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Farewell To The Champions

The fifth British Empire Games closed Saturday and England, unofficially, carried off the honours of team victory as a consequence of the outstanding performance of her individual entries, notably Roger Bannister, who has run the mile in less than four minutes, and who in the Games came in ahead of Australia's John Landy.

We can all feel with the Duke of Edinburgh, that the champions of whatever member of the Commonwealth are entitled to our cheers and the losers to our congratulations for gallant attempts. To Canadians in particular they are both fellow members of the Commonwealth and also honoured guests. It is to be hoped that all who participated or came as spectators will treasure pleasant memories of their Canadian experiences.

The British Empire Games, like the world Olympics, are based on the tradition of the pan-Hellenic games of ancient Greece. The Greek city states enjoyed remarkable freedom and autonomy for the most part but managed nevertheless to conduct their Olympics on what was to them a universal basis, that is to say the whole Greek world participated. In a very real sense the Empire Games more closely resemble the original than do the nominal Olympics.

There is nothing mutually exclusive about the two events, however, for all mankind is to some extent the successor to the Greeks. The world today is no larger in terms of time and difficulty of travel than was the Greek peninsula of classical times.

Cedars Of Lebanon

Extinction is threatened to the historic grove of Cedars of Bcharre, one of the few forest groups still existing in Lebanon, according to the bulletin of the International Union for the Protection of Nature. Clinging to the bare flanks of the mountains and the only spot of green in the midst of a desert of rock, this remnant of the vast forest, which once covered Lebanon, owes its survival to its character as a "sacred grove", recognized as such from time immemorial.

Unfortunately, this site, of outstanding biological, historical and esthetic interest is now being invaded by tourists. A hotel has been erected and a ski course has been set right across it. The soil is trampled down in summer and skiers in winter risk destroying the tops of the young saplings appearing just above the snow.

Lebanon and its cedars present a problem that is far from unique. In every country and our own as much as any the forests and other natural resources have been exploited and even depleted without being successfully exploited. With the disappearance of trees comes the danger of soil erosion. If allowed to proceed unchecked it can lead only to the creation of new deserts.

We have, after all, only a life estate in the soil. There will be others to follow and they are entitled to receive the land in at least as good a condition as did their predecessors. By failing to practice conservation techniques we are really consuming our capital, the capital of the whole people and not only of those who happen to be temporary owners.

The 17th Parallel

The recent truce agreement in Indo-China has brought a new geographical term into everyday use—the 17th Parallel north. Although its global circuit measures 23,820 miles, today's news concerns only 35 miles of this imaginary line 17 degrees above the Equator. This portion roughly follows the Ben Hai River almost to the Laos border. Under the truce the river, rather than the parallel, partitions Viet Nam's 127,258 square miles so as to give the Communists 60,900 square miles north of the line. But the world is likely to think of the 17th Parallel as the dividing line, says the National Geographic Society.

This line in its course around the globe, was crossed by Magellan, Vasco da Gama and other famed explorers and has frequently figured in historic events. A traveler heading east along the parallel from Indo-China would hop the South China Sea into Luzon, Philippines battleground of World War II, and penetrate the Marianas. The parallel runs 250 miles north of Guam, 150 miles south of Wake Island. The line passes 300 miles south of Pearl Harbor and touches Mexico near Acapulco. It traverses the northern panhandle of recently-troubled Guatemala. Thence the 17th Parallel, spanning 4,200 miles of the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, just misses the Dominican Republic and the Virgin Islands, whose ports were inscribed in the log books of Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci.

Leaving the Cape Verde Islands, touched by both explorers, it soon enters French West Africa and crosses the Sahara. It nears Timbuktu, chronicled by the Scottish surgeon, Mungo Park, who discovered the Niger River. The line pierces northernmost Ethiopia, then stretches beyond the Red Sea into desolate southern Saudi Arabia. It spans the Arabian Sea, enters India 140 miles south of ancient Bombay, and touches Hyderabad's southern outskirts. The parallel goes to sea again near the seacoast city of Cocanada and crosses the Bay of Bengal to Burma. Narrowly by-passing Rangoon, it arches over Thailand to the western border of Laos, which figured in the recent Indo-China conflict.

The 17th Parallel's significance is similar to that of the 38th Parallel separating Communist North Korea from the Republic of South Korea. Under the Indo-China pact, the Reds will control northern Viet Nam—Tonkin and the upper half of coastal Annam, Viet Nam's narrow waist. Annam's southern portion, along with more southerly Cochinchina, will form the new Viet Nam under a French-sponsored government.

Radio Telescope

The largest radio telescope in the world is under construction for Manchester University, England. It should be completed by the end of 1955 and will then enable vast regions of the universe to be explored for the first time by the new technique of radio astronomy. The giant instrument is not a telescope in the accepted sense, but an enormous saucer-shaped parabolic reflector 250 feet across. It is expected to provide the facilities for a comprehensive broadening of mankind's knowledge of the solar system, the Milky Way, and beyond.

Closer to home, a part of the research program will be devoted to a detailed study of the ionosphere and the changes which occur in it. This is a measure not only of scientific interest but of practical importance because long-distance radio communication depends on reflection of radio waves from ionized regions. Conditions are so unreliable that at present Britain, the United States and Canada are spending a considerable sum for the provision of a trans-Atlantic submarine cable. The new technique of radio astronomy offers great scope in the radio communication field.

Another "radio eye" is to be erected at Sydney, Australia. This parabolic reflector will also be 250 feet in diameter, and the Carnegie Corporation of New York has granted \$250,000 towards the cost. The Australian instrument will facilitate exploration of stars in the southern hemisphere with the precision and promise that the Manchester unit will provide in the north.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The increased maximum load limits for trucks in this Province are designed to bring our regulations into line with those of other Provinces, particularly New Brunswick. Whatever may be the technical problems and economics of having the larger vehicles on the highways, the aim of uniformity is a highly desirable one.

The Federal legislation conferring jurisdiction over inter-provincial highway traffic on provincially appointed boards has been made applicable to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The problem does not, of course, arise in Newfoundland.

In this day and age cheques and other private "paper" constitute an important part of the monetary supply. It is significant, therefore, that the value of cheques cashed in Canada rose to a new high of \$74,598,000 in the first half of 1954, up 7 per cent from last year. Cheques cashed in June were up 6 per cent from last year.

T.C.A. is looking forward to delivery of 15 Viscounts, the first gas turbine powered civil air liner in service over North America. Already, however, a new version, the Viscount D has been announced, for service in 1956, which will have a more powerful Dart engine and considerably increased range and capacity.

G. P. R. James, English novelist, was born in London this date 1799. He early attained some measure of success as a writer and at the age of 23 produced a "Life of the Black Prince". This was followed by over 100 novels, histories, plays and books of verse. His novels were very popular, particularly "Richelieu", but the characters are mere lay figures. His histories are considered of slight value although he was historiographer-royal to William IV.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

PROMPT ACTION APPRECIATED

Sir,—I happened to be returning from Truro on Sunday. We arrived at Tormentine at about 3 p.m. The M. V. Abegweit was just leaving for Borden. In the line of waiting cars there were exactly 65 cars and trucks ahead of my car and over forty behind me. The S. S. Prince Edward Island docked at Tormentine and took away about 50 cars. Then the word was that the M. V. Abegweit was to return to Tormentine at 5:00 and wait until her regular trip at 7:30 p.m. This did not seem right to me. I called the C. N. R. office in Moncton and asked for a special trip of the Abegweit between 5:00 and 7:30. Moncton informed me that the matter was in the hands of Superintendent Montgomery in Charlottetown. I called Mr. Montgomery, explaining the situation and I am pleased to say that for once the red tape was cut. The Superintendent arranged a special trip of the Abegweit which left Tormentine at 6:00 p.m. with 106 cars, leaving about 50 more on the pier.

My object in writing this note is to thank Superintendent Montgomery for his prompt action and the officers and crews of both boats for their efficient service to our visiting guests and I strongly recommend that these special trips be continued for at least the present week. I am, Sir, etc., FRANK MYERS, M.L.A. Crapaud.

PROMOTING HIGHLAND CULTURE

Sir,—During the past few years under the guidance and inspiration of the Prince Edward Island Caledonian Club, a great interest has developed in Scottish history, tradition, customs, music and song. The Club, steadily growing in membership, has sponsored this interest through its well-planned publicity. The colorful annual gathering of the Clans, St. Andrew's celebration, the regular holding of Ceilidhs at which special speakers and pictures dealing with Scottish customs and tradition are staged, and finally the arrangements whereby Scottish Clan chieftains annually visit the Province to give color, contact and inspiration to those things the Clansmen hold dear. All these activities are now bringing the desired results and throughout the Province there is an expanding demand for training on the pipes, the singing of the Gaelic, and the development of greater interest in Scottish customs and history.

An event of more than ordinary importance, designed to meet this situation, has been arranged by the Club, in the form of a summer school to be held in Prince of Wales College from August 16 to 28. During this period instruction will be given in piping, Highland dancing and the Gaelic language. Young and old may enroll at a very moderate fee and receive training under the guidance of outstanding experts, in one or all of the courses. In charge of the piping and Gaelic course the Club has secured Major Callum Ian MacLeod, Gaelic Advisor with the Department of Education in Nova Scotia, while Mrs. Douglas MacGowan, Montague, a champion and expert in Highland dancing, will direct the dancing classes. This course should be the means of developing in various parts of Prince Edward Island, through the leadership of its pupils, a greater appreciation of those basic characteristics that have made Scotland great. In many sections there are still members of the older generation who speak fluent Gaelic, and an ever-increasing number who can dance the graceful Highland figures and play the pipes. Whether or not those interested in this school can pipe, dance or speak the language of the Celt, they should not let slip this fine opportunity of developing their techniques in this respect. Let them enroll at once in this important feature provided by the Caledonian Club, and again bring to the hills and glens of our countryside the beautiful language of our heritage, the fascinating flash of the Tartans, the artistry of the Highland dances, and the skirl of the most stirring of all music—the Bagpipes. I am, Sir, etc., W. R. SHAW

Old Charlottetown

A TIGNISH PIONEER One of the first settlers at Tignish, Mr. Gregory Bernard, was a native of Nova Scotia, from whence he removed to Malpeque, where he successfully followed farming. He came to Tignish by boat, which was his first sleeping habitation, as he and his companions were the first under the necessity of overturning the boats and making of them a roof for their sleeping quarters. In that early day live game was plentiful and Mr. Bernard shot many wolves and fowls of all kinds, which were a welcome addition to the family larder. They also had the unusual experience of driving a number of walruses a distance of two miles into an enclosed pond where they confined them and killed them as needed, the hide, which was fully an inch thick, being used for moccasins and other like purposes. —From "Prince Edward Island, Past and Present" (1906). Mr. Bernard's grandson, Theodore Bernard, successfully conducted an hotel and livery stables at Tignish for many years. There are many descendants of the family in Prince County today.

The Neighbors

By George Clark



"My, you answered your door quickly! We were going to give you five minutes to tidy up."

Living Space For Intellect

By Dr. Konrad Adenauer, German Federal Chancellor

The insecure position of students and large groups of college graduates is one of Germany's gravest problems, one which moves me deeply whenever I think of the future of German intellectual life, science and research. Having succeeded in freeing from want industrial labor, which was the economically weakest part of our people only a short time ago, we would make a fatal mistake if we now allowed an academic proletariat to develop. It is difficult fully to appreciate the achievements of the German student body after the collapse of 1945. Those boys and girls returning home from war could devote themselves to their studies only under the greatest difficulties. Both professors and students deserve full recognition for the industry and energy with which they tackled their work during those first postwar years of distress.

Even today most German students lack material security, and many of them must fend for themselves without the backing and protection of a family. In the zone of Germany that is outside the Federal Republic, the struggle for existence has been particularly relentless and has involved many sacrifices for students. After eight years of sovietization the Central German universities have a roll of more than 400 professors and students arrested and detained without due process of law. The regimentation of research and teaching, the prescribing of pre-ordained research results by the State, and the strong influence of non-academic political organizations have so changed the character of the Central German universities that by Western standards they are today universities in name only.

Many students and professors have fled from this new dark age to West Berlin or the German Federal Republic. They had to choose between totalitarianism and freedom, and they chose freedom even though this option involved sacrifices and often the risk of their lives. We in the Federal Republic are making efforts to solve the vital problem of how to secure the necessary living space and an appropriate influence on public affairs for the intellectual professions. I am convinced that the German people will suffer serious intellectual and material damage unless a higher value than at present is placed on intellectual work.

I believe that one of the causes of the situation I have alluded to is collectivization, that scourge of our time. East of the Curtain that separates freedom from serfdom, the slogan of collective rule is shouted with particular emphasis. Collective rule means collective thinking and thus suppression of a very individualist mentality; it means depriving of its influence the person with individual ideas, that is the very person who in all times has blazed new trails for human progress. College men and women above all are called upon to oppose collectivization which also threatens

us in the free world. It is up to them to help and save us from becoming a collective mass controlled by catchwords and loud-speakers. Only those, for instance, who know the historical development of Germany and of the world, at least in outline, can have a balanced judgment on, and a reasonable attitude to, present-day events.

All those who are concerned about the preservation of freedom must realize that the future of the German young generation can only be secured by the creation of an integrated Europe. The developments brought about by the war and the after-war, the technical advance made, and the shifts in power throughout the world, which cannot even be properly assessed yet, imperatively demand the unification of Europe, the establishment of a large European economic and political commonwealth. The creation of such a Europe is a most worthy aim. The European nations must rid themselves of the memories of the past that hold them back; they must shed, not indeed their national sentiments, but their nationalism. Only then will the Germans and the other European peoples be vouchsafed a secure and prosperous future.

The Age Old Story

But the God of all grace, who hath called us unto his eternal glory by Christ Jesus, after that ye have suffered a while, make you perfect, stablish, strengthen, settle you.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Canadians have discarded the slogan—"Freedom from want." Every real Canadian wants something.—Galt Reporter. If the police knew you as well as your wife does, you'd have a hard time staying out of jail.—Hamilton Spectator. "Three people standing off the highway in a ditch were struck by a car and killed. Is there no safety anywhere?"—Ottawa Journal. Some cynical people think the dog would be a more fitting symbol of peace than the dove.—Wail Street Journal. One main trouble with the popular instalment plan is that it makes months seem shorter and years seem longer.—Kitchener-Waterloo Record. On July 1 this year, the two-stage speed limit for automobiles on Alberta highways came back into force. During the day the speed limit for cars remains at 60 miles per hour, but at night the limit is now 50 miles per hour.—Edmonton Journal. There is still the strap or the paddle. And from what we hear from penologists the toughs and soft-suiters don't like either. It hurts not only their bottoms but their vanity. They don't feel so tough when their pants are properly warmed.—Vancouver Province. The Department of Highways is thinking of coloring salt before sprinkling it on the roads to remove frozen snow and ice. The idea has merit. If, for instance, the salt is colored a bright green (red would be too horribly suggestive of the slaughter that goes on daily), the hapless motorist would at least know what he was trying to clean his despatched car.—Brantford Expositor. Twenty-year-old Joyce Landry, Miss Toronto of 1954, currently is visiting California where she was quoted as saying she hasn't seen an American movie stars with whom she cavorted for the benefit of photographic cheesecake. It isn't that she's belligerent toward U. S. manhood, but simply because her kind of man, she says is found only in Canada. Now there's nationalism that should spur the pride of every red-blooded Canadian man in this great Dominion of ours. Niagara Falls Review. There is a mild touch of humor in the remark by a British manly expert that worry over the atomic bomb is not as harmful as a mother-in-law who overplays her visit. The mother-in-law jokes have become pretty tiresome and the doctor probably could have chosen a better example. But he is still expressing a fundamental truth. What gets us all down is the day-to-day nagging worry of a job, a maladjusted marriage, poor health, financial insecurity and all the multiplicity of woes that are real and urgent. It is the cumulative effect of one or more of these that imperils mental health. The atomic or hydrogen bomb may be a greater menace than all man's minor troubles, but it is a remote and almost incomprehensible monster we do not worry about because we know we cannot cope with it. "The heartache and the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to" are what we have to live with every day.—The London Free Press.

When a person pays attention to the law he's driving a car, but when he speeds he's aiming at it.—Sudbury Daily Star. "It is better for a politician, let alone a statesman or a statesman, if there are any to be found, to have his eyes on the stars, than his ears on the ground."—Sir Winston Churchill. A proposal by a committee of the American Bar Association that the theory and practice of Communism should be taught in the schools alongside the theory and practice of democratic government strikes us as a notably sound idea—a far sounder one than the occasional campaign to have all literature with any bearing on Communism weeded out of the libraries and burned. Cancer will never be conquered by barring knowledge of it. Nor will Communism.—Hamilton Spectator. The tragic story of the Baltimore baby who strangled to death in his high chair while his mother made a 15-minute trip to the grocery store calls attention again to the fact that mothers have a full-time job. Not only must they care for their babies in every physical sense—they must think for them—must foresee things which could be dangerous—must lug them along to grocery stores if proper help is not available at home. It's a tough job, a mother, and the price for this high office is eternal vigilance.—Cleveland Plain Dealer. Ontario followed British Columbia and on July 1 gave the Indians the right to drink in public licensed premises. There were dire predictions: the Indians would run amok and tomahawk innocent babies. But to date authorities have not received a single complaint about Indians' conduct and police and others concerned believe it is better that Indians should have legal liquor than the rotgut they often were able to buy illegally. In British Columbia the experience has been that Indians patronizing licensed premises are quite as temperate as their paleface brothers, often more so. An Indian with a beer in his hand may not be an advertisement for progress, but he at least has the feeling of being a free and equal Canadian, a man among men.—Ottawa Journal. "Face" is important to all Orientals it is therefore important to Occidentals doing business in the Orient. When Premier Mendes-France promised an Indo-China truce in 30 days or his resignation, he handed over, in reality, the terms of the truce to the enemy. In spirited conversations with State Secretary Dulles and Foreign Secretary Eden, Mendes-France declared this was not so. The terms would be no "surrender." For his own reasons, China's Chou En-lai was determined that the truce terms should not look like surrender, either. He knew that outright abandonment of even half of Viet Nam would cause alarmed reactions in the United States, anxiety in Britain, and might even stiffen the French into carrying on the war. So he co-operated heartily in "saving face" for Mendes-France.—Montreal Gazette. ROCK SALT Halite or rock salt is a mineral consisting of the chloride of sodium resulting from the evaporation of salt water.

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Table with 2 columns: Family of four, Family of two. Includes sub-headers for FATHER, MOTHER, DAUGHTER (18 yrs.), SON (8 yrs.), and HUSBAND, WIFE. Includes prices for Coach and Sleeper.

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