

Lovers Prime Edward Island Like the Dew
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The Imam & The British

The nations are still a long way from the "one world" pattern of society. But certainly they have moved far in the way of inter-involvement in what in other days would have been regarded as isolated events. Take the current disorder in Oman. The fact that British forces have intervened in behalf of the Sultan of Muscat who is defending his authority against rebellious elements is nothing new. Similar excursions have been the lot of Britain's soldiers for centuries ever since the flag of empire was first unfurled. What is new is the fact that the event has taken on an international flavour and that it could, conceivably, lead to full scale war in the Middle East and perhaps on a world front. This is unlikely, but it is not impossible.

Whereas in the past such a flare-up would have passed virtually unnoticed by the outside world, today it is connected by devious channels to the cold war complex which encircles the earth. There is not a doubt in the world that somewhere, at some point, by some means, Communist intrigue is back of the rebellious Moslems. One thing leads to another. The Arab Governments, whose only interest in the Imam of Oman is his ability to annoy the British, who are pledged by treaty of friendship to protect the Sultan, have already called on the Asian-African bloc to aid them in "crushing" British imperialism. That won't come to anything; but in due course they will lay the matter before the U.N. General Assembly. What will happen there no one knows, except that the hand of Soviet Russia will be at work.

This time, however, there is ground for believing that the United States will not fall into the trap as it did last fall and allow Communist intrigue to endanger the Western Alliance. U.S. Government leaders realize that there are still some areas where British police action is both expedient and necessary. Oman is one of them.

Telegraph Rates

An application by the Canadian National Railways to revise their rates on telegraph messages will meet with opposition when it is being heard before the Board of Transport Commissioners in Ottawa next Tuesday. The two major railways, Canadian National and Canadian Pacific, have asked the Board to permit them to abandon the present telegraph rate system in favour of a new method of charging for wire messages. The new method, the railways claim, is similar to that used in the United States and is more modern.

In an announcement made in Moncton Wednesday, the Maritimes Transportation Commission stated that it had been instructed by the Governments of the four Atlantic Provinces to oppose the application of the railways. The Commission's executive manager, Howard A. Mann, stated that this action had been taken by the Provincial authorities when it became apparent that the modernization of the telegraph rate structure would result in particularly heavy increases for the users of commercial wire services in the Atlantic Provinces.

Mr. Mann pointed out that the railways themselves realized the severity of the rate increases involved in the Maritimes and were seeking to "soften the blow" by asking the Transport Commissioners to spread them over three stages. This was being done because the rate boosts would bear more heavily on the Atlantic Provinces than on other parts of Canada. According to the railways, telegraph rates in this part of Canada have, for many years, been kept on a lower basis than elsewhere for historical reasons.

An analysis of the proposed telegraph rate increases made by the Commission, Mr. Mann said, clearly warranted the concern which is be-

ing felt by the four Provinces. For example, the rates for 10-word wires to Toronto would be increased by 73 per cent from Charlottetown, Sydney and Halifax, 40 per cent from Moncton and Saint John, and 89 per cent from St. John's, Newfoundland. The rate increases to Montreal would be somewhat lower than those to Toronto but, nevertheless, substantial. The increases on messages within the Atlantic Provinces would range from 20 to 70 per cent.

Quite understandably, such drastic increases, even though they may be made in three stages, are of considerable concern to these Provinces. The Commission is strongly of opinion that ample time should be provided to analyse, hear and evaluate the railways' request before it is granted.

Joint Committee

One reason for the controversial trade relations between this country and the United States is that the best possible use has not been made of the existing machinery for the discussion of issues and the working out of solutions.

In 1953 a committee called the United States-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economics was set up for this purpose. On the American side it was composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Agriculture. Canadian representatives were the Minister for External Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Trade and Commerce and either the Minister of Agriculture or the Minister of Fisheries. Since its establishment, however, the Committee has met only twice, and on neither occasion did it go deeply into the problems confronting the two nations in the fields of trade.

When Mr. Dulles was in Ottawa a couple of weeks ago, it was decided that the Committee should meet soon, probably in October. It ought to be possible for such high level representatives to work out something to the satisfaction of both countries. But, of course, they will never do it unless they are inclined to take their mission more seriously than apparently they have taken it in the past. A meeting at least once a year would seem to be a necessary requirement.

EDITORIAL NOTES

At least the first phase of Mr. Diefenbaker's Commonwealth Trade Conference proposal has been arranged. The meeting of finance ministers at Mont-Tremblant, Que., on Sept. 23 may or may not lead to a full dress conference; but it does show that there is some interest in the proposal.

Whether the new system of grading table stock potatoes recommended by Mr. Paul Clement, Supervisor Consolidated Retail Services, would be preferable to the present system is, of course, a question for the experts. But one thing is certain: thorough and efficient grading of potatoes before they leave the Island is imperative, if we are to retain our markets.

The U.S. Ambassador to Cuba, who took up his duties only a couple of weeks ago, has been called to account by the State Department for a few innocent words he is supposed to have spoken in Santiago, a rebel stronghold. It's hard enough for seasoned diplomats these days to keep their tongues out of mischief; it must be almost impossible for greenhorns.

As a dramatic gesture of protest against the commercialization of Christmas four Protestant denominations in Vicksburg, Mich., this year celebrated the event in July. There were Christmas trees and candles, carols and special Christmas services—everything, in fact, except exchange of gifts. What they propose to do when December 25 comes round the report does not say—go Christmas shopping, most likely.

France's general economy may not be too bright; but as far as the export of liquor is concerned, things couldn't be better. In 1956, such exports represented 16.5 per cent of all agricultural products. They now amount to more than 25 per cent. In the first four months of this year export sales came to \$35 million, compared with \$23 1/2 million in the same period last year.



SELECTING THEM WITH CARE

Malaya's Independence

By Guy Wint
Author of "The British in Asia"

The advent of independence in Malaya marks in no sense a sudden new departure in British policy. It is the continuation of processes which have been going on for a long while. Independence is their culminating point.

Malaya shared in the historic and voluntary transformation of the British system overseas. India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, all achieved independence. Now it is Malaya's turn.

In Malaya the chain of events began during the Japanese occupation. That was a destructive and negative episode. But during the occupation the decisions were taken in London which were to lead to the present conclusion—the achievement by Malaya of full sovereignty.

Amid the storm of war, Britain had grasped that a new world was coming into being. It accepted the need for a sincere winding-up of the old system. This principle was applied to Malaya, which had then hardly begun its constitutional progress, as to India, which had enjoyed a parliamentary system for decades.

UNPARALLELED
Today it is only a dozen years since the war ended. In this time Malaya's experience of rapid political evolution has been unparalleled. From the moment that the British forces returned to Malaya, the political construction began and the pace was formed.

The speed of progress has been more striking because internal conditions in Malaya have been anything but favourable for constitution-making. The first imped-

ment was the Communist rebellion which began in 1948. This was an all-out bid by Communism to seize power by violence. Jungle terrain made Malaya the ideal country for the warring guerrilla tactics used by the rebels. One of the declared objects of the Communists was to wear down the government and distract it from pursuing its constitutional plans. The rebels failed.

There were other impediments hardly less daunting. The population of Malaya is divided into three communities—Malay, Chinese and Indian. After the war the gulf between the Chinese—an immigrant population—Council, founded by Mr. Macdonald, brought the leaders of both sides together with a quite new openness. That was a turning-point.

THE TURNING POINT
Patient and imaginative work by Mr. Malcolm Macdonald (U.K. Commissioner-General for the U.K. in South-East Asia) opened up new possibilities. An informal Communist Liaison Council, founded by Mr. Macdonald, brought the leaders of both sides together with a quite new openness. That was a turning-point.

Apart from the communal question, constitution-making had to

face many problems. Malaya, divided between nine sultanates, was bound to be a federation and not a unitary state. The first constitutional proposals by the United Kingdom Government after the war was criticized as going too far to meet the views of the individual sultanates. They were afterwards modified. But the controversy over this scheme, and all subsequent controversy, turned really on the nagging problem of making an adjustment and balance between Chinese and Malays, or most of the Chinese who resided in the ship rights.

The Malays were naturally afraid that if the Chinese throughout Malaya were granted full citizenship, they might come to be the ruling power in a territory which had been ethnographically Malay. On the other hand, the Chinese were resolved that at the coming of independence they should receive their proper place in the political life of the country. Probably no settlement at all would have been possible if the great and predominantly Chinese Port of Singapore had been included in the Federation. The Chinese claim for a paramount position would then have been formidable. But after the war, Singapore had been established on its own separate political course.

A GIFTED LEADER
In spite of some initial disappointments in its efforts at political architecture in Malaya, the U.K. Government became increasingly convinced that only Malaya itself could in the long run determine Malaya's destiny. The way for which it had been looking was opened up when a coalition was made between the dominant Malay and Chinese political parties. The coalition—the Alliance—threw up a gifted leader, Tunku Abdul Rahman. His government, by adroit and realistic negotiation with Britain, secured in 1956 the agreement of which the coming proclamation in independence is the outcome.

The way ahead will not be smooth sailing. The Alliance will come under heavy pressure. But the near-miracle has been achieved of securing agreement by powerful communities to a federal constitution which may secure the interests of each. The effort of all men of good will must now be to ensure that the experiment of keeping this plural society in political union is conducted in the most propitious environment possible.

PUBLIC FORUM
This column is open to the discussion of any question of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

TOO MANY MIDDLEMEN
Sir,—We don't need central potato grading here at all; it would put the potato industry in the hands of a few, similar to the meat packing industry. Farmers are supporting too many middlemen now, mostly on a set salary. After they are all paid, the farmer has what is left, which is very little in some years. If we can't have a 100 per cent farmer controlled marketing board (Government approved) we had better leave it as it is—wide open to competition.

We should be satisfied with the present grade. We are doing a lot better than the rest of the provinces. We have registered egg-grading stations not doing so well. The consumer should be educated about the 9 cents price tag and the 15 oz. package, etc. In most cases they could give away a peck of potatoes, in a 75 lb. bag and still have more for their money than if it was bought in 10 lb. bags.
Our public school system is designed for the few who go to university, not for the general public.
I am, Sir, etc.,
ELDON DRUMMOND,
Freetown, P.E.I.

Watch Out For Spoiled Foods

By Herman N. Budness, M.D.
Watch out for "summer complaint." That's the polite name we use for acute diarrhea which becomes so common during the hot summer months.
Frequently this diarrhea — we call it dysentery when it is severe — is accompanied by vomiting and nausea.

FOOD POISONING
A sizable number of such cases can be blamed on food poisoning.

Foods most likely to become contaminated by bacteria called staphylococci are milk, ham, poultry and bakery products such as meringue-covered pies, cream puffs and similar goodies.

However, foods found right in your own home also can easily become contaminated if you hold them over from day to day. Dragging them in and out of the refrigerator frequently might give the staphylococci a chance to poison the foods.

UNPLEASANT RESULTS
And right here I'd like to sound another warning about handling food in the home. Some of these summer parties and other affairs you probably are planning might have rather unpleasant results if you don't take proper precautions.

A kitchen in hot weather is no place for a gabfest.

When several women get together to make sandwich spreads and salads for a summer meeting, there is bound to be a lot of talking. That means a lot of time wasted while mixing the ingredients. This might be long enough to permit bacteria to multiply at a favorable temperature.

You've got to be especially careful when preparing creamed potato, turkey, chicken or ham salads or spreads.

FOODS MAY SPOIL
Don't leave such foods standing unrefrigerated for long periods of time. They might spoil.

If you do become a victim of "summer complaint," the best place for you is in bed. Keep warm and don't take anything by mouth as long as vomiting and nausea persist.

When they stop you can have light fluids such as warm tea, albumin, rice or barley water, strained broth, bouillon with added salt or cereal gruel.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
E.D.: I have had asthma for a number of years. Would air travel be harmful in my case?
Answer: Unless there is accompanying heart failure, I see no reason why air travel should prove harmful or bring on an attack of asthma.

The Age Old Story

Set your affections on things above, not on things on the earth.



OLD BOOTS
You think that in the attic war goes on.
The empty helmet clangs. But combat boots
Sag, grown tired of waiting at the Po.
Ribbons tarnish, moth and rust Accomplish what no foe could do, and time
Has blurred the enemy's identity. Time that laid these weary boots away
Cannot start up an ancient war again.
War, is it not caps set cockily, Boots well-oiled and stiff and tough
That care to see new places? Cry and cry
"Stand up, you old and faithful boots.
Be new, get up and go!"
These only lean more comfortably and sigh.

—Blanca Bradbury, in the New York Herald Tribune.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From the Guardian Files
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (August 1932)
A resolution to continue the repair work on the streets to the extent of \$2,800 was passed at the regular monthly meeting of the City Council last evening. It was also suggested that several sidewalks should be repaired. It was stated that as there was \$40,000 more collected this year than last year, a portion of this should be used for the necessary repairs.

A four-masted schooner, the James E. Newson, arrived in port yesterday from New York via Port Hawkesbury. The ship represents one of the survivors of a vanishing race of sea clipper, now reduced to only four ships of her type sailing the seven seas—were formerly their name was legion.

TEN YEARS AGO (August 9, 1947)
The lack of efficient cold storage plants in the Provinces is causing an annual loss of many thousands of dollars to the primary producer. At the present time, a Provincial Government official said, all available cold storage space for the current blue berry crop has been filled with the result that buyers are reluctant to pay more than four cents a pound since they are not sure of getting them to markets.

The lobster fishing season for the South Shore opens Monday and the fishermen are preparing to have all their equipment ready for opening day. Hopes are running high that the catch will be more profitable for them than it was for the North Shore fishermen last spring when only about half the normal catch was taken.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A women's organization in Iowa sponsored a "Women's Safe Driving Day" to prove that women were better drivers than men. And what happened? Fifty-five women drivers that day were involved in traffic accidents. —Owen Sound Sun-Times

Young couples should not be afraid to mix different types of furniture in their homes, according to a noted interior decorator. Anything they can swipe from his folks or hers will do.—Winnipeg Tribune

In the Southland across the border, Negroes in many areas are being kept out of the white man's schools. In Canada the Indians are preparing to go to Ottawa to fight transfer of their children from Indian to white schools. Somehow or other governments always seem to be doing the wrong thing.—St. Catherine's Standard

Doctors at Wallacey watched experiments with a new narcotic which quickly cleared more than 200 pigeons from the dockside area. The new narcotic, chloralose, stunned the birds, which were picked up and stowed in baskets. They were to be humanely destroyed after being sent to laboratories and centers for observation. —Manchester Guardian

Nervous, worried American gobbled up 125 million dollars worth of "tranquillizers" last year. Now it appears that within six months or so we may start feeding another huge quantity of tranquillizers to farm animals. A firm well known for the production of antibiotics, vitamins and stilletol pellets expects to apply soon for permission to market a tranquillizer to boost growth and improve feed efficiency for beef cattle and sheep.—U.S. Farm Journal

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