The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

W. J. Hancox, Publisher

Burton Lewis, Executive Editor — Frank Walker, Editor

Published every week day morning (except Sundays and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. Branch offices at Summerside, Montague, Alberton and Souris.

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers Advertising Services Toronto, 425 University Ave. Empire 3-8894; Montreal, 640 Cathcart Street UNiversity 6-5942; Western office 1030 West Georgia Street Vancouver (MA 7037).

Member Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Associaton and The Canadian Press. The Canadian Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches in this paper credited to it or to The Associated Press or Reuters, and also to the local news published herein. All rights on republication of special dispatches herein also reserved. Subscription rates:

Not over 35c per week by carrier.

$11.00 a year by mail or rural routes and areas not serviced by carrier.

$14.00 a year off Island and U.K. $20.00 per year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Commonwealth.

Not over 7c per single copy

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

Neutral Laos Lanched

The signing of the treaty creating Laos a neutral kingdom takes place today at Geneva. This is a ceremonial affair, in which the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union will take part. Actually the final agreement was reached last Wednesday, and it has been hailed as ranking with the Austrian Peace Treaty and the creation of the United Nations as one of the few major postwar Soviet-American agreements. It is also virtually the only significant agreement reached by Communist China and the West.

As one commentator remarks, this tiny kingdom has been launched hopefully into troubled neutral seas with three captains at the helm, and a patched-up diplomatic rudder. Whether it can stay afloat with these handicaps no one is sure. But East and West, after 14 months of negotiations, are prepared to give it a try.

14 nations joined in the agreement that Laos shall be removed from the arena of the cold war and that safeguards shall be set to protect its neutrality. Other 13 conference participants made "responsive declarations" that they will cooperate with this policy and keep hands off. The treaty includes inspection machinery which strengthens the old International Control Commission of India, Canada, and Poland.

The West pays a price for the agreement. The United States must withdraw its military presence from Laos. A neutralist has been installed as the country's Premier, replacing the former pro-Western ruler, and a pro-Communist has been included in the modified triumvirate which is to rule the country. These concessions may be risky, but they were due to the fact that the West did not have enough military power on the scene, and did not wish to pay the price of bringing enough power to bear to get a better settlement. What it could not force on the battlefield it could not negotiate at the conference table.

Speakership Proposal

Professor J. H. Aitchison of Dalhousie University has raised an interesting point at this juncture in Canada's political affairs. There may be in the new Parliament, he says, a dozen men possessing the qualities that make a good Speaker. But these qualities can be tested only in action. The only man who is known to possess them is the Speaker of the last House, in this case Mr. Roland Michener. But Mr. Michener will be absent from the next Parliament.

On April 2 of last year Mr. Frank McGee, the Conservative member for York-Scarborough, placed on the order paper a motion looking to the establishment of a permanent speakership. It got short shrift at the time, but it is not yet too late to give it consideration, and this is what Professor Aitchison proposes should be done. It would involve the creation of a new constituency of Parliament Hill, with members of the House as its electors. As this deals with a matter covered by the 1949 amendments to the British North America Act it would not affect provincial rights, and the change could be brought about simply by joint addresses of the two Houses.

Such a move would go a long way toward preventing the loss of men of Mr. Michener's calibre in the future; it might even bring about his return to the House. If that were so, an understanding that the next permanent Speaker would be a French Canadian would preserve the tradition that has grown up since the 1920s.

Mr. McGee's proposal never reached the stage where it could be debated in the House. Perhaps the need for its adoption was not as urgent then as it would appear to be now, with the prospects that the next Speaker, whoever he may be, will be subjected to almost continuous daily testing under the most trying of circumstance. There seems no reason why, after consultation between the Prime Minister and the Opposition party leaders, the resolution cannot be reintroduced as a government measure and given swift approval at the beginning of the new Parliament.

Time To Wake Up

The Financial Post notes, with some anxiety, that while we have been raising tariffs President Kennedy has won Congressional approval for his plan to scale down U.S. tariffs in step with Common Market tariff cuts. This holds out the prospect of an immense and powerful free trade area—without Canada. And, says our Toronto contemporary, while we have been turning inward for a solution of our difficulties, Prime Minister Macmillan has created a new cabinet filled with men committed to carrying Britain into the wider markets of competitive Europe.

Yet Canada, perhaps even more urgently than Britain or the U.S., needs to live in step with the world if it is to survive and prosper. In this connection The Post quotes the Commercial Imperial Bank as saying: "It is obvious that with few exceptions the world no longer needs to rely on Canada as a source of materials, but Canada still needs world markets. The world does not need Canada as a place in which to invest, but Canada will continue to need foreign capital to put to constructive use and we must be in a position to meet the cost of servicing this capital from our foreign exchange earnings."

These are harsh facts, and must be faced. As The Post says further in commenting on the bank statement: "It will take more than fiddling with tariffs, belt-tightening for the budget and hocus-pocus with money supply to put this country back on the path of peacetime progress."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Among new books this fall will be a New York cook book, "written for people who can't cook and don't want people to know it." It should have a phenomenal sale.

* * *

For two hours last Tuesday, Canada was 60 seconds behind the rest of the world. The Dominion Observatory at Ottawa explained that the mistake arose from a power failure. Some two hours passed before the error was corrected, after distress calls came from observatories across the country.

* * *

A team of German film producers, technicians and actors is at present following a route taken over 2,000 years ago by Alexander the Great on his way to India through Macedonia, Turkey, Iran, and Afghanistan. The expedition will make a full-lengh documenary film of Alexander's campaigns which will eventually be shown on several European television networks.

* * *

An interesting experiment in the teaching of French to children in the last term of their junior school course was carried out in Leeds, Yorkshire, last summer. During the term a French woman teacher was put in sole charge of all subjects which she taught to the class in the French language. After two weeks, the children were able to understand all that was said to them and, by the end of the experiment, which lasted nine weeks, they were able to speak the language fluently, had accumulated a large vocabulary and obviously were able to think in French as well as speak it. Similar experiments carried out in three London schools met with equal success. The experiments had the financial backing of the Nuffield Foundation.

CANADIAN TOURIST GUIDE

UNIQUE ORGANIZATION

Expansion Of Film Education Medium

Canadian Film Institute

It is estimated that each year more than 12 million people gather in libraries and classrooms, church basements and school auditoriums, art galleries and rented theatres to attend films on such subjects as "Adventure in Science," What's Inside the Earth?" or "Music in India."

Many of these spectators come to broaden their knowledge of the world in which they live and of the cultural traditions they have inherited. A smaller, but increasing, minority seek from films an "education" of a different sort. These film lovers see the moving picture as a medium of emotional experience. To them, film is the liveliest—possibly the most important—of the arts.

Partly responsible for the widespread interest in and use of non-commercial films in Canada is a unique organization operating out of Ottawa. The Canadian Film Institute was established some 25 years ago to help local groups import foreign films for cultural screenings and bring together Canada's educational and community interests in the field of documentary films. Since that time it has gradually expanded its activities until today its information and film distribution services are made use of by government departments, universities, schools, voluntary national associations, scientific groups, galleries and museums.

LARGE LIBRARY

It houses a library of some 7,000 titles and distributes films from 30 separate collections including the libraries of the National Film Board, the National Gallery, the United Kingdom, the U.S. Embassy and several other governments. It also acts as the parent body of the Canadian film society movement.

To meet the needs of this growing number of film users the Canadian Film Institute, with the help of the Canada Council, has established a specialized library and information service. It has long been evident that to benefit fully from the increasing number of films being produced in many parts of the world, Canada must provide services similar to those offered for books by libraries, book reviews, and book stores.

With the help of grants from the Canada Council totalling $58,000 the CFI has since 1958 been engaged in the cataloguing of all feature and documentary films available to Canadians. It is estimated that material has now been compiled on some 30,000 titles together with information as to where prints may be obtained in Canada.

WIDE VARIETY

A small staff is engaged in scanning international film journals and some foreign newspapers for articles and reviews. In addition, volunteers from many parts of the country contribute material from local papers or from private collections. It is now possible for the Institute to answer a wide variety of enquiries about the history of film or about individual shorts or features.

Several specialized lists covering a wide spectrum of interests from theatre arts to traffic safety have been drawn up and are distributed free of charge to CFI members. The CFI has established the Canadian Library of International Art Films of which the National Gallery collection forms the most important part.

The first catalogue for this collection went out of print almost immediately. The French language services of the Institute are in process of expansion in line with the finding of a current survey.

PUBLIC FORUM

SASKATCHEWAN DISPUTE.

Sir, —There seems to be some confusion and a great deal of woolly thinking concerning the dispute between the doctors and the government in Saskatchewan. Many of the press reports have been misleading and inaccurate, and most of the editorial opinion (except in Saskatchewan itself, and in Halifax), has been charged with emotional hostility towards the doctors of that unfortunate province.

The doctors of the province have been accused by the press of "striking", "jeopardizing the lives of innocent people", "callous disregard of the needs of the people", "defying the law", etc. Sensational reports of foreign doctors flying to Saskatchewan in the name of humanity, diligent searches for death which might be attributed to lack of medical care, undue attention to uninformed medical opinion, and misplaced emphasis on minor incidental events all have obscured the issue and confused the public.

Moreover, neither reporters nor editors seem to realize that the basic issue in the dispute is of fundamental importance to all Canadians. This is an unfortunate state of affairs in a society in which the press accepts the responsibility of reporting facts and helping to guide public opinion. A few observations in this regard seem necessary, even if only a small segment of the Canadian public is to be enlightened.

The facts belie many of the press reports, and the issue involved invalidates most of the editorial opinion. The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan did not call a strike, as press reports imply. Most of the doctors of the province signified their intention to leave if the act should be retained. The College, in trying to keep them in the province, organized an emergency service in order to provide medical services for the people and to prevent an exodus. That is not striking or breaking the law. Quite the contrary, the College is to be commended for its efforts in this respect.

The medical service provided by the College is excellent, even if somewhat inconvenient for the people. It seems to me that the people of the province stand solidly behind their doctors. They, somewhat belatedly, are now aware of the extent of the vicious legislation which the socialists wish to impose on one group of their population. Presumably they also realize that their medical profession cannot be replaced at the present time at any cost.

The government of the province has already collected over fifteen million dollars from the people to supply medical care which it cannot give. Some of this is now being used to retain the services of some of the most highly priced public relations firms in this country. Their function is to cloud the basic issue if possible and persuade the people of the beneficient aspects of regimentation and conscription of their doctors. They have enjoyed some success outside Saskatchewan but little within the province. The fund is also being used to pay foreign mercenaries at the rate of $2,000.00 or more per month to supply some medical service, the quality of which at best could only be mediocre.

The reasons for the desire of the individual doctors to leave the province are obvious. It is a question of freedom. No one objects to members of the public insuring themselves against any eventuality; and if the public wishes the government to do this, that is their perogative even though it is an unwise choice. However, the Act is not an insurance program; it is a program of civil conscription or regimentation.

When any body, either private or governmental, sets itself up as the monopolistic controller of individual citizens, it is time for all free people to become alarmed. It is for this reason that individual doctors will leave the province if the present Act is retained. The College is trying to keep them there; and its main concern at the present time seems to be not who will win, but whether there will be any capable members of the profession left in the province if the present situation continues for long. In any case, the loss of a large number of their best doctors now seems inevitable.

Our rights as individuals, and indeed our concept of liberty are in danger of being legislated into oblivion. I propose to deal further with this problem tomorrow.

I am, Sir, etc.,
J.C. SINNOTT, MD, FRCP, (c)
Charlottetown.

THE NOSE KNOWS

Sir,—A rare beautiful moonlight night last week suggested a drive around Victoria Park and across the new Hillsboro bridge for a party of five, including a lady visitor. Two previous nauseating experiences, one when a skunk perished beneath the car wheels and another in passing a field undergoing fertilizer treatment, retired into oblivion with the advent of this new one.

May it be in the minds of the officials planning the bridge opening ceremony to choose a high tide time, otherwise the dominant feature will be objectional odors, recognized as not emanating from red herring.

I am, Sir., etc.,
NOODOR.

Wild Raspberries

Ottawa Journal

It is interesting that apples, strawberries, blackberries, roses and raspberries belong to the same family. After the strawberry season is over and the year has worked along into the seventh month, a man should take a day from routine work and go to a woodland clearing where wild raspberries grow lush and tall.

Wild raspberries like a recently cutover patch of woodland. Within a three or four year period after the trees have been harvested and the limbs have crumbled back to the humus that gave birth to the trees, the brambles take over. They thrive in the rich dark soil and until new trees start and grow high enough to shade them, the raspberries flourish.

It is good to walk through a peaceful woods to the open glades, good to feel the qcietness of Nature and to feel the tensions of daily life drain away. The open area is a picture in the sunlight-shades of green and gold, with a background of the dark green of the surrounding pines, spruces and hemlocks.

A man hangs his two quart lard pail from a suspender button and starts slowly in among the canes. The red nuggets gleam like jewels.

Part of picking wild raspberries in a woodland opening is taking time to look up at the white clouds meandering across a blue sky. There is a satisfying fragrance from the moist soil and the sun-warmed leaves of the plants.

Slowly one fills his pail as he works back and forth across the clearing. The harvest of fruit is good; but there is something more. The heart knows that in the peace of nature, there is a goal for man. Some happy day all men will live in accord with the principles one can sense as he picks wild raspberries in a peaceful woodland glade.

'The Big Itch' Defies All Cures

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Poison ivy has been dubbed "the big itch", and, to paraphrase the Irish expression, "That it is, me lad." Millions of Americans develop the condition annually and some must be hospitalized.

There is no cure but considerable relief is offered by the corticosteroids and the antihistaminics. These products, incorporated into lotions, salves, and tablets, make the sufferer comfortable within a short time. For the less severe case relief follows cool soaks, starch baths, the application, and the use of aspirin or an antihistaminic.

Learn to recognize poison ivy and then avoid it. The plant grows as a vine, a trailing shrub and an erect bush. The vine may climb 40 feet. Tris is mentioned because some think of poison ivy only as a weed.

The three leaflets generally have smooth edges and a shiny surface. They are green except in spring and fall, when they may be red. The trouble maker is the sap that flows through the roots, stems, fruit, flowers, leaves, and pollen.

The typical rash develops whenever this sticky resin touches the skin. The plant is easy to brush up against when walking through woods, fields, or even city parks. It is not necessary to touch the plant with the bare hands as the oil may adhere to the shoes, trousers, gloves, picnic baskets, golf clubs, or tools. If these objects are touched at later date, the eruption may blossom out. Or the dog may run through a patch of poison ivy and bring it back to you.

When the plant is burned, the toxic substance (urushoil) vaporizes and tiny droplets may be carried into the air with the smoke. Blisters may arise wherever these settle on the bare skin.

Wash the exposed areas with strong soap and water or apply alcohol, gasoline, or kerosene. This should be done immediately because the longer urushoil remains on the hands or arms, the greater the chance of developing poison ivy dermatitis.

Some authorities have found that a cream containing a mixture of zirconium oxide and an antihistaminic drug offers protection. It is worth trying if many days are to be spent in the country, but don't bank on full protection.

(Dr. Van Dellen will send leaflets on poison ivy if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

GURGLING

J. S. Writes: After I eat it sounds as though I had a jug of water in my intestines. What causes this splashing noise?

REPLY

When a person swallows considerable air while eating, the contents of the stomach wil slosh about like water in a half empty jug.

WHITE OVERNIGHT

Cautious writes: Is it possible for a person's hair to turn white overnight?

REPLY

There are reports of hair that turned gray within a short period of time after fright or other severe emotional upheaval. It usually takes longer than overnight.

OLDER MOTHERS

Mrs. J. writes: Are stillbirths more common in oldern than in younger women?

REPLY

Yes. The young mother stands the best chance of having a live baby.

INCASED GERMS

W.A.G. writes: Do the sealed in germs in tuberculous cavities in the lungs die?

REPLY

Eventually.

PAINFUL BONE

F.E. writes: Are there early symptoms of bone cancer?

REPLY

Swelling over the bone and pain are early symptoms.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT —

Keep stairways well lighted. ed.

LEGENDARY PATH

Legend says the Giant's Causeway, a series of columns extending three miles on Ireland's north coast, was built for giants to cross to Scotland.

TCA DIRECTOR NAMED

OTTAWA (CP)—R. Scott Misener of Winnipeg has been named a director of Trans-Canada Air Lines, the publicly-owned carrier, it was announced Friday. He succeeds Campbell Haig of Winnipeg who has resigned to take an appointment to the senate. Mr. Misener is prominent in transportation through connections with Scott Misener Steamships Limited and Consolidated Shippers of Winnipeg.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Once a horse would run away and hit a pedestrian. Now an automobile will hit a pedestrian and run away. — Montreal Star.

A telephone subscriber complained that his phone rang constantly, but there was nobody on the line. Finally he discovered that the ringing began every time he turned on the water. Specialists discovered the vibration of the plumbing was sufficient to set off the telephone bell. — London Daily Mail

The reason why the average girl would rather have beauty than brains is that the average man can see better than he can think. — Calgary Herald.

The Marlow Donkey, the small steam train on one of Britain's shortest passenger-carrying lines, retired. The Donkey, with its single coach on the two-and-three-quarter-mile track between Marlow and Bourne End, Buckinghamshire, was replaced by a diesel. — London Observer.

The Problem Of Gaspe

Montreal Gazette

In his tour of Gaspe, Premier Lesage has been making a personal examination of the needs and problems of this part of the province. It is one of the sections of Quebec that has lagged behind the general progress.

The Gaspe Peninsula was Jacques Cartier's first point of contact with what is now Canada. Now inhabited by some 200,000 people of various antecedents, it has, from the beginning, remained closer to the pioneer's conditions than the rest of the province.

For the tourist, there have been the attractions of the rugged beauty of its position beside the St. Lawrence River, the Gulf and the Baie des Chaleurs. But for many of its people, life has been hard and uncertain.

Premier Lesage's tour has been part of his program for brining to Gaspe the means for a better livelihood. The Bathurst Power and Paper Company has announced that it is giving serious consideration to erecting a $30,000,000 paper mill at New Richmond, 20 miles west of Bonaventure. Forest acess roads and sawmills are being built. Tenders are being called for a new trades school at Ste. Anne. A cardboard factory to supply large paper mills is under consideration.

The Premier inaugurated the first Government shipyard at Paspebiac. There are plans for developing a new type of small trawler and making it available to Gaspe fishermen under favorable terms. Power will be brought to Gaspe by means more reliable and satisfactory than the present submarine cables across the St. Lawrence have proved to be.

The Himalaya Frontier

By Doug Marshall
Canadian Press Staff Writer

When the snows melt each summer the high-altitude tightrope that is the Himalaya frontier between Red China and India stretches taut with tension.

Confused reports about the latest incidents in the Galwan valley of the Ladakh area of Kashmir suggest the war of nerves and propaganda could easily turn into a military clash.

An Indian outpost is said to have been encircled by Chinese troops who came as close as 15 yards before the coolness of a Gurkha officer persuaded them to fall back.

The outpost was 10 miles beyond the furthest extension of territorial claims by China.

India reports that the Chinese have set up seven new military posts along the line they have claimed as the international border since 1960.

INDIANS WORRIED

Now the Indians are alarmed that the Chinese are going to establish themselves along the entire lower reaches of the Galwan Valley.

Nehru, under pressure at home during the last election for taking too soft a line on the dispute, may find it necessary to make a stand despite the almost insuperable difficulties of conducting a shooting war along the roof of the world.

The Chinese, on the other hand, are probably under no illusion about the economic or strategic value of the desolate mountainous area they claim.

More than anything they seem deliberately set on keeping the issue smouldering for political reasons.

As troops face each other across a few hundred yards of wasteland, a war psychology is being built up between the Indian and Chinese peoples. Only the coming of winter's snows will relax the tension.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY FIVE YEARS AGO.
(July 23, 1937)

The organization of the twenty third credit union to be incorporated under the Prince Edward Island Credit Union Societies Act took place at Bloomfield on Tuesday, July 20.

(Dublin July 21) Eamon De Valera today was elected by a 30 vote majority in the Dail (parliament) to a third term as president of the Irish Free State while his supporters cheered for "united and free island"...

TEN YEARS AGO
(July 23, 1952)

Sister M. James Florence (Florence Blanchard) of the Maryknoll Sisters, New York, and formerly of Charlottetown, has been assigned to missionary work in Tanganyika, Africa.

(Ottawa) Canada's population increased an estimated 421,000 in the year ended June 1, bringing the total to 14,430.000. Population estimate for Prince Edward Island was 103,000.

BUILDING SUPPLIES

EACH DAY MORE BUYERS OF Building Supplies ARE VISITING CHANDLER BROS. LTD.

WHY!

Courteous and Efficient Service.

OUR MODERN NEW SHOWROOM

AMPLE FREE PARKING and A WIDE SELECTION of

PLYWOODS
ARBORITE
TILEBOARDS
FLOOR TILE
DOORS
CEILING TILE
WINDOWS
MOULDINGS
HARDWARE
PAINTS
BATHROOM CABINETS
VENTILATING FANS

WE INVITE YOU TO TRY US NEXT!

CHANDLER BROS. LTD
NO. 1 PLYWOOD PLACE
CHARLOTTETOWN
DIAL 4-6557

Memorials

We carry the largest stock of granite and marble monuments east of Montreal. Our selection of materials and designs is unequalled in the Maritimes. Our monuments are manufactured here. You can save money by buying directly from us. Phone 4-6935, or Montague 40-3, for our catalogue of granite, marble and bronze memorials.

Vere Beck & Son Ltd.
Montague and Charlottetown
Prince Edward Island

SLOW DOWN AND LIVE

Driving upon the public highways is a privilege as well as a legal right.

We owe it to ourselves and to the other driver to have our cars in good working condition; to drive at moderate speed, to observe all traffic rules and to DRIVE CAREFULLY.

This aim combined with adequate Insurance Coverage will bring relief from anxiety in many Canadian homes.

HYNDMAN & CO. LTD.
Insurance since 1872
OFFICES
Charlottetown — Summerside
Montague — Alberton
Agents Throughout The Prolvnce