

Junior League Social

On Tuesday evening the members of the Junior League of the Charlotteville Hospital enjoyed a social evening at the home of Mrs. Percy MacDonald, Mt. Edward Road.

North River

Mrs. Grace Yeo and her son George and daughter Mae, were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Yeo of Union Road.

Master Kenneth Jewell spent the weekend of February 18 visiting his uncle and aunt, Earl and Elinor Younker.

The children of Jewell Road and surrounding districts are enjoying themselves these evenings, skating and coasting on the farm of Daniel Jewell.

Mr. George Grant and Mr. John Jewell were visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Younker and family recently.

A large number of hockey fans attended the hockey game in North River rink February 12, between the North River girls and Bedeque girls, with a victory for the Bedeque girls.

Mrs. Albert Temple of Sussex, is visiting her sisters, Mrs. George Yeo and Mrs. Robert Vickerson of North River.

A card party was held in East Wiltshire's new school on Feb. 10 with a fair attendance. Men's high score, Fred Jewell; low score, Stirling MacKinnon.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Yeo visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Younker on Feb. 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Stirling Ford and family, Harrington, were visiting Mrs. Ford's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Jewell, on Feb. 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jewell of Meadowbank, were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Jewell of Kingston.

Doreen Vickerson, student of Prince of Wales College, spent the weekend with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Vickerson. —C.T.

KELLY'S CROSS W. I.

The February meeting of Kelly's Cross Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Stirling Waddell with ten members answering the roll call and eight visitors present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The treasurer gave a satisfactory and favorable report. All bills were presented and ordered to be paid.

The school and sick committees for next month are Miss Mary Roberts and Mrs. Clarence Curley. Two members voiced their thanks for treats received. Correspondence consisted of a letter from Miss Pauline Mellis secretary of Arts and Crafts Guild and one from J. Lincoln Dewar president of P. E. I. Polo Chapter.

The next meeting will be held in the school with Mrs. Clarence Curley and Miss Lucy Hogan on the lunch committee and the program will be a grab bag with each member donating an article. \$1.50 was realized from a game of bingo, the prizes being won by Lucy Hogan and Paula Nantes. Lunch was served by the hostess assisted by the committee in charge.

Beatty Clothes DRYER. DRIES CLOTHES FASTER SOFTER WHITER FULLY AUTOMATIC WITH ONE DIAL. R. T. HOLMAN LTD. CHARLOTTETOWN and SUMMERSIDE

Widening Educational Horizons

THAILAND

This country, long ago known as Siam, lies directly west of Indo-China. In area it is smaller than Saskatchewan, and has a population of 19 million people. Thailand is not considered crowded though as it has fewer people per square mile than India, China, Japan, or the Philippines.

Thailand's government is a constitutional monarchy, the ruler is King Rama IX. Pibul Songgram is Prime Minister. The government has taken strong action against native communists, so that they are forced to carry on their activities secretly.

About 15% of Thailand's population is of Chinese descent. They control much of the Commercial life in Thailand and are generally better off than the rest of the population.

Living conditions in Thailand make the country less receptive to Red propaganda than were Indo-China, and parts of Korea. Hunger and over crowding, on which the Communists capitalize are not serious in Thailand.

The standard of living is improved too by help from the Colombo Plan and the United States Point-Four program, and as well by help from the United Nations Agencies.

The United States has spent close to 25 million dollars in Thailand, most of it has gone to improve education, agriculture and health. The Western people feel that if Thailand can live comfortably they will be less likely to succumb to communist propaganda. Thai leaders say they would fight if the communists attacked their country.

Thailand is a member of the Southeast Asia Defence Group, (SEATO).

BURMA

Burma is about 30% larger than Thailand. It borders Laos and Thailand, the common border is about 150 miles in length.

Burma is a young nation — independent since 1948, and her leaders say they want to stay aloof from the struggle between communist lands and the western nations. She has refused aid from United States since 1953, thinking that continued acceptance of help from the United States would get them involved in a world conflict.

They have condemned communism as a threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. After the Burmese had thrown off British rule they seemed incapable of self-rule, but under their Premier U. Nu an army was recruited and trained and the communist threat was stopped. It seemed evident from that experience with the communists that the country would ever turn to communism.

Also the relative abundance of food and land in Burma hurts the chances of the Reds. Her fertile soil can produce more than enough food to feed her 19 million people.

The United States would like to have Burma join with Thailand and other lands in a defence pact for Southeast Asia. This seems unlikely in view of Burma's aim to remain neutral in the world struggle.

"Quickies"

1. Leaders of the 14 NATO countries met in Paris in December.

2. Iran's Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi and his queen are on a two-month visit to the U. S. A.

3. Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito is on a two-month good-will trip to Asian countries—India, Burma, and other nearby lands.

4. Jacob Malik has taken the place of Andrei Vishinsky, chief Russian delegate to the United Nations who died in November of a heart attack.

5. Costa Rica and Nicaragua are having trouble over Nicaraguan rebels who are making their headquarters in Costa Rica. These rebels last spring tried to kill the Nicaraguan President.

6. The greatest warship ever built in the United States was christened the Forrestal on December 11.

7. Bedrich Hruska has been appointed by President Antonin Zapotocky as Czechoslovak minister to Canada.

8. The new governor for the island of St. Pierre is: (a) M. Sicot, (b) Pierre Mendes-France, (c) Anastasio Somoza, (d) Irene Davier.

9. Fighting and air attacks spread into Costa-Rica from: (a) Egypt, (b) Kenya, (c) British Guiana, (d) Nicaragua.

10. When was "V-E Day"? (a) May 1, (b) May 8, (c) May 7, (d) May 2.

12. The minister of Trade and Commerce and Defence Production in the Federal Cabinet is: (a) Ralph Campney, (b) C. D. Howe, (c) George Marler, (d) St. Laurent.

13. When was Queen Victoria's birthday? (a) May 6, (b) June 6, (c) July 1, (d) May 24.

14. The mayor of Ottawa is: (1) Charlotte Whitten, (2) Leslie Saunders, (3) Allan Lampert, (4) J. D. Stewart.

15. The envoy, representing the United Nations, who recently held talks with Chou En-lai concerning the imprisoned Americans was: (a) Henry Cabot Lodge, (b) Anthony Eden, (c) Warren Austin, (d) Dag Hammarskjold.

ANSWERS: 9.—(a), 10.—(d), 11.—(b), 12.—(b), 13.—May 24, 14.—(a), 15.—(d)

PLANT EXPLORERS: On the line to the left of the plant crops in Column A, place the number preceding the country in Column B where it was found!

COLUMN A: a. Acala (variety of Cotton), b. Avocado, c. Soybean, d. Navel Orange, e. Silk, f. Tang Nuts, g. Dates, h. Mangosteen.

COLUMN B: 1. Africa, 2. Turkey, 3. Sumatra, 4. Pakistan, 5. Mexico, 6. China, 7. Japan, 8. Brazil, 9. West Indies, 10. France

LANGUAGE — "No" Words. Rule — never, note, no, nobody and nothing are no words or negatives. We can use only one of these negatives in a sentence.

1. Cross out the word that isn't needed: 1. Jim has not no friends, 2. I could not see nobody, 3. The little child has not had no dinner, 4. That girl does not drink no coffee, 5. May could not eat no dinner.

6. Circle the right word in the brackets and write it in the blank: 1. Jim will not tell (nobody, anybody), 2. They never go (anywhere, nowhere), 3. Sue hasn't eaten (none, any), 4. John hasn't (no, any) pencils, 5. June hasn't (no, any) sisters.

This department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Questions are welcomed and should be sent to Estelle Bowness, General Secretary, (98 Prince St., Charlottetown.

NEWSY NOTES By J. A. Clark, D.Sc. THE WORLD CALENDAR

On January 15th we tried to outline briefly the development of the calendar from early times, describing some of the difficulties and methods taken to overcome them.

A calendar for the proper measuring of time, one that is as exact as modern science, is as great a need for the use of farmers as it is for accountants, statisticians and business men.

The need of a world calendar has been stressed by a number of authorities in many lands and in many different walks of life. Thirty-seven different countries have world calendar associations or affiliate organizations that have been granted consultative relationship with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

The Government of India requested that the plan for the reform of the calendar be included in the agenda of the above Council. President Nehru, in his message to the first meeting of India's Calendar Reform Committee, stated: "There are in use at present in India, 30 different calendars."

It is any wonder then, that the Council after a general discussion on the question, unanimously accepted a draft resolution of India and Yugoslavia noting the proposal for a calendar reform by international agreement, and that the Secretary General of United Nations send relevant documents to both members and non-members of the United Nations for study, to enable them to present their views on it early in 1955.

The whole matter was to be considered again at the 19th session of the Council. One of the first organized plans in the field of recent calendar reforms was started by an English railway accountant, Moses Cotsworth, who revived the proposal of Auguste Comte for a 13-month year. Comte was the founder of the "Positivum faith" whose principal feature was said to be symmetry. The calendar he prepared in 1849 had 13 months, all the same, and elaborately embellished with the names of great men.

Cotsworth, with extraordinary zeal and activity, established an organization in England in 1895, advocating a 13-month year. He came to Canada and conducted a campaign here and in the United States on the reform of the Calendar. This stirred up a great deal of interest in calendar reform.

The World Calendar Association was formed in 1930, with the purpose of advancing the 12-month equal-quarters plan, having 31, 30, 30 day months, based on the Amelin proposal for the revision of the Gregorian calendar. This Association developed from a study made in Switzerland of the prize-winning calendar submitted in 1887 to the Astronomical Society of France, by M. Amelin, for the best calendar plan submitted. This calendar had included Abbe Mastrofini's plan, which he had presented to the Pope in 1834 for the stabilization of the Gregorian calendar, by inserting one day between Saturday, December 30 and Sunday, January 1, in every year—the year to commence on Sunday—with a second intercalary day day in leap years.

The League of Nations had called a conference to consider the reform of the Gregorian Calendar. There was a preparatory hearing in June, 1931, and the conference took place in October, when the World Calendar Association's plan and the 13-month plan were the only ones that were considered worthy of further study by the League.

When it was demonstrated that a few simple changes in the Gregorian Calendar could convert that 12-month calendar into a balanced, regular and perpetual calendar, it secured the support of calendar reformers over the more radical 13-month plan. Since then the World Calendar has gained world wide support.

World War II held up some of the activities of the World Calendar Association but it continued to press the advantages of its 12-month, equal-quarters plan, so that in 1947 the Peruvian delegate to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, proposed the consideration of the World Calendar. This was seconded by Norway and supported by China. Problems arising from the war caused further postponement. In 1949 it was again placed on the agenda of the Council by Panama when on a tie-vote it was postponed again on account of a crowded agenda. Canada had then voted to retain it on the agenda.

The World Calendar of plans submitted to the League of Nations that is now recognized as worthy of consideration for adoption. We are very glad to know that it is to come up again this year for study and possibly for ratification. In order that the Governments of the World should have time for due consideration and the passing of the necessary legislation, the earliest date for its possible adoption is now set for January 1, 1961.

Some of the advantages of the World Calendar may be summarized briefly as follows: The 12 months are largely equalized and retained, also the half-years and the quarters are equalized and retained.

The months are in groups uniformly within the quarters, giving an invariable quarter made up of 31, 30, and 30-day months. The invariable quarters have 13 weeks each; they all start on Sunday and end on Saturday.

The lengths of the months have a difference of only one day instead of three days. There will be 26 working days, plus Sunday's in each month.

The year is fixed in perpetuity so that all national holidays and other events are fixed. One calendar will do from year to year. Compared with these advantages, we find that a careful examination of the Gregorian Calendar now in general use by many of the nations of the world reveals that it consists of: Fourteen different calendars for year; different kinds of months and 35 different kinds of quarter years, during the solar cycle of 28 years ending in 1955. The working days of our months now vary from 24 to 27 and our months vary from 28 to 31 days. There is no regular sequence to the months of the Gregorian Calendar.

Mr. Louis J. Taber is reported to have stated in the Journal of Calendar Reform: "Time and measurement of time have always been important to the farmer. From the beginning of Agriculture, thousands of years ago up to the present day, he has been a watcher of the seasons, a reader of the signs that would tell him what day was propitious for sowing, what for reaping. "While there have been thousands of calendars in the course of history treasured and used by the farmer to guide him in his seasonal occupations, he has not found one that wholly satisfied him with the existing method of calculating the seasons."

DR. C.H. BEST HONORED TORONTO (CP)—Dr. Charles P. Best, co-discoverer of insulin at the head of University of Toronto Best Institute, has been awarded the Croonian lectureship by the council of the Royal Society. It was announced Thursday. It is the highest honor of its type awarded by the society, oldest scientific body in the world. Dr. Best will go to England in June to address the society.

SWEET CROP VERON, B. C. (CP)—British Columbia produced 1,200,000 pounds of honey in 1954. John Corner, provincial apiarist, reported. Poor weather in the Peace River area reduced the yield. Bee diseases were effectively controlled by use of antibiotics.

May Frighten Ourselves Into Sanity On War Issue

MONTREAL (CP)—A top Canadian official of the United Nations said Tuesday night "our only real hope lies in the possibility that at the last minute, before the ultimate catastrophe, we may frighten ourselves into sanity."

Dr. M. L. Keenleyside, director general of the UN's technical assistance administration, said: "The scientists and soldiers tell us that today — or at the latest tomorrow — hostile nations can hurl guided missiles at each other with a margin of error on landing of only 10 miles; that each of these missiles can carry explosives that will destroy all life within an area of 300 square miles; that there is no way by which they can be effectively intercepted; that even a brief continuance of such a bombardment may so pollute the atmosphere that life anywhere on each will become impossible."

Although fear had never been an effective deterrent to war in the past, it is "just possible that humanity, appalled by its own inventions, may finally achieve peace."

Any program of economic and social improvement lessens the danger of war, although it could not completely banish the peril, he added.

OTTAWA (CP)—A 99-year-old Ottawa woman left 137 descendants when she died recently. Mrs. Emma Turner is survived by seven children, 28 grandchildren, 96 great grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren.

COULD REDUCE DANGER BIG FAMILY

Dr. Keenleyside, former Canadian under-secretary of state for external affairs, was addressing the McGill University school of social work—the first speaker in a special series of six weekly lectures.

His remarks were contained in the text of an address released to the press before delivery. Stating that even a brief period of peace now would give the world prosperity and development as yet undreamed of, Dr. Keenleyside added: "But no peace can be deemed secure so long as over half the population of the world is ignorant, diseased, hungry and oppressed."

"How can there be lasting peace when most of the people on earth will die in their 50s or earlier, while most Canadians live beyond 70? Or while Americans enjoy an average income of nearly \$2,000 a year as compared with less than \$100 for most other peoples?"

"History has repeatedly proven that internal discontent is a frequent cause of external conflict," he said.

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MAKING 2.4 (CP) — Grocery stores in this interior E. C. town have begun operating on a non-mean lower prices.

I ALWAYS ME-E-OW FOR Puss 'n Boots Made From Fresh Whole Fish! Puss 'n Boots is by far the best food for cats and kittens because it's specially made from fresh whole fish... blended with other valuable health-building ingredients. Feed your cat or kitten Puss 'n Boots regularly for 2 weeks. If you don't notice added energy, silkier coat, brighter eyes and new alertness, your money will be cheerfully refunded.

KEEP THESE DATES IN MIND MARCH 22 23 FOR THE KINSMEN CENTENNIAL VARIETIES OF '55 P.W.C. AUDITORIUM—ADM. 75c TICKETS NOW ON SALE Featuring—The New Centennial Song—forty voices in four part harmony. A show that covers everything—the most versatile cast ever to appear on a local stage. You will agree with us — that it's the greatest all-round show ever produced in this Province. IT'S NEW — IT'S DIFFERENT IT'S STAR STUDED — IT'S TALENT PACKED —

That irreplaceable ingredient is it the climate, the centuries of skill, the craftsmanship, that weaves a texture into British Woollens betraying a superb fine quality 'feel' at the first touch? give it a name? It's an irreplaceable ingredient that for centuries has made, and will make, British Woollens fabrics forever in fashion. British Woollens