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

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1954

Outlawing Of The Communists

The outlawing of the Communist Party by the United States Congress has been expected for some time. Whether it will result in a strengthening of United States internal security remains to be seen; but certainly it will not be received with immediate commendation by all those who are anxious to see Communist subversive activities made as difficult as possible.

It can be taken for granted that the new legislation will provide another propaganda weapon for Communist leaders who will say that freedom of thought is now forbidden in the United States. It will also tend to make martyrs of individuals, always a dangerous thing when any particular faction is out to make all the trouble it can.

However, all friends of the United States in this country and elsewhere will hope that the new law will work out as Congress believes it will, to the more effective control of the Communist menace and to the protection and benefit of free political institutions. It can be assumed that other free world governments and parliaments which, thus far, have not seen fit to add any such legislation to their own security techniques will be watching the experiment with considerable interest.

India's Growing Industries

The young republic of India, where nearly a seventh of the world's population lives, is reaching for more oil to fuel its industries and drive the engines of an increasingly mechanized society. In Bombay on the west coast, an American oil company is going into production soon with a \$35,000,000 refinery. A still larger plant being built by a British concern will open next year in the same city. Another American refinery is under construction on the east coast at Vizagapatam. Together the three operations are expected to meet most of the country's needs.

India has little crude oil of its own, the National Geographic Society points out. The only working fields of importance are in Assam province in the northeast. They produce less than a tenth of the demand. India's oil imports have come largely from the Middle East. Iran was the chief source until troubles over the industry's nationalization there cut off the supply. Now, however, the Indian government is preparing not only to process imported petroleum but also is seeking domestic wells. Intensive prospecting is going on both in Assam and near-by West Bengal Province.

More and cheaper oil will aid India's ambitious program of industrialization, one of the major features of the nation's first Five Year Plan inaugurated in 1951. The government has already built or is planning new iron and steel works, airplanes and locomotive plants, and factories making penicillin, telephones, machine tools, radio equipment and fertilizer. It is lending a hand to private industry in various fields and encouraging foreign investments.

India had a steel industry long before the Christian era. From convenient, high-grade iron ore, early craftsmen forged crude steel in small furnaces and shipped it to the Mediterranean for the famous Damascus blades. Modern industry in India was slow to develop but once started, quickly gained speed. Large-scale coal and iron production got under way in the 19th century. Early in the 20th, the Tata Iron and Steel Works was established at Jamshedpur in Bihar Province. It is one of the largest steel plants in the British family of nations, of which independent India is now a Dominion.

World War II gave an emergency push to Indian enterprise. With European centers being bombed or threatened with bombing, the then British-controlled coun-

try began turning out armaments, tools and machinery, drugs and optical goods. Its first shipbuilding in modern times was initiated at Vizagapatam.

For future industry, India possesses many useful raw materials. Included, besides extensive iron and coal, are manganese, mica, bauxite, cobalt, chromite, copper and gypsum. Leaders in the atomic energy field are especially interested in the thorium found in the monazite sands of southwest India. It is believed to offer the world's largest and richest deposit.

Ill-Balanced Progress

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada's population now is well past the fifteen million mark. As of June 1, the figure stood at 15,195,000, an increase of 410,000 over June 1, 1953. Assuming births and immigration remain around the present level, there should be sixteen million of us some time in the spring of 1956.

It is not so good to learn from the same DBS figures, notes the Globe and Mail, that most of the population increase is going to Provinces which are already well populated. Ontario added 149,000 people during the twelve-month period ending June 1—more than all the other Provinces, save Quebec, put together. Quebec added 119,000 people—more than all the other Provinces save Ontario and British Columbia, put together. In the light of their need for more people to develop their great natural resources, the Prairie Provinces did disappointingly. They added 73,000 people, with Alberta—at 37,000—getting more than half of that increase. Both numerically and proportionately, Saskatchewan had the smallest increase of the three Prairie Provinces. Its gain was only 17,000. Manitoba, with fewer people, gained 19,000.

"What the DBS figures show," says our Toronto contemporary, "is that for all the immigration and everything else, our lopsided country is remaining so, with two-thirds of its people concentrated in Ontario and Quebec, and the remaining one-third scattered thinly from coast to coast. This is no way to build a nation. What they also show is that the internal migration which began with the war is continuing. Prince Edward Island's population drop of 1,000 (from 106,000 to 105,000) shows there has been a sizeable exodus from that Province. Considerable movement also is indicated out of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Central Canada, it may be assumed, is getting most of these Maritimers. But assumptions are about all there is to work from. This is not good enough. It seems to us that the Canadian Government should be closely watching and recording, and guiding these shifts of manpower from one part of the country to another. Essentially, they are shifts of skill; and the skills are not necessarily going where there is need and scope for them. This is something we cannot afford, either from a civilian or from a military viewpoint. To the greatest possible extent, men should be employed in their own line of work, not in some other."

EDITORIAL NOTES

"Automatic grading" seems to have been carried to its ultimate absurdity in New York. At any rate the courts recently had occasion to deal with a 16-year-old grammar school "graduate" and discovered that he could not read, write nor spell.

Mosquito Day. Sir Ronald Ross discovered the life history of malaria parasites in the Anopheles Mosquito between 1897 and 1898. Emin had already done much work on the subject and Ross confirmed the theory which had been formulated in 1884 by Sir Patrick Manson. Ross was also a distinguished poet and wrote one novel.

A mot juste if ever there was one was heard by summer school graduates of Acadia University. The distinguished guest speaker told them that the advance of science so far in the 20th century has had a greater impact on civilization than at any previous period in history.

The St. Lawrence Seaway becomes less Canadian by the decision to let the United States build a 4-mile section near Cornwall; but the fact that almost a third of the construction cost will thus be saved so far as Canada is concerned is some compensation for divided control which was probably inevitable in any case.

Britain exported breeding animals last year valued at \$6,563,000 to 48 countries. Exports included 2,889 cattle, sheep and pigs, which compared with 1,013 for 1952, and 1,322 in 1951. Pig exports increased from 193 to 1,273, mainly because of the export of 1,075 Large Whites to Yugoslavia. Of 41 Suffolk sheep exported, 29 came to Canada, as did 513 cattle. The latter figure compares with 420 to the United States, 138 to Argentina, and 131 to South Africa. Beef Shorthorns exported numbered 757, of which Canada took 406 and the United States 206.



Now If The Wind Doesn't Change --

The Poet's Corner

EMILIE DIONNE
She, the quiet one, is quieter now—
Laid with empty hands and smooth brow,
Black lashes crescent-curved above the meek
Mask of waxen lips and hollowed cheek,
All yearning quenched, all struggle reconciled,
What had she learned of life from life, poor child,
That with unflinching heart, unquickered breath,
She turned so early to the arms of Death?
—Audrey Alexandra Brown in the Montreal Star.

Old Charlottetown

Reference in this column yesterday of "Gallows Point," Lot 50, was not a misprint for Gallias Point, but merely an older variant of the same name. It is the "Orwell Point" of Holland, 1785, and is given the following mention in "Place-Names of Prince Edward Island," Ottawa, 1925:
"The origin of the name Gallows is obscure. In April, 1831, the Legislature was petitioned for a grant for a road 'from Cherry Valley to Gallows Point.' In February, 1833, the Legislature was again asked for aid to complete the road 'from Orwell Point to Cherry Valley.' The history of the Island furnished no reason why anyone should have been hanged at this out-of-the-way place. The majority of Island names are personal ones and probably Gallows is a corruption of some such family name as Galland, Gallon, Gallet (de la Roque, 1752) or Gillis.
"A John Gillis was one of the Selkirk settlers on the 'Polly' and built a small church near the landing place in Belfast cove, Lot 37, inside the corner of the by-road on the east side of Belfast creek next to the old French burial ground. In 1806 Gillis purchased 200 acres from the Earl of Selkirk at the bottom of the big cove in Orwell Bay. The map name is as follows: Gallows, chart, 1846; Gallias, Cundall, 1851; Gallows, Wright, 1852; Gallias, Lake, 1863; Gallias, Lake and Cundall, 1874; Gallias, Meacham atlas, 1880. The first reference to Gallias point is in a volume entitled 'The Progress and Prospect of P. E. I.', published by Bagster at Charlottetown in 1861. Musik is the Micmac name."

The Prolific Chinese

(Philadelphia Bulletin)
Some people whose memory runs back 50 years or more may recall the legend of the lady who refused to have more than three children because she heard that every fourth baby born into the world was Chinese.
There was another statistic to the effect that if the people of China marched four abreast the parade would never end. The birth rate in China would lengthen the procession as rapidly as the front ranks marched off into eternity. These terrifying statistics turn out to be approximately true. The first real census in China's long history, taken by the Communists and considered by population experts to be "basically reliable," showed that at midnight on June 30, 1953, the Chinese numbered about one-fourth of the estimated population of the whole earth.
The earliest estimate of the world's population which was more than a wild guess was made about a century ago. It is believed that in 1845 the whole globe had a little over a billion inhabitants. Judging by the known rate of increase since then, the earth's entire population in the 18th century was about the same as China's today.

ATLANTIC LETTER

A Chat With The Island's Premier

By Douglas Howe

CHARLOTTETOWN -- At first glance, the Premier of Prince Edward Island looks just a bit bigger than the Island itself. Since the Hon. Alexander Matheson is six-foot-six and the Island never was too much for size, it's not entirely an optical deceit. He has a plain, open face topped by a shock of hair just moving into the grey and when he talks you catch the same sort of earthiness that was the stamp of his predecessor, the late Senator Walter Jones. We talk about the Island, about its economy and its people. "Industry?" he says. "How can we hope to lure 'in' big industry? We have no rivers for cheap power. Nova Scotia coal is too expensive for cheap power. We're nine miles off the mainland and that raises all sorts of transportation drawbacks. We've got the federal geological survey people out looking us over from end to end and we think there must be oil somewhere around here, but so far as we know now we have no resources to build big industry on. The only way we could get into that field would be to import materials, process them and ship them out and how could we compete on that basis, located where we are?"

"No, we're still a farming and fishing people, and the farming is anywhere from seven to ten times the more important in dollars. But what we are trying to do is get more of our products processed right here. There's no reason why we can't do that. In fact, we've just passed an Act for loans to qualified people who will do it. Up at Souris now we've got one new fish-processing plant and they're going to have another. They make the cod into fresh and fresh-frozen fillets and truck them to the States every day."

"The ground fishery up there was behind the times till a few years ago. Then we brought in some 60-foot dragners (small trawlers) to fish with nets and they're doing fine in Souris now. Then a fish hatchery in Charlottetown started a concentrated milk plant and they're doing fine too. Sell half the canned milk sold on the Island now and some day they'll be a big thing in all three Maritime Provinces at least."

He indulges in a smile of political relief. "That plant's taken care of a lot of worries. Takes care of our surplus milk. Even eases the margarine problem. (You can't buy margarine legally on the Island). It could turn out to be one of the best things to happen here in a long time. "That's the sort of thing we want. Right now we're thinking of canning a lot of our farm products and going after Central Canadian markets in a fairly big way. What I'd like to see is one Island brand for everything, peas, fruits, everything. That way you could build up a name, say, in Toronto. People would see the Island map on the can and they'd know it. That's what I'd like to see but (a political grimace) not everybody agrees with me. There may be a scrap over that. They say it isn't private enterprise, that you're getting into co-ops. I say it makes sense."

"Our farms? They're three to four times bigger than they were 50 years back. They've got a lot of machinery and they produce more, like most farms now. Last year wasn't too happy. The potato market was terrible. This year the market looks better but the

Advertisement for Chandler Bros. featuring 'Faster DRY CLEANING SERVICE' and 'CUDMORE'S DRY CLEANERS' at 130 Kent St. Phone 4822. The ad also includes a section for 'BUILDING A NEW HOME?' with the slogan 'WHY NOT MAKE ALL YOUR SHELVES ADJUSTABLE?' and 'SIMPLIFIES CONSTRUCTION VERY ECONOMICAL'.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The "rare June days" of last month were the dry ones.—Moose Jaw Times-Herald.
Many a June bride has now learned that not only does a new bridegroom sweep clean, but he also helps with the dishes.—Peterborough Examiner.
Shoe salesmen make much of the relaxing effect of rubber heels. They might also mention that they don't scratch the desk-top.—Hamilton Spectator.
Woman: A creature who decides it's smart to smoke a pipe only after she has abandoned hair-pins, which would have been ideal for cleaning the thing out.—Hamilton Spectator.
It is said that the right to swing your arm stops where the other fellow's nose begins, but this isn't true if the other fellow has his nose in your business.—Kitchener-Waterloo Record.
While the pessimist and faint-hearted still talk "recession" the people who build and do things are not selling Canada short. Instead, a mid-year survey shows, they are pouring a record \$5,800 million into expansion of the Canadian economy this year—\$147 million more than in the "boom" year of 1953. There are one or two "soft" spots, but the overall picture is one of confidence and courage, confounding the pessimists.—Ottawa Journal.
When Mr. Truman estimated the costs of government for the fiscal year of 1954 in his final budget in January, 1953, his figure was \$77,900,000,000. The Eisenhower administration has just released the actual expenditures for fiscal '54: \$67,600,000,000, representing savings of more than \$10 billion. It is a record that the American taxpayer will appreciate.—New York Herald Tribune.
It's not only the American farmer who's worried about falling prices. If it's any comfort to either the farmers or the congressmen, things are tough all over. A report just in from India says that livestock prices have put elephants into the bear market. Elephants that used to bring \$600 to \$800 on the hoof now are bringing only \$300 to \$400. It doesn't pay to feed them.—Milwaukee Journal.
Nowadays, if you're not immersed to the neck in all the troubles of the world, people are apt to sneer and say you're an escapist. With the world developing bigger and better headaches all the time we predict there will be a great revival of Ivory Towers before long. And perhaps people will realize that there is nothing particularly unhealthy about turning inward to yourself once in a while, in fact it's probably an escape valve.—Wingham Advance-Times.

he's been premier for a year? We get the enigmatic smile of the politician nursing the most precious of all political secrets. "It's possible," he grins. "It's possible." But the way he says it you can't really tell a thing.
The Age Old Story
My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that watch for the morning; I say, more than they that watch for the morning.

Advertisement for 'Sewing & You' featuring 'IN SICKNESS AND IN HEALTH' and 'SAVINGS GALORE!' with a list of products and prices.

Advertisement for 'THE JENKINS PHARMACY' listing various medicines and their prices, including '32 oz. Volga Mineral Oil' for 89c and '35c Colgate's Chlorophyll Toothpaste' for 55c.

Advertisement for 'JOHNSON'S BABY SHAMPOO' and 'WIVES SEE THIS INTRODUCTORY OFFER' with prices for hair dress and shave cream.

Advertisement for 'KOTEX' sanitary pads, featuring 'Faster DRY CLEANING SERVICE' and 'CUDMORE'S DRY CLEANERS'.