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Sir Winston's Retirement

It now seems practically certain that the announcement of Sir Winston Churchill's retirement as Britain's Prime Minister will be made officially today. No similar announcement has caused so much anticipatory interest in our time. Sir Winston at eighty has still about him so many of the shining qualities of youth, and stands so firmly on his pedestal of fame, that it is hard to realize the implications of his exit from the limelight. Here, surely, is the great central figure of our time, the man who, above all others, stands as the representative of free men everywhere, in a world shaken by wars and threats of further monstrous aggressions. His human qualities have endeared him no less than his brilliant leadership, his vision, his indomitable courage, and his magical gift of words and ringing phrases, which was worth whole battalions in times of need, and still moves an audience as no other living voice can do.

His life story reads like an Arthurian legend. If Knighthood be no longer "in flower", we have here an epitome of all the virtues which that grand old institution represented. It is a tribute to his immense popularity that every phase of his career is known to almost every schoolboy, as familiarly as Plutarch's "Lives of the Noble Greeks and Romans." More so, indeed, for he has been adding page and chapter continuously since the war years brought him to the pinnacle of renown. His great ambition after that was to lead Britain into a new era of assured peace and stability. This was beyond any man's power, but his contribution in this respect also has been tremendous, and it may well be that future historians will place the closing years of his leadership as among his most important achievements.

But this is no time for his obituary. Though resigning the Premiership, it is reported that Sir Winston may continue as an active member of Parliament, and his voice, whenever he chooses to lift it, will be heard with attention and respect throughout the free world. It is the sincere hope of all his admirers that he will have many years of health and strength before him. Perhaps he can get on now with his painting, with his bricklaying, with his other hobbies; perhaps with another volume of his marvellous reminiscences, riper than all the rest in wisdom and philosophy.

His probable successor, Sir Anthony Eden, has had long years of experience in statecraft, and is indeed a man after Sir Winston's own heart. Britain's interests will be safe in his hands, though it is up to the British people themselves to decide that matter in the forthcoming general election. For the present at least, if Sir Anthony takes over from his grand old mentor and leader, there will be no need of asking where Britain stands on issues of world concern. The new captain will follow the charted course, with keener eyesight, perhaps, for the rocks and shoals ahead. And if Sir Winston goes along as supercargo, there will be an added feeling of security on the part of crew and passengers, and of freedom's squadrons everywhere.

Farmer's Job Discussed

One of the bases of our western way of life is typified by the family farm life in Canada. It has values that are not to be found in any scheme of collective farming. How to keep it this way is the theme of the current monthly letter of the Royal Bank of Canada, in which many interesting suggestions are offered, particularly with regard to the question of farm management.

Poets and philosophers have praised agriculture as an ideal way of life, sylvan, idyllic, "close to nature"; but, points out the bank letter, farming is primarily a business. The satisfactions that accrue, in economic terms, are fully as important as those that are social and aesthetic. And—here is the crux of the problem—no other industry demands so high a percentage of managers among its workers.

The man who operates a farm needs an understanding of basic economics and knowledge in several natural sciences and some applied sciences such as agronomy and animal husbandry. Managerial skill in farming, as in any other enterprise, consists mainly in being able to see through the trees to a distant horizon, to

work efficiently today, with tomorrow in mind, to plan so that a proper balance is kept between spending now and investing for the future. The farmer who wishes to improve his income surrounds his farm with a business atmosphere. He keeps abreast of improvements in farming methods, crop varieties, fertilizers and machines, even though he cannot put them all into practice at once. He plans his farm work well in advance, and completes ploughing, seeding, cultivating and harvesting at the proper time and with a reasonable degree of thoroughness. If not the first, at least he will not be the last, to adopt an improvement.

As a clinching argument for the need of planning better farm methods, the letter quotes this statement by K. E. Boulding, of Iowa State College, at a meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association: "The mass of the agricultural poor in India, China, Eastern Europe, Africa, South America, even the Southern States, are poor not because they are exploited but simply because they are miserably unproductive and produce so little."

Farming problems are accentuated by the fact that the demand for basic foodstuffs does not keep pace with rises in family incomes. Except for the very low income groups, people spend proportionately less on food as their earnings increase. Low income means a greater consumption of cheaper foods such as grain products and potatoes; with rising income there comes a demand for meat, dairy and poultry products, fruits and cereals. One of the first methods to be solved by the farmer, then, is that of what to produce. A characteristic feature of agriculture is its dependence upon area. A factory or a department store can expand upwards; a fishing fleet can sweep a wider arc of the ocean; a mining concern can go deeper into the earth. The farmer must do the best he can with the area comprised in his farm, to the depth of a few inches.

Mr. Nehru's Views

Prime Minister Nehru of India has a right to his opinions; and certainly he is not chary of exercising that right when occasion warrants. Consider, for instance, his recent foreign affairs speech in the Indian Parliament. Without mentioning any names, he left no doubt in anyone's mind that he blames the Western powers in general, and the United States in particular, for the present critical situation in the Far East, especially in the Formosa Strait. He feels that Quemoy, Matsu, and all the other off-shore islands, belong "by logic and reason", to the Chinese Communists. He scorns the United States official view that these little islands are important to that country's chain of defences in the Pacific.

All this and about everything else Mr. Nehru said in his speech might have been taken almost verbatim from propaganda material emanating from Moscow and Peking; and, no doubt, the Communist leaders in both capitals will take aid and comfort from it. Mr. Nehru, of course, did not exactly mean it that way; but he did make it clear that, as things stand now, the West can expect no help from India in the event of serious trouble in the Pacific. Nor, it must be admitted, can the Communists; this is indicated in Mr. Nehru's statement that "even if the whole world is fighting we shall not go to war." That, however, is probably causing the Communists little concern, since they have never expected India to join them as an ally. For the time being, at any rate, assurances of India's neutrality, at whatever cost, will suit them very well.

It may be said that Mr. Nehru is not the only non-Communist statesman who believes that United States insistence on the security value of the offshore islands may be a diplomatic error. That, of course, is true. Sir Anthony Eden has expressed a similar thought many times. So have others. But, unlike Mr. Nehru, they do not profess to believe that the American viewpoint is an invitation to war. There is a world of difference between the two views.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Addis Ababa, Ethiopian capital captured by the Italians in 1936, retaken this date, 1941, by British and Ethiopian troops

Figures just released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that for the fourth successive year Canada has had a "debit balance" in the tourist business. This means that Canadians spent eighty million dollars more abroad than people of other countries spent in Canada. Canadians spent a record \$380,000,000 abroad, while our visitors spent \$300,000,000 here. Moreover, Canadians spent more in the United States than Americans did here, the figures being \$311,000,000 against \$278,000,000.



Something Different In Store?

LENTEN MEDITATION

New Life In The Heart

The Times, London

A passage in Augustine's Confessions has often been quoted for its clear statement of the new thing that Christianity brought into the world. He had read in the philosophers of the Word that was for ever with God and how all things were made by him; but what none of them knew was that this Word became flesh. Granted that the wisdom of man might attain even to read the secret of eternity; there was a translation of this into the language of human life that was hidden from it.

That God was in Christ is the common Christian confession, though division ensues once the attempt is made to formulate or to explain this. Perhaps, indeed, the best acknowledgment of Christ is that which is made at the point when language breaks down and recourse is had to faith, love, and devotion. For here is a life that began in obscurity and ended in apparent defeat; yet, for those who come under its power, it is the point in time at which God is most surely to be met with. And each Christmas, as the message that this has happened is repeated, it brings with it a renewal of hope.

What, however, is meant by this confession of God in Christ? Certainly it does not mean that men begin with a more or less adequate understanding of what God is like and then go on to identify with this what they see in Christ. Indeed, those who approach him with some such preconceived idea of God are probably the least likely to find in him what they seek. The Greeks looked for wis-

dom and saw no sign of it in one who gathered his followers from the common people. The Jews asked for a sign and turned away disappointed, because the only sign given to them was a cross.

Even in the Church of the first century there were those who could only see God in Christ by first denying the reality of those human experiences related in the Gospels. Some of the most eminent of Christian theologians, setting out from the immutability of God as their axiom, have been hard put to it to come to terms with the Gospel message of God as entering unreservedly into human life. A world war was needed to sweep away the last objection to thinking of God as involved even to the point of suffering in the world he created. Nor is it to be asserted, on the other hand, that the confession that God was in Christ implies that God is wholly inaccessible and unknown apart from him. Rather does it mean that all that men think of God must be brought in humility to Christ to receive his correction, and that they should be willing to learn afresh from him what God is like. "He that hath seen me," he says, "hath seen the Father." He has seen God, that is to say, not as some remote first cause or vague power, but as the love that enters into human joys to enhance them, and into human sorrows to redeem them, a love that is strongest when it seems in men's eyes most weak.

That God was in Christ means that henceforth God is to be thought of in terms of Christ, and to be met most certainly in him.

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.

EASTERN FERRY SERVICE

Sir.—When a second ferry service between Prince Edward Island and the Mainland was planned some years ago those who planned could hardly have foreseen to what extent this business would grow. The fact that they selected Wood Islands-Caribou would lead one to suppose that the best that they had hoped for was to run a small service, merely taking some of the summer tourist pressure away from Borden.

Now in this year 1955 somebody is in somewhat of a quandary. At Wood Islands we have a business which can and should come close to rivaling the CNR service at Borden—and nature has not provided the natural physical facilities for such expansion.

Last year 1 made reservations for the 7 a.m. crossing and was actually on the pier at 8 a.m. At that time well over a dozen cars were already in line and before time of sailing about 35 vehicles were awaiting passage. Some of the tourists had come from the western section of the Province only to find that they would have to wait another two hours. As one American visitor said to me, "I'll never come back to this island again. You have a very beautiful country, but your idea of service and your transportation system are alike in need of overhaul."

With the continued use of Wood Islands-Caribou can anyone say that adequate service can be given in the future even with a larger ferry? The service should be, year around, which would mean keeping the channels ice free. It would require almost constant dredging at some point or other all the time. Navigation itself will constitute a problem, especially during times of heavy gales. On one occasion I sat in my car for a day on the Caribou wharf waiting for a gale to moderate. Can it be supposed that a larger, but higher, boat would be less liable to being blown against the sea walls during a gale when navigating the winding channels leading to the docks at either side? Pity the ship designers who

women and children. It, as it were, cuts the Gordian knot of religion, philosophy, medicine and education and offers a simple short cut to the good life.

THE BIG STORE by Oscar Schisgal (Prentice-Hall, N. Y., 250 pp. \$3).

"In my generation," said Conrad Selby, the President of Selby's who had been forced to employ Paul Blaze, a sales promotion genius, "we wanted a fair degree of wealth. We wanted respectability. We wanted security. When we built up an enterprise like Selby store, those were the things we asked of it. And when we got them we felt we were successful. We felt well compensated for our efforts."

He gave Paul a sidelong look. "What about your generation?" "We're not quite that placid," Paul said. "Maybe it's because a couple of wars have given us a taste for excitement."

Certainly there is nothing placid about Paul Blaze and his approach to the problem of almost doubling the volume of sales of the great department store within a year with the objective of eventually increasing it five times. His greatest difficulties, however, are with the president, who feels that Paul's very success means a reflection on his own management in the past.

The problems, business and personal, which are encountered make absorbing, scarcely relaxing, reading.

The Age Old Story

Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they be of God: because many false prophets are gone out into the world.

Medically Speaking

Herman N. Sundesen, M.D.

JUICES FOR BABY'S DIET

Juices from oranges or tomatoes are ordinarily an important part of a baby's diet. Both are rich in vitamin C, which helps prevent scurvy, a disease of the smaller blood vessels and bones.

After a baby is two to four weeks old, doctors usually advise giving him a teaspoonful of orange juice every day for about a week. Then, each week, the amount of his daily juice should be increased by one teaspoonful until he is about three months of age.

From this time, until he is a year old, he should be given the juice of a small orange, about two ounces, or one-fourth cup, each day. After he's a year old, he should have half a cupful, about four ounces, a day.

If tomato juice is used instead the amount should be doubled. Some babies may not take orange juice or tomato juice. It might upset a few of them. If yours is one of these, don't try to force the juice on him.

Instead, he might be given vitamin C in a liquid or powdered form. Powdered vitamin C is called ascorbic acid. It is made in tablets which you can buy at just about any drug store.

Ordinarily, your doctor will probably advise you to give the youngster two 25-milligram tablets each day. Crush the tablets in a teaspoon of lukewarm boiled or specially prepared baby water and add a little sugar.

If the liquid form is desired, 20 to 25 drops are usually sufficient for the daily supply of vitamin C. But even if your baby doesn't want orange or tomato juice, don't give up. Try the tablets or liquid vitamins for a few weeks, and then see if he'll take the juices.

As for tomato juice, you can use either fresh or canned, providing it is not seasoned. Canned juice doesn't cost much, it keeps most of its good qualities and it is easy to store.

You can give him the juice of canned tomatoes, if you wish. But if you do, you'll have to pour the juice through a 36-mesh strainer before giving it to him.

If you use fresh tomatoes, be sure they are ripe. Wash them carefully in hot water; then cut them into quarters with a clean knife. Use a boiled spoon to mash them through a large, sterilized, 18-mesh strainer into a clean-cup. Then strain the juice from the cup through a fine, 36-mesh strainer.

Some tips on orange juice tomorrow.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Mrs. G. P.: What are the symptoms of a tumor of the brain?

Answer: Symptoms of brain tumor depend upon the size and location of the tumor within the brain.

Most brain tumors cause headaches, disturbance of the various sensations and sense organs, such as the eyes, ears, nose, attacks of vomiting may occur.

If a tumor of the brain is suspected, immediate study by a neurologist is advisable.

are now trying to plan a ship to meet all the requirements.

We, in Georgetown, know that the solution lies right here. Georgetown has one of the finest harbors on the whole Atlantic coast—plenty of water, and ice free the year round. This is the natural and logical terminal for the year-round ferry service. Our fathers saw it that way and the conditions have not changed over the years. And Georgetown needs this boost. Out on a point of land and thus having a restricted agricultural and trading area to draw from, we need the economic boost that this terminal would give to the whole area.

While the initial cost would be as might be expected, the tremendous savings in maintenance and service over the years to come as compared with the constant outlays required to keep Wood Islands navigable part of the year would surely justify the transfer of the ferry service to the Georgetown-Pictou route.

I am, Sir, etc., HARRINGTON YORSTON Merchant Georgetown.

WED 60 Y EARS GUELPH, ONT. (CP) — Mr. and Mrs. John King of nearby Orton celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary, the couple who have always lived in this district have four sons, 10 grandchildren and 13 great-grandchildren.

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NOTES BY THE WAY In Canada the young are always ready to give those who are older than themselves the full benefit of their inexperience. —Brantford Expositor A contemporary warns against addiction to sleeping pills. How many people have ever tried half an hour's walk in the open air as a substitute for a sleeping pill? Sometimes the mere thought of it is enough to bring on sleep. —Peterborough Examiner Every Canadian has a right to know how his elected representatives do his business. And every Canadian has a right to suspect that secrecy indicates there is something to hide. This newspaper has pointed out repeatedly the danger that continually creeps into government all the way from village level to Ottawa level. That danger is closed meetings and secret deals. —Vancouver Province President Dwight D. Eisenhower may have some defects as a president. He also has many merits. Not the least of these is his ability to tamp down on generals or other military figures who indulge in reckless war talk. The latest example is his challenge of Admiral Robert B. Carney's expressed opinion that war over Matsu Island is likely to occur April 18. Presidents with a military background often haven't adjusted themselves well to a civilian role. Their training has been in military, rather than political or domestic affairs. But there is a present advantage in President Eisenhower's military background. People have a respect for his military knowledge. When he disagrees with generals or admirals there is less possibility of people being carried away by their incautious statements. —Windsor Star

The Poets Corner

THE LAST WORD Creep into thy narrow bed, Creep, and let no more be said Vain thy onset! all stands fast. Thou thyself must break at last. Let the long contention cease! Geese are swans, and swans are geese. Let them have it how they will! Thou art tired; best be still. They out-talked thee, hissed thee, tore thee? Better men fared thus before thee. Fired their ringing shot and passed. Hotly charged—and sank at last. Charge once more, then, and be dumb! Let the victors, when they come, When the farts of folly fall, Find thy body by the wall! —Matthew Arnold.

HELLO, GIRLS CHELMSFORD, England (CP)—Three telephone operators, Anne Philip, Janet Smith and Sheila McNuff, plan to emigrate to Toronto this year. Anne and Janet leave in May, and Sheila will follow in August. "We want to see another part of the world while we are still young," said the women, who are in their early 20s.

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