a snowstorm I had to shake off the snow before I put my clothes on. The Lord, however, was very merciful to me.

"As soon as the winter began to set in I prepared to get timber to build a house in the coming summer. I worked away at it through the winter, quite a new occupation, which I was not accustomed to. I dressed the largest of the trees in the woods, and some of my neighbors hauled them out, and in the month of April, 1820, we began to build on the land. I had cleared about two acres. Malcolm Forbes ploughed it for me, and it produced a very good crop for one ploughing. The house we built was thirty by eighteen feet, a log house with two windows and two doors.

"After it was built and covered in I went into the swamps for moss to put between the logs to keep out the cold. And now I began to think I had a home, so I left Mr. Harvie's to live in my own house and to labour for myself and for others, and to get along in the best manner I could."

(Mr. Gill married in February, 1821, and lived a happily wedded life for forty-two years. He died in 1878, leaving a splendid property to be enjoyed by his descendants.)

The Age Old Story

In God is my salvation and my strength; and my refuge is in God. Trust in him at all times; ye people, pour out your heart before him: God is a refuge for us. Selah... God hath spoken once; twice have I heard this; that power belongeth unto God.

Saclant, Keystone Of NATO

North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Large-scale training is scheduled for 1954, but SACLANT subordinate commanders will conduct major local exercises.

NATO is often thought of as a European set-up, with heavy emphasis on land forces, airfields and a network of overseas defenses. But this is only half the story. The Western Hemisphere furnishes headquarters sites for the first international ocean command in history, the Allied Command Atlantic, keystone of NATO's protective structure.

Admiral Wright's zone of responsibility extends from the North Pole to the Tropic of Cancer and is bounded by the coastal waters of Europe, Africa, the British Isles and the Western Hemisphere. Within this expanse are such strategic islands as Iceland, Greenland, the Azores, and Bermuda.

The 14 NATO nations are: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. All give financial support to the Allied Command Atlantic.

NATO's trade routes cross the Atlantic's vast reaches. These shipping routes are the arteries of the lifelines of the free world. In both World Wars, winning the battle of Europe depended upon winning the battle of the Atlantic. Therefore, NATO's control of this keystone area is mandatory, and is the responsibility of the Allied Command Atlantic. It requires keeping the sea lanes open and supporting NATO forces abroad in every way possible.

Available resources, national economies and popular sentiment determine the extent and application of NATO's program. For example, SACLANT has no forces assigned in peacetime. Not the ideal situation militarily but one which greatly lightens the burden of the NATO taxpayer. From the national machinery they have established for ocean defense, NATO members with Atlantic frontiers, in accordance with individual capabilities, have earmarked forces and provided bases for SACLANT's command should war occur.

Current plans call for large-scale training exercises at prescribed intervals in which forces of as many NATO nations as possible take part in testing elements of SACLANT's mission. Exercises MAIN BRACE in 1952 and MARINER in 1953 provided training to sea, air and land forces of nine nations in practicing techniques necessary to Atlantic security and support of NATO forces abroad. No

The Passing Scene

By Observer THE ICE CREAM STORY There are more important things than ice cream cones in the world but there are other things which are much less important. The younger set, say from 5 to 15, probably would put the cone well out in front among things which have value. (I was going to write "enduring" value but caught myself just in time; there isn't anything enduring about ice cream in any form.)

Anyway, the cone celebrates its 50th anniversary this summer and it has come a long way in both popularity and appearance during the half century of its existence. I myself used to consume, on the average, one cone a year; for the past ten years or so I have been less extravagant in that particular respect and I have been getting along on one every two years. I realize that that puts me in a minority party for, according to some figures I happened to see the other day, about 5 billion cones are sold annually in the United States and Canada together, that is, that works out roughly at about 28 cones for every man, woman, and child in the two countries. Actually, of course, some individuals must eat a great many more, for babies under a year old eat a lot less and some don't eat any.

Something like 700 million gallons of ice cream in all forms are consumed annually. Of this huge amount approximately one-half is vanilla flavoured; chocolate accounts for about one-sixth and strawberry for a little less. Historians, those who bother to mention the subject at all, say that ice cream in one form or another goes back to the dawn of history. The manufacturing of it on a large scale came to this continent, however, until the year 1851. The credit for it belongs to a man by the name of Jacob Fussell who ran a dairy products business in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Fussell found that quite often, especially during the summer months, he had more cream on his hands than he could sell. He began to put the surplus in ice cream, selling it at 25 cents a quart. So successful was he in the new venture that he gave up the dairy business and spent all his time making ice cream. The first big plant was built in Boston in 1858. At the present time in the United States alone there are 14,000 business concerns engaged wholly in the manufacture of ice cream.

About ten years before that, in 1846 or 1845 (the records are not quite clear) the first hand-cranked freezer had been invented by Mrs. Nancy Johnson, who must take the blame for a lot of angry words which have been spoken since that time. Perhaps these have been more than balanced by the extra enjoyment she brought to millions of palates, but that is a question on which I should not like to express an opinion one way or the other.

The now familiar and highly regarded sundae has an interesting history of its own. It came about as a concession to Puritanism; or, if this sounds better, as a means of getting around a law which forbade thunderstorm is not dangerous. Shutting off the light, radio or television set makes no difference, either. The centre of the room, away from such appliances, is considered more safe, however, and the lower floor is safer than upstairs.

About one-fourth of the deaths caused by lightning each year are persons who took shelter under a tree. When lightning hits the earth, the flash you see is travelling up, not down. The downward stroke is invisible to the naked eye until the earth's electrical charge leaps up to meet it, producing the brilliant flash. The column of air traversed by the bolt is heated as high as 54,000 degrees, producing a terrific expansion which causes thunder.

The energy produced in an average lightning bolt is enough to light a million electric bulbs. Although it looks like a single flash, there may be as many as 50 separate discharges traveling the same path - too fast for the human eye to discern.

MONTREAL (CP)—Jean Dagenais, 18, of Sherbrooke, Que., Wednesday was sentenced to two years in penitentiary after pleading guilty to stealing \$20 from a store.

Advertisement for Gillette Blue Blades. Includes text: 'Most Popular', 'BECAUSE THEY GIVE THE QUICKEST, EASIEST SHAVES', 'For good-looking, refreshing shaves always use Gillette Blue Blades. For extra convenience buy them in Gillette Dispensers with used-blade compartments. 20-blade size \$1.00-10-blade size 50c. (Regular package -5 for 25c.)', 'Gillette BLUE BLADES', 'Palmer Electric', 'Refrigeration SALES & SERVICE Repairs To All Makes MOTORS Rewinding and Repairs ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES Repairs Palmer Electric'.

The Poet's Corner

SICILY AND ENGLAND Green, Green is England, Emerald green and green jade. Her hills and coasts are sea vapor. Her trees are green thoughts that taper. Her sunlight a green shade. Green, Green is England, pass there the quiet thoughts pass. Out of root to stalk and blossom. Like flowering grass. White flame is Sicily. Which oppresses like torches in the breathless air burn: Whether hot mountain scorches Foot; heart, until they turn Into flame like all of these— Cypress of Sicily, mountain of Sicily. And her burning seas —Louis Golding in the Poetry Review.

