

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew
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Central Potato Grading

Worth careful consideration by our potato growers and dealers is the proposal advanced by Mr. Paul Clement, supervisor of Consolidated Retail Services, Ottawa, at the potato field day at the Dominion Experimental Farm on Tuesday. Briefly, Mr. Clement suggests that compulsory inspection of table stock potatoes be discontinued in favor of central packing and grading. This would be done only in registered warehouses and under the supervision of qualified personnel in order to be eligible for interprovincial export trade. There would be provision for cancellation or suspension of registration if grading or other established standards were not maintained.

Mr. Clement pointed out that during the past growing season only 40 per cent of the total table stock pack of the Province was warehouse graded, which means that 60 per cent was graded and packed by the producer. Under such conditions it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to maintain a uniform quality. There is obviously a real need for stricter observance of grade standards. It is hard to escape the fact, as Mr. Clement argues, that the industry must accept the responsibility for putting up the best possible pack and not merely a minimum that will get by the inspector. There is no doubt, either, that marketing requirements may soon force a change of policy with respect to uniform grading. Mr. Clement intimated that New Brunswick growers in some areas have asked for and will try out the scheme proposed during the coming season. The result of its operation will certainly be watched with close interest here.

Public Appeals

The Solicitations Committee of the Charlottetown Board of Trade will be performing a valuable service in advising its members as to its approval or otherwise of any public solicitations for donations or advertisements.

The granting of approval does not necessarily mean the support of all members, nor does the withholding of approval prevent any member donating as he pleases. The setting up of the committee does provide a ready check for business firms who are always prompt in giving their support in worthy causes and who have at times suspected that they were being imposed upon.

While the new committee will not make everything perfect, its difficult job will at least make the approach to the public a little more formal, and if given general support will do much to prevent the unabashed siphoning of the charitable funds which our merchants and citizens provide in never-ending flow.

Representatives Abroad

To Mr. Maxwell H. Gluck, an Ohio business man, goes the credit of convincing the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee that it would be a good thing to hold public hearings on the President's ambassadorial nominations. Hitherto, they have been held in private and in a rather perfunctory way.

Mr. Gluck is a man of considerable wealth. He is also a generous contributor to Republican Party funds. In last year's election he contributed something like \$30,000. A week or so ago President Eisenhower appointed him Ambassador to Ceylon, an appointment which in due course was approved by the Senate. In talking to reporters, however, Mr. Gluck showed that his knowledge of Ceylon was limited to the fact that it is located somewhere outside the continental United States. He could not name the Prime Minister, although he claimed to have heard it mentioned at some time or other. Nor did he seem to have a very clear idea of what his duties would entail. All he could say was that he was willing to learn and that he hoped to pick up little bits of information about Ceylon as

he went along.

Later, at a press conference, it was suggested to the President—very politely, of course—that Mr. Gluck owed his appointment to his generous assistance to Party funds. Mr. Eisenhower denied this angrily and expressed himself as "disappointed" that anyone should imagine that he would ever give such a consideration a moment's thought. The Senate Committee, however, on hearing the news of the President's protestations of innocence, was unimpressed and decided there and then to query future ambassadorial nominees in public so that they might have an opportunity to tell what they know—or what they don't know, as the case may be—for all to hear. Mr. Eisenhower didn't like that, either. He thinks that that, too, is a reflection on his integrity.

The incident will probably make some Canadians wonder just how this country's representatives abroad are chosen. As far as those in key posts are concerned, there is every reason to believe that they are selected very carefully on a standard of high qualifications in diplomacy; and it is to be hoped that the same standard applies to those in lesser posts. In fact, every post in the ambassadorial and consular fields is important these days.

Soviet Advantage

Again the Soviet Union has been given the edge over the United States in the never ending play of propaganda.

For some time Asian, African and South American members of the United Nations have been calling for the creation of a special U.N. fund to aid underdeveloped countries. The suggestion was based on the belief that under present arrangements most financial grants have political strings attached, at least by inference. The new fund, inasmuch as it would be administered by the U.N. directly would have no such connotations. Under the proposal a nucleus of \$250 million would be set up and made available in the form of grants-in-aid or long term loans.

From the time the fund was first proposed, about five years ago, the United States has opposed it on the grounds that it would not be practical until some sort of international disarmament agreement can be reached, thus making large sums of money available for more worthy causes. Moreover, U.S. representatives point out, in recent years the United States has spent many billions of dollars in loans and grants to underdeveloped areas, besides other large sums to the International Bank.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is keenly interested in the plan and has promised immediate contributions to it. Whether Soviet cash would actually be forthcoming is another matter; but to the weaker nations who are sponsoring the proposal, the Soviet offer is, of course, being cited as proof of that country's interest in their economic welfare. Meanwhile, reports indicate that the proposal may be accepted by a majority of U.N. members even without American approval. That, naturally, is what the Soviet Union would like to see, so much so that its delegates are suggesting that perhaps the fund would be much better off if the United States were to have nothing to do with it.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Whether or not Lord Altrincham was worth the "punch on the nose" he received from an irate Britisher over his criticism of Queen Elizabeth, most people will agree with Prime Minister Menzies of Australia in denouncing the titled editor's comments as "disgusting." To describe Her Majesty's manner of speaking as "a pain in the neck" shows no critical judgment of any kind—just plain ill manners and ignorance.

Australia has signed a "favored nation" trade agreement with Japan. For the next three years Australian wool will be admitted to Japan duty free, and up to 90 per cent of Japan's wool requirements will be available to Australia. In return Japan will export to Australia increased quantities of textiles, canned fish, toys and certain types of iron and steel. British preference, however, will be retained by Australia, so it is believed that new Japanese sales will be at the expense of other countries.



TAKING IT THE HARD WAY

The Ideas of Mr. Menzies

Thomas Dunbabin in the Ottawa Citizen

No other Australian prime minister has come to Canada nearly as often as Mr. Robert Menzies. When he was here before the Liberals were in office, Mr. Menzies was born in the year in which the Thompson Conservative government called the first Empire Trade Conference in Ottawa. It opened on June 28, 1894, and Mr. Menzies' native Victoria sent as a delegate Simon Fraser, a native of Pictou, Nova Scotia. In 1901, Simon Fraser was to represent Victoria in the first Australian Parliament.

Mr. Menzies has, however, no concrete proposals for the third Ottawa trade conference which Mr. John Diefenbaker hopes to call next year. Australia recently signed a trade agreement with Britain and has no great hopes of selling more to that country. She is looking outside the Commonwealth for trade. Australia's Trade Minister John McEwen recently signed a trade agreement with Japan. He said on July 22 that talks about a trade agreement with the Philippines would probably begin shortly.

It is reported that a Red China trade mission is to visit Australia in October or November. While the Australian department of trade did not arrange for the mission it is announced that it will be happy to talk trade with the Reds. The insistence of Mr. Menzies that he pushed the London conference into saying, in an unusual burst of bluntness, that constructive action was needed to strengthen and improve the United Nations "as an instrument for preserving peace, justice and co-operation throughout the world in accordance with the principles of the charter." It did not say how this was to be done. Mr. Menzies has a definite and detailed plan and he desires Canada's co-operation in putting it ahead.

BACK TO SUZ. It all springs very largely from Suez. Setting out his ideas after the London conference, Mr. Menzies said the U.N. General Assembly had acted hastily and unjustly toward the United Kingdom and France. The speed with which the U.N. dashed into action over Suez was in marked contrast to its inertia in other matters. He said nothing about Canada's part in the Suez crisis. But no doubt he considers the Diefenbaker ministry to be more in accord with Australia over Suez than its forerunner.

Mr. Menzies made these proposals for re-moulding the U.N.: 1—Unless new voting rights could be agreed upon (and he saw all the difficulties) the nations in General Assembly must have a self-defending ordinance. Their report ganging up to win votes and the smaller nations must realize that those nations

which carry the great weight of responsibility should be heard with respect and have their views considered objectively.

2—If the General Assembly was to enjoy even the name of a world parliament it must adopt parliamentary procedure, including adequate notice of meetings, due notice of resolutions, adjournments, and necessary and adequate opportunities for informed debate.

3—Every nation, and particularly every great nation, whatever its natural resentment at the actions of the U.N. might be in some cases, must face up to the new status of the General Assembly and give its work a very high priority. Looking back to Suez, Mr. Menzies said flatly that if great nations like Britain and France held aloof, not necessarily by actual physical withdrawal, the result would be fatal to the U.N. "If any one or two of the great nations felt that under its fantastic voting system the General Assembly was being improperly used and decided to leave the U.N. the whole edifice would fall to the ground."

"Great changes," said Mr. Menzies, "must be made in the U.N.'s procedure and attitudes if the charter is to become effective. The new process by which the General Assembly discusses, arrives at conclusions, makes recommendations to the constituent nations and puts the Secretary-General in a kind of executive position, is one that reverses the 1945 conception of the U.N. It is still true that peace can and will be protected primarily by the great nations, which have in a large degree both power and responsibility. These two things cannot sensibly be divorced. Whether one likes it or not the Assembly has undoubtedly become more significant and the Security Council, less so. What are we going to do about it?"

BRIT NATURE As for the future of the Commonwealth, Mr. Menzies has no liking for its hybrid nature. He regrets the change by which the Crown ceased to be the bond of the Commonwealth. He is also critical of the alliance within the Commonwealth. However, it does not appear that there is anything to be done about these things. Mr. Diefenbaker is a firm upholder of the Crown but otherwise his views on the future of the Commonwealth may not run on all fours with those of Mr. Menzies.

The revision of Canadian-Australian trade agreements which the Liberal Government had in mind just before the election may be put into cold storage, pending a decision on Mr. Diefenbaker's Ottawa trade conference plans. This would suit Australia, which finds the existing agreements quite convenient.

The Coronation Chair

When Westminster Abbey was closed to the public early in 1953 before the coronation a team of experts from the Ministry of Works began to prepare a report on the condition of the coronation chair, the battered and venerable antique which was made more than 650 years ago by Walter of Durham to hold the Stone of Destiny brought by Edward I from Scone to Westminster on June 18, 1297.

Their report has now been published by the ministry in the form of a handsomely illustrated booklet. Probing discreetly through the various redecorations, encrustations, and vandalism of the centuries, the specialists were able to discover the character of the original decorations—a rich combination of oak, of white and gold, and of bright areas of sparkling color.

MAJOR SCHEME The other major scheme of decoration, which until this examination, was carried out only a few

decades later, when the interior was gilded and decorated with the figure of a king, and the exterior covered completely with gold and encrusted with mosaics of imitation enamel and deeply colored pieces of glass.

The later "decorations" were generally less sumptuous. The first dated initials were carved on the back of the chair in 1727, and these were followed by several others, most of them according to a reproving footnote, carved "by the boys of Westminster school, among whom it was a custom for almost a century to enter the Abbey in their surreptitious nocturnal excursions, and leave this lasting proof of their escapade."

Some of the nineteenth-century "renovations" have a grimly familiar sound. In 1820 in preparation for the coronation of George IV, the pinnacles at the back were sawn off and new ones attached. Next year the new pinnacles were removed and the original ones later nailed on

A Blink Serves Useful Purpose

By Herman N. Bunden, M.D.

Like many of our modern automobiles, your eyes have a built-in windshield washer and wiper. It's called blinking.

Blinking and winking are entirely different things. A blink is an involuntary reflex while a wink is a highly voluntary action.

UNIVERSAL MALADY

A wink—at the wrong time and to the wrong person—might bring prompt and severe damage to the eyes. The medical term for this universal malady, usually caused by a clenched fist, is "blackeye."

A blink on the other hand, serves a useful purpose. Blinking wipes the eyeballs clean and lubricates them at the same time. The action also serves as a relief mechanism which momentarily lessens eye-strain.

That's why the rate of blinking increases when you try to read small type or try to see through a glare or wear the wrong glasses.

FAST ACTION Each blink requires only a fraction of a second. In fact, blinking is one of the body's fastest actions. During this time the eyeballs roll inward, then upward and finally return to their normal position.

Everyone doesn't blink at the same rate. The frequency varies, of course, with different tasks as well as with different persons. EYES ARE STRAINED

But generally when your rate of blinking increases a great deal, it means you are straining your eyes.

Usually you can tell when you are blinking more than you ordinarily do. Someone in your family is also likely to notice it. REST YOUR EYES

This is a signal to rest your eyes for a while. If the rate of blinking doesn't subside, you'd better see your eye doctor.

We humans are pretty lucky to be able to get the relief afforded by blinking. Snakes and chameleons, for example, can't blink at all. Nei-

NOTES BY THE WAY

Prairie folk may quarrel with their American neighbors about such things as wheat or oil, or the value of the dollar, but they don't believe in mixing business with pleasure. Just to demonstrate the validity of this philosophy, Winnipeg is going to stage an American Visitors' Day, August 10—Winnipeg Tribune

The Police Chief in North Kingston, Rhode Island is looking for an honest motorist—to give him back some change. The motorist, so honest he had the police chief's sum of money with note saying he had parked over-time in town but had got no ticket. So, he was sending the money anyway. He sent too much.—Sudbury Post Record.

Mr. Charlie Dobson, seventy-six and clearly a pundit on human nature, has a problem—the disposal of garbage. So each day, he puts table scraps and old cans in a box, gift-wraps the lot and places it on the shoulder of the road outside his cottage in the outskirts of Chatham. The garbage collection is rapid. Passing motorists spot the attractive bundle, stop, pick it up and "high-tail it down the road." "I haven't had a box returned yet," says Mr. Dobson.—Toronto Telegram.

Former Liberal Cabinet Ministers used to excel in advantage that long period when the St. Laurent Ministry hung poised by the edge of retirement. By the time that the incoming Conservative Cabinet Ministers had arrived at their respective departmental offices the cupboards were bare. Ministerial files had been ransacked and, in the interests of political prudence, reduced almost to nil. After 21 years in office, the outgoing Liberals weren't taking any chances on having any compromise material fall into the hands of their political adversaries. Which has made it difficult for many of the new ministers to familiarize themselves with their departments.—Arthur Blakely in the Montreal Gazette

has movable eyelids. A chameleon's eyelids are permanently fixed with only a small central opening, while a snake has a transparent membrane covering the eyes.

QUESTION AND ANSWER J.H.: My sister had a cut on her face. It healed with a very large red scar. Will the scar recur if she has it cut out?

Answer: Certain persons have a tendency to form large scars or keloids following an injury. Usually they do have a tendency to recur. X-ray treatment during the healing stage may help.

ATTENTION

ALL ORGANIZATIONS, CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

You are hereby advised that The Charlottetown Board of Trade has recently set up a Solicitations Committee, the function of which is to give prior approval or otherwise to solicitations for donations or advertisements of any kind from its members.

Such a system is similar to that recently set up in Moncton and Halifax.

It is recommended that before commencing any such solicitations that you apply to the Secretary of the Board re such approval.

This step was considered necessary to afford some protection to our Business Firms against the ever growing and almost daily demands upon them for donations and advertisements.

Henceforth the policy of members of this Board will be to turn down all such solicitations unless the canvasser can present Approved Credentials from the Solicitations Committee of this Board.

CHARLOTTETOWN BOARD OF TRADE

SHAMA'S Week-end Super - Specials

SUGAR 10 lbs. \$1.15 Nestle's QUICK 1 lb. tin 67c Libby's ORANGE JUICE 48 oz. 37c PREM Tin 47c Fairhaven SARDINES 3 Tins 29c Opal TOILET TISSUE 6 Rolls 49c Palm PICKLES Large 30 oz. Bottle 49c Jello Instant PUDDINGS 3 pkgs. 35c Giant BLUE SURF pkg. 79c Graves PORK & BEANS 20 oz. 2 Tins 39c	BUTTER 2 lbs. \$1.29 Schwartz COFFEE 1 lb. tin \$1.05 Tender Leaf TEA BAGS 60's 85c Surf CLAMS Tin 29c Boneless TURKEY Tin 49c Perfection MILK 6 Tins 89c Nescafe Instant COFFEE 2 oz. 55c Newport FLUFFS Large Bag 35c Colgate's SOAP 4 cakes 29c Schwartz and Barbour's PEANUT BUTTER 16 oz. 41c	Grade "A" FOWL lb. 35c Young Steer Shoulder Cuts BEEF lb. 39c Macaroni & Cheese LOAF lb. 55c Large Fat SALT HERRING Fresh HADDOCK and COD FILLETS Sunkist ORANGES 2 doz. 69c Ontario TOMATOES lb. 19c Large HEAD LETTUCE 15c Island WAX BEANS 2 lbs. 35c 25 LB. BAG \$1.75
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Dial 9224 FREE DELIVERY 211 Euston St