

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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PAGE 4 MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1959.

Mr. Churchill's Words

Speaking recently in Winnipeg,
Trade Minister Gordon Churchill
made some hopeful statements with
regard to freer trade prospects. After
noting that, in the new grouping of
the Six European Common Market
countries, outside countries would
face tariff disadvantages relative to
their competitors within the Six, he
expressed the hope that the general
enrichment fostered by a larger
market would create new trading
opportunities outweighing any ad-
verse effects of trade diversion. It
was important, he said, that the de-
tailed economic arrangement of the
Common Market should be "outward-
looking rather than restrictive and
protectionist." Canada, he promised,
would "continue to use all the in-
fluence at our command to ensure
that opportunities for our exporters
are in no way diminished."

Mr. Churchill lamented the fact
that behind a "protective wall of re-
strictions" vested interests have
grown up in many countries—inter-
ests "which are reluctant to face nor-
mal foreign competition." We have
evidence of this in Canada, in the
activities of numerous secondary in-
dustries—textiles, jute, chemicals,
rubber belting, etc.—clamoring for
higher or "modernized" tariffs at
the expense for our basic producers.
And we have expressed concern at
the manner in which the Government
has yielded to this pressure. It has
even, in the case of Japan, forced
the Japanese to impose on themselves
the very quantitative restrictions
against which Mr. Churchill is pro-
testing.

We trust that the Minister's Win-
nipeg statement indicates a stiffening
in the Government's attitude toward
these pressure groups. As the Win-
nipeg Free Press points out, we have
a great stake in the countries of the
Common Market and an even larger
one in the Free Trade Area planned
by the "Outer Seven." We should
certainly do everything in our power
to induce both groupings to follow
liberal trading policies in their deal-
ings with the outside world.

The prospects are hopeful. At
their Strasbourg meeting the foreign
ministers of the Common Market
countries agreed to permit outsiders
to share in the benefits of their in-
tramarket tariff cuts which take ef-
fect on July 1, 1960, and declared
their willingness to reduce their
common external tariff very sharply
if they can reach a reciprocal agree-
ment with other countries at the
GATT conference of 1960-61.

Canadian export business with
the Common Market countries in 1958
was worth \$420,000,000. There was,
however, a very pronounced fall-off
in the first six months of 1959—a
decline of some 37 per cent—and this
with the Common Market still only
in its formative stages. This trend
may very well destroy our trade with
Europe if remedial action is not taken
at Ottawa. We can't expect those
countries to be "outward looking" in
their trade policies if we ourselves
remain "restrictive and protection-
ist."

Piscine Speeds

How fast do fish swim? Scientists
have been studying this matter and
have developed ingenious methods
for measurement. At Cambridge
University they have found that the
speed of fish varies with the fre-
quency of the tail beat and also with
amplitude, that is, how far the tail
fin sweeps from side to side. The
highest freshwater speed recorded
was ten miles an hour for a trout
twelve inches long. The maximum
speed recorded for a goldfish ten
inches long was three miles an hour.

In general, speed increases with
the length of the fish; the maximum
for fish up to one foot in length being
about ten times the body length in
one second. But performances of this
sort occur only under great stress
and over very short periods. With

one flick of its tail the fish produces
an acceleration that it could not pos-
sibly sustain. It has been estimated,
for instance, that some fish can ac-
celerate from rest to their maximum
speed in as little as one-twentieth of
a second, and at the same time
develop a thrust of four times their
body weight. In this way a salmon
jumping six feet out of the water at
an angle of 45 degrees might reach
a speed of nearly twenty miles an
hour for a very brief period, as it
leaves the water.

Other scientists experimenting
with sharks some of them six feet
long, found the maximum speed to
be only ten miles an hour. A bar-
racuda, four feet long, was found to
register twenty-seven miles an hour
—the highest authentic record of any
fish. So far the speed of the whale
family has been estimated only from
ships at sea, though it is now pos-
sible to keep porpoises in captivity.
The propensity of porpoises—and
dolphins for having races with ships
is well known. Dolphins six feet long
can swim at twenty miles an hour
at least, and the blue whale, perhaps
ninety feet long and weighing a
hundred tons, at the same speed.

Research into swimming speeds,
and how long they can be maintained,
has immediate practical value. The
results can be used in the design of
fishing gear, and for deciding the
optimum speed for towing trawls in
order that the greatest number of
fish may be caught. They can be
used in the design of fish passes and
ladders, and for calculating the max-
imum speeds of water in the intakes
of cooling plants of power stations.
In fact, they may come to play an
important part in fishery research,
from the point of view both of catch-
ing fish and of conserving them.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Despite lower food prices, living
costs in Canada rose in October for
the fourth consecutive month, push-
ing the consumer price index to a
record high of 128.3. It will take
another royal commission to solve
this problem.

The annual statistical year book
issued by the Communist govern-
ment of East Germany could not
suppress the fact that the country's
population has decreased by about
one million in the last few years.
This figure reflects the continuous
flight of large numbers of people to
West Germany.

Like Germany, Korea is a victim
of mutilation in the struggle between
the Communist and non-Communist
world. The armistice line of 1953 is
still a line of division. The U.N. Com-
mission for the Reunification and
Rehabilitation of Korea reports,
gloomily, that any prospect of reun-
iting the northern and southern por-
tions of the nation is "remote."

According to the Canadian
Chamber of Commerce, the amount
of money being absorbed in taxation
by all governments in this country
is enlarging at a faster rate than
the taxpayers are increasing their
incomes. This means that what is
called the "private area" of the econ-
omy (as distinct from the opera-
tions of governments) will grow com-
paratively smaller, while the opera-
tions of government grow compara-
tively greater. We will be edging to-
wards a state-owned society, in which
freedom of choice, action and enter-
prise might steadily diminish. The
only solution, as the Chamber of
Commerce sees it, is for the Federal
Government to "hold the line" on
its spending, or, better still, bring
its spending down. That is what
Mr. Fleming says he is doing, and
what all the argument is going to
be about when Parliament meets in
January.

Eisenhower's Tour

President Eisenhower, off on a
jet-propelled tour of 11 countries,
has a lot of prestige—both personal
and national—riding with him.
He has stated repeatedly that the
purpose of his tour of Europe, Asia
and North Africa is to convince
the people of the countries he
will visit that the United
States wants peace.
"Peace has been tried," he explained
at a press conference Wednesday,
"to emphasize this, point in every
possible way, through diplomatic
contacts, through speeches of the
secretary of state, myself and
others, and still it doesn't come
through."

That correction of his purpose,
however, is not quite accurate. The
alternative to the U.S. want-
ing peace is wanting war, and
few if any of the officials of any
of the countries Eisenhower will
visit believe that the U.S. is eager
to start a world conflagration.
What the officials may have
some private doubts about is what
kind of a peace the U.S. wants.
A common feeling in many of
these countries is that the U.S.
wants a peace that will be to its
advantage.
To countries such as India, Tu-
nisia, Morocco and Pakistan, any
dealing that would give a major
Western power such as the U.S.
any advantages smacks of ex-
ploitation.
This suspicion, of course, is one
of the keystones to the Afro-
Asian neutralist policy.
The depth of the feeling can be
judged by the fact that India,
facing a possible war with mighty
Communist China, has said that
any U.S. military aid would have
to be on a strict no-strings-at-
tached basis.
Eisenhower hopes his personal



THAT'S ONLY MY SHADOW

OTTAWA REPORT

A Nationwide Rally

By Patrick Nicholson

Ottawa was the scene of a na-
tionwide facsimile of the Grey
Cup victory celebration last
week when the Progressive Con-
servative Association of Canada
convened here for its first post-
election meeting.

Not for four years have the
Tories met for their "annual"
meeting. About two hundred
members used to attend this
formal get-together. But this
year it seemed like "We the
People" as nearly two thousand
made the management of the
Chateau Laurier wish that they,
like Toronto's Royal York Hotel
in Grey Cup week, had cleared
the lobbies of furniture before
fever infested their staid hotel.

The highlight of this unprece-
dented invasion from all across
Canada was the banquet when
the Grass met all the Brass.
Overflowing the huge ballroom
and two equally large dining
rooms well supporters heard
four provincial premiers—another
was sick—and 22 cabinet min-
isters and the Prime Minister
address them in a marathon of
many oversteps.

A vivid contrast in popular ap-
peal was the cheers greeting each
guest at the top table, which per-
formance had to wind round one
end, as well as along the immense
length of the ballroom.

Vancouver's Howard Green
was an easy winner in the debil-
cated contest, excluding the Chief.
P.E.I.'s Premier, Walter Shaw,
in years the oldest but in office
the youngest, was near the top
as a speaker, with Manitoba's
Dave Walker and Oshawa's Mike
Starr. The latter was only one
who spoke a few words in Ukra-
inian; a surprising number spoke
partly in fluent French; only one
failed to speak any English.

Most Tory Senators and M.P.s.
every airman, and many a
party workers toiled long hours
in committees and in plenary
sessions, electing new officers.

HELL-HOLES OF MISERY

"And they beckoned unto their
partners, which were in the
other ship, that they should come
and help them."

Sir,—Your editorial in The
Guardian on Thursday, Dec. 3rd.,
concerning the plight of the Re-
fugees of the world ought to in-
cite all readers to action.

Canadians are being asked to
lend a hand to some of the sad-
dest and most helpless people in
the world, the refugees still living
wretched, frightened lives in a
dozen countries. Many thousands
of them are children—actually
born stateless in the terrible re-
fugee camps.

There are two good things Can-
ada can do. One is to receive
some of the homeless Europeans
as immigrants. The second is to
subscribe to funds that will feed,
clothe, shelter, treat medically,
and perhaps educate other re-
fugees, mainly non-Europeans,
who will inevitably stay where
they are or nearby.

Rich in money, living space
and opportunities, Canada can be
generous in both ways. To date
our official response to the cry
for help has been kind but not
excessively so.

Without denying the need and
valid reasons for defense expendi-
ture and the stabilizing of prices
by stockpiling of our over-abun-
dant farm produce, should not
the heart-rending need of so
many people stir our so-called
Christian conscience? Are our
actions fully just in the face of
another's need?

Each one can commend our
Government for admitting 100
families of the "hard-core" type
who may never be useful citizens
in the sense of being able to earn
their own living because of their
illness and age.

But if crowded Britain, having
already received 250,000 refugees,
can sponsor 200 tuberculars; if
small and crowded Belgium will
look after 1,000 refugees in all,
including invalids in 1960; surely
Canada could do more officially
in World Refugee Year than Ot-
tawa seems disposed, up until
now, to do.

It will be a credit to the
human race if we end the re-
fugees' terrible agony. And I
think the Canadian public wish-
es to see our Country earn honor
and renown for friendliness to
persecuted, homeless people.
Public opinion can sway the Govern-
ment.

Why not write your local mem-
ber, Immigration Minister Fair-
clough, and do something through
your churches and organizations?
Miss Muriel Jacobson, at 113 St.
George Street, Toronto is national
director of the Canadian Com-
mittee for WRV (World Refugee
Year). No doubt your respective
Churches have their Social Ser-
vice Departments that are active-
ly interested in such matters.

I am pleased that the Woman's
Auxiliary of the Anglican Church
of P.E.I. are actively engaged in
this work. Many of our branches
have adopted families to whom
they send clothing, and for whom
they provide money for their
medical needs. I commend their
efforts to all. Many of us as
churches and communities adopt
individuals and camps with the
deliberate purpose of emptying
and destroying these "hell-holes"
of human misery.

I am, Sir, etc.,
(Rev.) W. ERIC INGRAHAM,
Rural Dean of P.E.I.,
Kensington.

Not All Aided
By Cold Weather

By Herman N. Busdosen, M.D.
THE ONSET of cold weather,
unfortunately, doesn't mean the
end of allergy trouble for every-
body.

While most hay fever and as-
thma victims breathe a wheeze-
free sigh of relief following the
first frost, many others continue
to suffer throughout the entire
winter.

SENSITIVE TO MOLDS
Some persons who are extreme-
ly sensitive to molds find relief
only when the ground is frozen
solid or covered with several in-
ches of snow.

And every time there is a mid-
winter warm spell or dry period,
the wind kicks up the dust and
the mold spores remaining in the
dirt start the allergy attack all
over again.

COLD AIR IRRITATING
Cold air itself can be irritating
to an asthmatic. Just stepping
outside on a cold, frosty morning
might cause a tightening in the
chest.

As a matter of fact, cold is one
of the common causes of shock.
Swimming in cold water, which
is not a problem at this time of
the year, is now a more frequent
cause of drowning.

CAUSES SKIN ERUPTIONS
Cold also can cause skin eruptions
in allergic individuals.
High humidity, no matter what
the season, can cause an asth-
matic some difficulty. And a cold
at any time of the year may bring
on an asthmatic attack.

Naturally, house dust; one of
the chief causes of allergy, can
be troublesome all year long.

ALLERGIC TO PETS
If you are allergic to cat or
dog hair and you have one of
these animals, as a pet, you might
be pretty miserable even on the
coldest days.

If you can't trace your allergy
directly to the pets, perhaps the
cottonseed meal dust used in
some animal foods is the offend-
ing agent.

FOODS AND DRUGS
Foods and drugs can cause dis-
comfort to a sensitive person
whenever they are eaten or ad-
ministered.

While an allergy may be traced
to just about any food, wheat,
eggs or milk are most apt to
cause infant eczema; wheat is
often to blame for chronic as-
thma and nuts, shell-fish, peaches
and strawberries sometimes are
responsible for urticaria.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
Mrs. H.S.: Is there any cure
for large white spots on my
hands and feet?

Answer: These large white
spots are a disturbance in pig-
mentation called vitiligo.

A skin specialist can help this
condition.

The Poets Corner

BELL WITH SWALLOWS
Suspended high, the great bronze
blossom told
The hour, Asway and ponderous,
it shed
Eleven circling waves of decli-
bels,
Invisible, expanding overhead.

Suspended high, the east umbel-
late bloom
Returned to stillness when the
hour had rung
It gave of neither nectar nor per-
fume.
But tall it was, and swallows
lived among

The rafters where it hung. Sus-
pended high,
The flowering metal gleamed
within the tower;
At midday once again across the
sky
Its bronze vibrating tones reveal-
ed the hour.

All swallows fled that sound in
unison.
And all the city's clocks agreed
on noon.
—Victor Howes
in the Christian Science Monitor

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(Dec. 7, 1934)
Rev. T. Owen Hughes, minister
of Knox Presbyterian Church,
Halifax, will dissolve his rela-
tionship with that charge at the
end of this month to accept a
call from the congregation at
Montague, Cardigan and Dundas.
The call was extended to Rev.
Mr. Hughes some time ago and
he announced his decision follow-
ing a meeting of the presbytery
in Halifax.

Hon. Lewis Smith, minister of
Agriculture for New Brunswick,
was a visitor to Charlottetown
yesterday; the guest of Mr. and
Mrs. P. W. Turner, Hon. Mr.
Smith reported that conditions in
New Brunswick were showing con-
tinued improvements especially in
the lumber industry which is al-
most back to normal. Mr. Smith
is a brother of Mrs. Turner, and
has made several visits to this
province.

TEN YEARS AGO
(Dec. 7, 1949)
Rough weather caused an ac-
cident on the car ferry "Abeg-

CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN
TRAFFIC MESSAGE

To the Parents;
at this time of the year special haz-
ards present themselves . . . advise
your child to be careful.

To the Drivers;
Be on the lookout for children . . .
extra caution is necessary NOW!

G. W. MacARTHUR,
Chief of Police.

NOTES BY THE WAY

When Khrushchev and Mao
meet the salutations must be
"Wow's tricks?"—Brandon Sun

Most doctors speak only one
language but are familiar with
many tongues. — London Free
Press

One thing can be said for snow.
It covers those leaves we never
got around to raking up. Ed-
monton Journal

Two brothers, a preacher and
a doctor, looked very much
alike. A kind old lady met the
doctor one day and said: "You
preached a fine sermon on Sun-
day" to which the doctor re-
plied: "I am not the brother
who preaches; I am the one who
practices."—Galt Reporter

At Bergen a bank recently in-
augurated a branch exclusively
for children. All the installations
—desks, chairs, counters, etc.—
are on small scale so that the
young customers may feel per-
fectly at home. The purpose of
the bank is to encourage chil-
dren to save part of their pocket
money.—Unesco News

The keepers and cleaners of
public buildings are not notably
pigeon enthusiasts. This is brought
to mind by an announcement that
Britain's Ministry of Works has
come up with a colorless liquid
that can be sprayed on public
buildings, which "dries to an un-
believable slickness." The pigeon
alights and is surprised to find
himself skidding three feet". The
now hard-scrubbing ministry has
high hopes for successfully pigeon
proofing some of London's more
venerable structures without
harm to the birds.—New York
Herald Tribune.

A report says that in the "Six-
ties" there will be no more dish-
washing; we'll all throw our dirty
dishes away and make new ones
in home plastic molding presses.
What makes these smart-alecks
think we wouldn't rather eat off a
chinaware and crystal?—Ottawa
Journal

When viewed from the earth,
the moon was behind a cloud at
the moment the man-made rock-
et landed. But it was actually man
who was behind the cloud. For he
had not demonstrated his fitness
to exist on his own planet, with
all its natural advantages, much
less earn the right to roam the
heavens.—Saturday Review

The Age Old Story
Be careful for nothing; but in
every thing by prayer and ad-
justification with thanksgiving let
your requests be made known
unto God.

An Atlantic Trade Area
Globe And Mail, Toronto

The idea of an Atlantic econ-
omic community in which Canada
and the United States would link
up with Europe's new trading
groups — the Common Market
Inner Six and the Free Trade
Area Outer Seven — is being in-
creasingly discussed in Europe.

It was raised during the recent
talks between Prime Minister
Macmillan and Chancellor Ade-
nauer and is expected to be on
the agenda when U.S. Under Sec-
retary of State Douglas Dillon
visits several European capitals
this month.

European leaders, particularly
in London and Bonn, have been
preoccupied until recently with
the fear that the creation of the
two economic blocs would pro-
voke a vicious trade war and
split Europe both economically
and politically. This fear has
been lessened if not removed by
the isolation from a tightly organ-
ized Europe.

This danger is of great concern
to Canada; our exports to the 13

countries in the two blocs last
year totalled \$1,309 million. If
we become isolated economically
from Europe, this large propor-
tion of our foreign trade will
suffer and our standard of living
will fall.

The European trading groups,
however, have been formed ex-
pressly to bring about tariff re-
ductions and an Atlantic econ-
omy arrangement aimed at
associating North America with
these organizations would pre-
sumably require us to lower tar-
iffs also. Our high cost economy
would then be more exposed to
lower-cost competition.

It is obvious that the reorgan-
ization of trade within Europe
will have profound effects on
Canada's export business. The
idea of an Atlantic community,
therefore, deserves serious con-
sideration. It would be encourag-
ing if our Government in Ottawa
showed more signs of appreciat-
ing the importance of the mat-
ter; and enlightening if our busi-
ness and labor leaders gave us
the benefit of their views.

MAXIMS

Most people spend more time
and energy in going around prob-
lems than in trying to solve them.

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PRINTERY

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FORMS

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1.00, 1.75, 2.75, 4.50

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3.00, 3.75, 14.50
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