

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew... Published every week-day morning at 165 Prince Street...

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A Sad State

It has been reported in Parliament that a number of Eskimos in the Canadian Northland have died of starvation. The reason for this sad state of affairs is said to be the scarcity of caribou on which the nomadic tribes depend for their living.

When the matter was raised in the Commons, Mr. Hamilton, Minister for Northern Affairs, stated that the Government is doing everything possible to prevent further tragedies of the kind but that no assurance can be given that it won't happen again.

This does not speak particularly well for northern development, to which the Government is committed. Any Northern "development" program must be concerned with something more than the building of roads and the opening up of forest and mineral wealth. It must, first of all, be concerned with the welfare of the native population. If there is a shortage of their customary food, it is the responsibility of Federal authorities to provide suitable substitutes and to make sure that these are available at all times and where they are needed.

EDITORIAL NOTES

While Canadians and Americans are haggling over the question of trade with China, the British are going after it in a big way. A Reuters report says that in the first 6 months of 1958 British exports to China were more than 60 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year.

President Eisenhower told a conference of business and labour leaders the other day that "the consumer is going to rebel in a big way" unless they show restraint in both wages and prices. Just what the consumer is going to use for weapons the President did not say.

Unfortunate

We can understand the desire of the directors of the Maritime Winter Fair to keep the important agricultural event based at Amherst. It means a good deal to the town's economy. And it has been held there for so many years that it might be unfair to the townspeople to remove it permanently to any other Maritime centre.

We do not, however, quite understand why it was decided to cancel the fair for this year, especially in view of the offers to hold it on a temporary arrangement from several cities, including Charlottetown. It certainly could be held here without causing much inconvenience to anyone involved. The interruption even for one season, is, we believe, harmful to Maritime cattle producers. Furthermore, it is not likely to encourage outside assistance in rebuilding the facilities at Amherst.

Not A Precedent

Alaska Pine and Cellulose Ltd., a Canadian subsidiary of Rayonier, Inc., an American firm, has been permitted to ship 4500 tons of sulphite pulp to China. The United States Government issued the necessary license to the parent company under the Foreign Assets Control regulations.

This is seen in some business circles as evidence that from now on there will be no restriction on exports of Canadian-made goods to China, provided the Canadian Government puts no obstacle in the way. There is nothing, however, in the present transaction to warrant such a view. It is to be noted that a special license had to be sought from the United States Government. This is in accordance with American law. Because the license was granted in this one case does not necessarily mean that one will be issued in response to every application.

There is ground for belief that the speedy permission in this instance was due to the fact that the application came so soon after the conference between President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Diefenbaker, at which the subject was discussed and tentative commitments made by the President. It certainly must not be taken as a precedent to govern all future applications. And the process by which the license was granted certainly does not meet Canadian objections to control by the United States' Government of American branches in Canada.

Clearly, what is needed is a definite understanding that all business firms in Canada, whether Canadian-owned or subsidiaries of foreign companies, will henceforth be governed solely by Canadian law. This would require action by the United States' Congress; and there is nothing to indicate that such action will be forthcoming in the foreseeable future.

Writing in the Financial Post, Leslie Wilson says that under the recommendations of the McNair Royal Commission Newfoundland will actually receive \$6 million a year more than it asked. Mr. Wilson argues this way: "The report recommends an additional \$8 million a year. Newfoundland had asked for \$15 million. But since the commission received its instructions in February 1957, changes in fiscal arrangements between the Province and Ottawa give Newfoundland an extra \$12.9 million a year. The extra \$12.9 million plus the recommended \$8 million add up to \$20.9 million. The \$12.9 million comes from the health agreement which Newfoundland signed in June and from changes in federal-provincial tax-sharing arrangements announced early this year. Revision of the tax sharing arrangements included \$25 million in special grants to the Atlantic Provinces. Of this amount, Newfoundland gets \$7.5 million a year."



DON'T END UP AS JUST ANOTHER STATISTIC

OTTAWA REPORT

Cabinet Achievements

By Patrick Nicholson Special Correspondent for The Guardian

With the first session of the second Diefenbaker Parliament drawing to its close, it is possible to assess the individual performance of the ministers in the new Cabinet, and to forecast possible changes.

In substance, the Cabinet stands today exactly as it was first set up by the new Prime Minister when he led it in a cavalcade of taxis to Government House to be sworn in on that hot June Saturday last year.

Leading a minority administration in Parliament after the decisive 1957 election, Mr. Diefenbaker chose his Cabinet almost exclusively from the doughy little band of half a hundred Conservative M.P.s who had stood fast through the preceding long years. Eighteen of the new Ministers, including of course Mr. Diefenbaker himself, were such veterans.

Saskatchewan's Alvin Hamilton and Quebec's Paul Comtois alone

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.

DESPITE IT ALL

Sir.—This is a dry morning after a wet night. It is the prevailing weather pattern along the Boston weather front, where the grass and foliage are green, and where the crops are bounding along the farm front of the suburban areas, as in P. E. I. of my recent visit.

While this may not be news, it is nevertheless a topic of interest to the urbanites and a matter of pleasant concern to the suburbanites, whose interests are more realistic than political, and with less international intrigue.

Production and prices are more immediate with the farmers, than the political policies of national and international high stakes of boundaries and ideologies that are of such vital moment to the makers of empires—economically and morally, even the latter is more propagandist than realistic, along the EMPIRE front of modern boundaries.

On this front, the minds of men must first be conquered, before the soothing OILS of areas can be acquired, and the flow of cash enrich those in control.

While this battle of propaganda rages along the foreign and U.N. fronts, the oil drills plunge farther into the bowels of the Far and Near East as gushers of oil congregate, rather than lubricates, the machinery and machinations of international constitutions.

Today, the battle of words takes place in the U.N. in N.Y. where incriminations and recriminations explode and subside as the tides of propaganda ebb and flow along the land and water fronts of the world, where current victories may be decided by majority votes, but where the ultimate victory will be determined by the equities involved, and the rights of small nations to determine their own destiny.

Great men with great voices that will conceal more than they will reveal of the real facts behind their declarations and declarations, as they depose and compose their shafts of oratory and bursts of rhetoric on the sounding boards of world audiences, will struggle to convince the listeners that their particular story is the truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me propaganda!

were chosen from the additional fifty new Conservative M.P.s elected for the first time in the June swing. Sidney Smith was later added as Foreign Secretary, and a seat opened up for him to enter Parliament.

The election last March saw the Conservative strength doubled again, by the election of 100 additional members. Two more Ministers were then appointed to the Cabinet from Quebec, both newcomers to the Tory parliamentary ranks in the previous June vote.

And there the Cabinet stands today: 7 ministers from Ontario 5 from Quebec, 3 from B.C., 2 from Saskatchewan, and one, each from the other provinces.

None of the new M.P.s elected in the March sweep have yet been appointed to the Cabinet, although their past records suggest that some are of cabinet calibre, and this has been confirmed during this session of parliament.

In industry and humility, the Diefenbaker Cabinet rates much higher than its St. Laurent predecessor. In experience it inevitably yet lags. In permissible patronage, it errs as much to the side of the angels as its prodigal predecessor erred towards corruption.

Individually, some of the Ministers have shone beyond their own most optimistic expectations. While the performance in Parliament and committee of some M.P.s outside the Cabinet shows the immense reserves of strength available to the Conservatives. Examples of this are Toronto's David Walker and P.E.I.'s Heath Macquarrie.

The patient sincerity and disarming smile of Labour Minister

Starr took the sting out of the Opposition's repeated allegations of Conservative-inspired unemployment through the last session. The man who is perhaps the Prime Minister's favourite Cabinet colleague has even enhanced his high reputation this session.

THE VISION IN HAND Saskatchewan's Alvin Hamilton Minister of "The Vision" of Northern Development, proved to be an invaluable well-spring of creative ideas in the young Cabinet. He has solidified his reputation.

House-leader Howard Green of B.C. surprised and pleased all sections of the House by his good humour and kindly reasonableness last session. More recently he has at times been accused of increasing high-handedness, just as Agriculture Minister Harkness and Finance Minister Fleming have tended in the eyes of the Opposition to retreat from humility.

External Affairs Minister, Sidney Smith suffered throughout last session by comparison with his predecessor, Nobel Prize man Lester Pearson. And he was handicapped by long absences from Ottawa fighting his by-election or attending international conferences. But this session he has grown in parliamentary stature as much as Transport Minister George Hees did last session.

Trade Minister, Gordon Churchill, has been handicapped by having to clean out the holdover of Liberal partisanship which he inherited as the personality cult of Canada's former economic czar C.D. Howe. Meanwhile, under his quietly confident leadership, more wheat has been sold, and our trade figures improve.

Justice Minister Davie Fulton has played increasingly impressively the part of anchor man, always ready to pinch-hit and always alert to points of parliamentary procedure.

In thinking of Cabinet successes, it is very obvious that no Quebec Ministers spring to one's thoughts.

First Aid For Malta

The Times, London

It has long been clear that there could be no easing of the present political deadlock in Malta, while the future of the dockyard remained uncertain. The heated exchanges between Mr. Mintoff and the British Government on economic matters were caused originally by threats of unemployment, and were inflamed later by fears that the dockyard might be closed altogether.

The new strategic policy outlined in last year's defence White Paper indicated that the Royal Navy's interest in the island would now, at best, be short-lived, frightening suddenness the Maltese people were thus brought to realize that the core around which their lives had grown for so many years was liable to disintegrate. The result was that Mr. Mintoff demanded guarantees of employment which were impossible to give.

ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY The British Government have never denied their responsibilities to Malta, nor have they hesitated in accepting the task of trying to reorganize the island's economy so that it could withstand the loss of naval business. The investigation of the commercial possibilities of the dockyard was not an idle promise, as has now been shown by the decision to hand responsibility for the yard to a commercial firm next year.

es and blue chips of ideologies, propaganda and intrigue mark their objectives, and the prizes for which they struggle in the air, outerspace and under the ice caps.

Despite it all, we feel that man on the go will survive in some form of existence, because the norm of life is imperishable by the design of its Creator Who rules in His heavens, and all is well with the world.

I am Sir, etc PETER A. REILLY Arlington, Mass.

Safeguarding Baby's Eyes

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D. EYESIGHT is one of our most precious possessions. From the very first, you should help safeguard the sight of your children.

Yes don't be frightened needlessly by certain characteristics of an infant's eyes. Don't get worried if your baby at first doesn't seem to notice you. At birth, you must remember, babies have only the ability to distinguish between light and darkness. They can't see the forms of objects.

THIS IS DUE PARTIALLY TO THE fact that the visual apparatus is not fully developed anatomically and partially to another fact—perhaps a surprising one to you—that vision actually has to be learned. Even you had to learn to see, just as you learned to walk and talk.

You must realize also that a baby's eyes operate pretty independently of each other until about the age of three months. So if one eye appears to go in one direction and the other eye in another, don't be too concerned.

However, if this persists after the age of three months, better tell your pediatrician or family doctor so he can keep a close check on the situation.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PUPILS You probably will notice that the pupils of your baby's eyes are black, small and equal in size. Sometimes they grow even smaller, but don't become alarmed about this.

When bright light strikes the eyes, the irises adjust to permit only a small portion of it to penetrate and the pupils become noticeably smaller. It's a perfectly natural reaction.

Many mothers are puzzled because their newborn infants don't shed tears when they cry. Again, this is perfectly natural. The lachrymal gland, the tear-producing mechanism, doesn't start functioning for several weeks after birth.

NOT FULLY FORMED Besides, in many cases, the tear ducts are not fully formed at birth. Usually, however, they are ready when the lachrymal gland begins to work.

Perhaps you will notice that the sclera—the white coat of the eyeball—has a bluish tinge. Generally this is because it is so thin that the pigment of the choroid behind it shows through. Eventually the sclera thickens and assumes the usual whitish appearance.

If it doesn't, it might be an indication of calcium deficiency. QUESTION AND ANSWER A. A.: Can books be carriers of infection?

Answer: Books are not often carriers of infection. Even such a contagious disease as smallpox is unlikely to be spread by contaminated books.

The Poets Corner

RAIN

Like silver stitching through a tapestry Of firs and pines, the rain threads swiftly down. A happy robin sings, for earth has grown pliable to his bill. In disarray the willow droops, its heavy branches lie against the casement; and the crinkled lawn glistens in the light... The thunder, that at dawn awakened us, is heard now far away...

The rain is sifting softly through the earth; and we are joyous as these robins here, about the house; our land is green and bright; roots drink and lengthen, flowers have rebirth.

The country now is diamonded and clear, while rain threads down its fragile skein of light. —Willis Everman in the NY Times.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (August 18, 1933)

Fire ravaging wooded areas in the vicinity of Miscouche caused anxiety yesterday as water is scarce and a high wind might cause the fire to veer in the direction of farm houses and fox ranches. The fire has travelled the distance of four miles in the past few days destroying valuable wooded lots. The fire area includes a peat bog which may burn for several weeks unless quenched by rain.

A change has been made in the organization of the Palmer Electric Ltd. Mr. P.E. Palmer, former president of the company, has taken over the Auto Electric and Battery section of the business. Mr. F.J. Chappell, former vice-president, has taken over the electrical wiring and jobbing section. Both branches of the business will be conducted at the same old stand.

TEN YEARS AGO (August 18, 1948) Mr. John C. Moynan, Chief Supervisor, Illustration Stations Division, Ottawa, spent yesterday visiting some of the Illustration stations in the province accompanied by Mr. R.C. Parent, Superintendent of the local Experimental Farm, and Mr. Norman Black, Supervisor of Illustration Stations in the province.

The new LaFrance hook and ladder truck, which is mounted on a three-ton Ford Chassis, was officially handed over to the City Fire Department yesterday by the City Council. The machine cost over \$6,000 and is the latest of its kind in fire-fighting equipment.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Probably the man who said hard work never harmed anybody was talking from hearsay. —Brandon Sun

And this is what is wrong with most of these dogmatic pronouncements by economists: they usually slip up on something, with the something most often being the behavior of people. —Ottawa Journal

One thing about modern art is that things can't be as bad as they are painted. —Irish Digest, Dublin

The Owen Sound Trade Commission has invited Mr. Nikita Khrushchev to visit their municipality—and what will it do if Mr. Khrushchev decides to accept? —Ottawa Journal

A big and somewhat nostalgic sigh of relief must have gone up from relatives of New Yorkers—and others too—when the news came out that Carnegie Hall was not to be torn down after all, at least for the present. It now seems possible that the great cultural landmark can be preserved, even after the Philharmonic Orchestra moves to its new home in Lincoln Square. This, of course, is still a matter for the future, but the sentimental attachment of a large part of our community to Carnegie Hall cannot be denied. —New York Times

Still, if all the economists were placed end to end, they would reach no conclusion. —Stratford Beacon - Herald

How to tell a useful plant from a weed: If you pull it up by the roots and it comes up again, it's a weed. —Kitchener - Waterloo Record

Recent optimism and planning for Northern development has been met on many sides by a scepticism that amounts to a good deal of this coming year. Prime Minister, who is one of the great advocates of hastening the development of the North. Some of it, possibly just the natural caution of Canadians who would develop Canada for us—when it is convenient for them. —Calgary Herald

The figures are almost incredible—some 20,000 military aircraft have cranked up or are cranking in the past five years on peacetime missions. All American military forces are involved. Air Force, Navy, Army and Marines. The deaths from these accidents mount up to more than 6,000 while the injured total more than 12,000. Moreover, the death rate per accident is climbing, and inevitable result of the climbing speeds at which the newer jet planes travel. —Baltimore Sun

Playing With Fire

The Times, London

The United Nations scientific committee's report on the effects of atomic radiation does not take us a great deal further.

The trouble is that existing knowledge does not go far enough. Up to a point the committee can be reassuring. A series of statistical tallies shows how small is the radiation from bomb tests compared with the radiation that has been going on since the earth began, and other sources which man has developed. This fits in with the report by a committee of the British Medical Research Council two years ago.

Yet, the moment a sigh of relief goes up, new warnings gather thickly around. "Any present attempt," says the United Nations committee, "to evaluate the effects of the sources of radiation to which the world population is exposed can produce only tentative estimates with wide margins of uncertainty."

LONG-TERM EFFECTS Again "Present knowledge concerning long-term effects and their correlation with the amounts of radiation received does not permit us to evaluate with any precision the possible consequence to man of exposure to low radiation levels."

It is well known that the effects of irradiation are delayed. Very often they cannot be distinguished from illness caused by other agents that affect the body. Some may be cumulative, others not. Children and the unborn may be particularly sensitive.

The committee confesses its own limitations in weighing the matter. Even a slow rise in what it calls "environmental radioactivity," whether from weapons tests or any other sources, might cause appreciable damage to large numbers in the world before it could be identified as due to irradiation.

Man, in fact, goes on playing with fire of unknown force. The committee itself could not express views on national or international policies, but it does permit itself to say, with the utmost restraint, that all steps de-

signed to minimize irradiation of human populations "will act to the benefit of human health."

And, among the steps, it specifies the stopping of contamination by explosions of nuclear weapons, besides the avoidance of unnecessary exposure from medical, industrial, and other peaceful processes.

Amid it all a comforting ray of light comes a little faintly from the East-West conference of atomic experts which has been meeting in Geneva since July 1. The possibility of detecting violations if an agreement to suspend nuclear tests were reached.

The experts appear to have agreed on several ways of detection, and are now coming to the heart of the matter: how to agree on how many control posts are needed, and what distance from explosion areas, if the whole is to be brought into a trustworthy system. If the experts can agree on detecting evasions the political decision can be taken on firmer ground.

The Age Old Story

Lay up for yourselves treasure in heaven, where neither rust nor thieves doth corrupt, and your treasures do not break through your steal.

STOP THE ITCH

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