

Lovers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew... Published every week morning at 145 Prince Street...

"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

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Nearly Finished

According to a report from Chicago, headquarters of the contractors in the Distant Early Warning Radar Line (DEW), the 3000 mile long electronic defence system is just about completed.

DEW, an American-built, and for all practical purposes American-owned, system, is for the most part on Canadian territory. It begins in Alaska, follows the Canadian Arctic shoreline and ends up in Greenland.

The purpose of these electronic defence systems is to give the North American Continent warning, varying from a few minutes to three or four hours, of an impending air attack from the North, that is to say, Siberia.

Israel's Negev Port

Fast-growing Eilat, at the head of the Gulf of 'Aqaba in the heart of the troubled Near East, is a young Israeli port with large ideas for the future. Plans are based on its strategic location at the southernmost tip of the Negev region, looking down the narrow gulf to the Red Sea.

Nearing completion is an 8-inch oil pipeline from Eilat to a point on the Mediterranean coast just north of the Gaza Strip. A larger pipeline is under consideration. More ambitious is the suggested scheme for a trans-Israel canal that would offer an alternative to Suez.

For thousands of years, recalls the National Geographic Society, seagoing traders have made use of harbor sites at the top of the Gulf of 'Aqaba. Near today's Eilat, Solomon set up his port, Ezion-geber (Elath). To it came frankincense, gold, jewels and ivory from legendary Ophir, home of the Queen of Sheba.

Already equipped with an airfield and linked by highway with Beer-sheba, Eilat is in line for extension of the Haifa-to-Beer-sheba rails. A new jetty has been built, and deep-water facilities are blueprinted.

Death From Oil

A report from the federal wildlife officer in St. John's states that seabirds are dying by the thousands along the Newfoundland coastline as a result of coming into contact with oil dumped from ships at sea.

The report says that many of the birds were dead when they reached shore. Others were alive, struggling to clean their feathers and crawled upon the rocks to die a lingering death.

This oil pollution problem, since ships changed to diesel engines, has become a very serious one. In Western Europe there is an international agreement which limits the amount of oil that can be thrown into the sea at any one time.

EDITORIAL NOTES

What sort of malady is affecting members of the British Columbia Legislature? A report from Victoria says that on one occasion a member addressed the Speaker as "Mr. Swooker".

It is reported that every fifth industrial concern in West Germany is headed by a woman. There is no connection, however, between this statistic and the fact that West Germany is again the leading industrial nation of Western Europe—or is there?

Religious leaders of both races now attending a conference on Christian Faith and Human Relations in Nashville, Tenn., have received from President Eisenhower "good wishes" for a successful meeting.

Some interesting figures have been given by Mr. J. N. T. Bulman, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. He points out that in 1937, only 20 years ago, Canada had something fewer than 50,000 federal civil servants.

A working group on German reunification set up by France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, has been at work in Washington since March 6th. The object of the group is to review the problem in relation to European security.



SO CHEER UP

Unique Scout Handicrafts

By Jack Van Dusen, Canadian Press Staff, Ottawa

Fred J. Finlay's desk-top looks like a miniature museum of Eskimo and Indian crafts. The chief executive commissioner at Boy Scout headquarters here displays handicrafts gathered during a two-week, 4,200-mile flying tour of the Northwest Territories.

He prizes a painting of Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the scout movement, done by 15-year-old Frank Baptist, an Eskimo of Akiva.

CARVING OF IGLOO. A realistic-looking igloo, carved out of soapstone, comes complete with life-like Eskimos and huskies chiselled from gristle. Hand-carved Eskimo hunters, bright-colored beadwork, fur boy scout emblems, complete the collection.

Mr. Finlay, who visited igloos and caribou-skin tents, and some times travelled by dog team, toured many northern outposts while assisting in the formation of six cub packs and four scout troops.

"The tour pointed up to me the

tremendous help scouting could be in the education of Indians and Eskimos," Mr. Finlay said. "Scouting supplements governmental educational programs by giving the boys practical training in first aid, hygiene and physical activities and skills."

AT WORLD JAMBOREE. Three scouts—two Eskimos and one Indian—will represent the Northwest Territories at the World Jamboree in England in August.

In fact, the Canadian section of the jamboree at Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, will have the air of an Indian-Eskimo camp with wooden grizzlies, totems, teepees and an igloo.

A 16-foot plastic igloo will be the highlight of the Eskimo display, with the Eskimo scouts explaining it and other native crafts to visitors.

On each side of the entrance to the Canadian encampment will stand 200-pound, eight-foot-tall wooden grizzlies loaned to the British Columbia provincial museum. Scouts in the London, Ont., area are making two 16-foot-high teepees which will also flank the main entrance and eight totem poles which will dot the site.

Spain's "Fortunate Isles"

National Geographic Society

The ill winds that banged shore the Suez Canal gateway blew more shipping to Spain's "Fortunate Isles," the Canaries, off the opposite coast of Africa in the Atlantic.

Las Palmas, the islands' chief port, is a busy fueling station even in normal times. Lately, it has been besieged by vessels—from tramps to luxury liners—coming to detour around the tip of Africa.

Situated on Gran Canaria Island, at a sailing crossroads between the three continents of Europe, Africa, and South America, it is the Canaries' largest city, with a population of more than 160,000.

PROSPERED IN COLUMBUS'S. In Columbus's time, the Canaries had been "pacified" only about a decade by their Castilian rulers Ferdinand and Isabella. Yet Las Palmas, combining trade and agriculture, had already developed into the islands' leading settlement.

Its blacksmith facilities, near the docks, were invaluable to Columbus in repairing the damaged rudder of one of his little fleet's ships, the Pinta. Later, Las Palmas became an important port of call for fresh

water and provisions needed by sailing ships bound to and from the New World. Early steamers filled up with coal, as modern motor ships take on fuel oil.

More than 6,000 ships, carrying about a quarter of a million passengers, call annually at Las Palmas. The port also handles up to 18 flights on a busy day of the peak winter season.

Vacationists in recent years have discovered the Canaries' charms in climate, scenery, and the low prices of customs-free goods. An American artist's colony is reported developing at Las Palmas.

ACCENTS FROM AFRICA. The city itself takes its culture and customs from the Spanish motherland, 640 miles away. Architecture recalls that of southern Spain, with African accents in flat roofs and dazzling-white, sun-heated walls.

In the streets, women in Spanish mantillas and market girls with baskets on their heads brush against foreigners in latest Paris sportswear. Moroccan soaps strut in the streets, and venerable taxicabs and donkeys, goat carts, and farmer-driven cows delivering milk directly from producer to consumer.

Behind the color and variety of

The Ape And The Artists

London Times

In Baltimore a six-year-old chimpanzee is holding an exhibition of her paintings. Though her name, Betsy, is not yet one to conjure with in the world of art, she has already achieved some reputation. Sales of her earlier works include "Cabbage Worms," which fetched \$40, and "Inferno" and "Ottor in Avalanche," which went for \$25 each.

These titles suggest a penchant for the macabre, perhaps even a desire to epatate; but such symptoms are fairly normal in an artist of the avant-garde, and to the avant-garde Betsy can hardly help belonging, since she is the first chimpanzee—indeed the first ape of any kind—to achieve recognition in her medium.

Compared with other manual workers, like doctors and miners, the artistic profession is not well organized to protect its own interests. There are clearly threatened. Patrons are scarce nowadays. If a connoisseur spends \$40 on a painting by a monkey, he has \$40 less to spend on a painting by a man.

thing like miniatures; the wall-space they occupy is a dead loss so far as her human rivals are concerned. Ordinary artists have every reason to be worried and alarmed by the arrival of a competitor who is not only non-union, but enjoys the grossly unfair advantages of being exempt from taxes and possessing twice the usual number of hands.

The question is, what sanctions can the artists apply against the apes? These creatures are imitative and their owners envious; the avant-garde is bound to expand. How can an outburst of simian genius be prevented from upsetting that ramshackle vehicle, the economic applicant of art? In this country roughly analogous cases in the industrial field are often dealt with by sending the offender to Coventry. But on artists, one suspects, this measure would not act as a deterrent. They long to be left alone; and if they are also apes, they will not even notice, let alone resent, the lack of polite conversation. The situation is not yet desperate. It has indeed its bright side for Sir Alfred Munnings, in whose after-dinner oratory Betsy seems destined to play a useful

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Sundesen, M.D.

WATCH OUT FOR YOUR ELECTRICAL GADGETS

With all of the electrical gadgets we find in American homes these days, I think most of you should be a bit more familiar with the dangers of electrical burns.

Now don't misunderstand me. Much of this household equipment is perfectly safe. But anything could happen. And the more you know about electrical shock and burns, the better it will be.

For example, the current in your home generally can be considered dangerous. Anything above 65 volts can cause harm, especially if the person coming in direct contact with it is ill-sound.

Electricity used in most homes is 110 volt, 60-cycle alternating current. Experts tell me that alternating current is about three times as dangerous as direct current and the greatest most of us are in the 30 to 150.

RISKS DIFFER. Current which may kill one person may have little or no effect on other persons.

Most susceptible to shock are elderly persons, alcoholics, those with disturbed thyroid, those suffering from hardening of the arteries and those with chronically greasy skin.

Usual symptoms of shock include nervousness, headache, defective memory, insomnia, delirium and sometimes a complete change in personality.

ELECTRICAL ACCIDENT. These symptoms don't always develop immediately after an electrical accident. Sometimes it may be several months before they occur.

Often the extent of electrical burns can't be determined for days or even weeks after an accident. Because of the high temperature of the electric burn, there is always danger that the shock will cause damage to the blood vessels.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Mr. L.P.A.: I have been ill for two years with a heart condition and have lost my desire for food. What can I take to restore my appetite?

Answer: Poor appetite comes from many causes. A thorough examination should be made to determine the cause of the trouble so that proper treatment may be employed.

THE SO-CALLED TEMPERANCE ACT. Sir,—Whoever wrote: "You can fool all of the people some of the time; some of the people all the time; but you can't fool all the people all the time," apparently never heard of the Prince Edward Island Temperance Act.

The Government is fooling the public every working day in the year, and the people fall for it and come back for more. And this all takes place under the name of "temperance."

Some people take a pledge to abstain from intoxicating drinks for a year and keep the pledge. If the public as a body abstained from intoxicating liquor for six months, the vendor of liquor permits would be out of business as there would be no money to pay his salary.

The vendors of liquor would be out of business because there would be no money to pay their salaries or the rent of their stores, and the Government liquor business would be bankrupt long before the end of the six months. If the Government wanted to stay in business it would have to stop selling watered liquor and sell at a reasonable price rather than at the exorbitant prices it now charges.

In a subsequent letter I propose to point out some of the inconsistencies of the so-called "Temperance Act."

I am, Sir, etc., C. GAVAN DUFFY, Charlottetown.

Las Palmas lie the two basic factors of Canary economy—a volcanic soil that is highly productive where adequate water exists, and an equable and delightful climate. Nature's bounty put "fortune" in the Fortunate Isles' nickname.

Las Palmas and its rival port, Santa Cruz on near-by Tenerife, export bananas, tomatoes, and vegetables. Increasing tourist trade brings additional income, for which both Gran Canaria and Tenerife compete.

But the islands' liveliest rivalry is over the creation of living carpets of geraniums, dahlias, lilies, and roses that cover streets of Las Palmas and other cities during the annual summer festival of Corpus Christi.

Ten housewives, fishermen, priests, doctors, schoolteachers, and civil servants take personal and civic pride in shaping cartloads of petals into religious figures, and floral and geometric patterns—destined for a brief hour of glory before being swept away by street cleaners.

part. But, on the long-term view it is a bleak outlook for the artists. They have enough to do keeping the wolf from their own door without having to worry about excluding mandrills from the Leicester Galleries.

TO LAUNCH MINESWEEPER. OTTAWA (CP)—The Bay Coast minesweeper HMCS Chaleur, one of six being built to replace those turned over to France in 1954, will be launched May 11 at Marine Industries, Ltd., at Sorel, Que., naval headquarters announced Thursday.

One of the new 400-ton ships, constructed of wood and aluminum, the HMCS Fundy, already in service with the first Canadian minesweeping squadron of the Atlantic command.

STAPLES RETURNED. TORONTO (CP)—James Stanley Staples, 36, ex-RCAF clerk who was arrested at St. Louis, Mo., for over-staying a visitor's permit, was returned here Wednesday night from Windsor, Ont., to face charges of forging a cheque for \$71. It was Staples who had last fall an attempt by a Soviet Embassy functionary to bribe him. The Russian was recalled and Staples was fired from his Ottawa job.

NOTES BY THE WAY

"Foot-Mouth Disease Distributing Europe" says a headline. It's been rampant in Washington too.—Edmonton Journal

Freight and passengers planes leaving the Pacific Coast these days are whisking a fragrant cargo to the Prairies and Easter Canada. Pre-Easter shipments were expected to total eighty tons of daffodils, iris and tulips—nearly 500,000 blooms—to set an all-time record.—Vancouver Province

The question in Egypt is whether Nasser can exploit his masses still further, depressing an already low standard of living, and survive for long as the aspiring pharaoh of the land of the Nile. The Egyptians may bask in Nasser's nationalism and his dreams of glory, but they are not likely, in the long view, to accept beggary as the means to his ends.—Cincinnati Enquirer

This time, thousands of rats are delaying the construction of Africa's largest aerodrome at Leopoldville by gnawing at the foundations of the 1,500-yard-long runway. Large teams specialized in control of rats have had to be called into tackle the problem. The rats apparently have been breeding to excess ever since snakes had to be exterminated to ensure the workers' safety.—Nature Bulletin

Just who first called a railway engine an "iron horse" has been a matter of controversy. Some students of railroad lore have attributed the descriptive term to Sitting Bull, chief of the Sioux Indian tribe. But what must be one of the earliest references is found in Thomas Tregold's "Practical Treatise on Railroads and Carriages," published in London in 1823, which states: The Hutton railway is one of the principal ones. On it a train of from thirteen to seventeen wagons is impelled by a locomotive high-pressure engine called by the people there an "iron horse."—Tracks Magazine

Two alleged paintings done by a Baltimore zoo chimpanzee sold for \$60. That is highly profitable monkey business.—Oshawa Times-Gazette

One of the joys of living in a small town is that people drop in to see you when they don't want anything.—Kitchener-Waterloo Record

Egypt bans the books of Shakespeare because he was an Englishman, and despite the fact he was the best press agent Cleopatra ever had.—Stratford Beacon-Herald

The horrible guided missiles being developed by scientists will, it is predicted, deter any aggressor "in his right mind." But it's the other kind that's been worrying us.—Hamilton Spectator

A sark collided with a car taking an expectant mother to a maternity clinic in Beer-sheba, Israel. An hour later the woman gave birth to a healthy boy. The sark was stunned and slightly injured.—London Daily Express

The manager of a local department store was puzzled recently when it was discovered that a certain cash register showed more than 100 "no sales." An investigation disclosed that a teenage clerk was punching the "no sale" button everytime a customer walked away without making a purchase.—Indianapolis News

While on a short sojourn lately we found that some motel signs should not be taken too seriously. One where we stopped advertised steam heat, we had to request that it be turned on; television, there was none in the room allotted although we did notice some rooms had a TV; telephone in every room, but we tried twice and no person answered. Sure we could have complained, but what's the use on a short stay? We just won't go back to that motel again.—St. Catharines Standard

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