

# Wet, Cold Weather Poses Threat To Polish Crops

By EUGENE KRAMER  
WARSAW, Poland (AP)—Rain and tears rolled down the cheeks of a Polish woman standing ankle deep in mud. "Look at those fields. You would think we had not watered them at all," sobbed 55-year-old Mrs. Ewa Laskowska, a widow who operates a 45-acre farm with her son, daughter and son-in-law.

"We are beginning to worry that there may be no harvest at all."

Rain spattered from grey clouds and a chill wind blew from the east.

It had been this way for five weeks throughout nearly all of Poland. Central Poland got 7.3 inches of rain last month, making it the wettest May in two centuries of records. At least 100,000 acres of farmland were under water last week.

Poles are calling the harsh spring "November in June." It means ruined crops and a delayed growing season that promises to complicate the Communist bloc's food troubles.

"For over a month we have not been able to do a stroke of work in the fields," Mrs. Laskowska continued after retreating into her modest, electrically lighted brick house. "The worst we did in April was totally ruined by the weather in May."

The worst years of drought and floods. This is the worst disaster anybody can remember.

"What makes it worse is that land taxes have been raised this year," her son interrupted. The family must pay 10,000 zlotys (\$60 at the official rate of exchange) and deliver to the state about 700 pounds of meat, 200 tons of potatoes and 1.5 tons of rye.

The tax increase seeks to equalize the loss of factory workers with the relative prosperity of the 85 per cent of farmers who work their own land. Prosperity that is, in good harvest years, such as 1961.

The family also reported that eight of 11 piglets died of cold. Other farmers said that when the sun comes out it will take at least three weeks to dry out the fields and then it will be too late to reap some crops.

All this means Polish leaders will place only fill-in orders for potatoes, all their onions and four-fifths of their cabbage and other vegetables. It has been impossible to plant sugar beets.

## Steel Buying Shows Upturn

CLEVELAND (AP)—The downturn in steel shipments is continuing, but a modest upturn in buying may be expected next month, Steel magazine said Saturday.

The trade publication predicted the upturn will come when automobile makers start releasing orders for 1963-model cars.

"Until then, the car companies will place only fill-in orders for steel," the magazine said. "The price of steel scrap slipped 34 cents to \$24.50 a gross ton, an eight-year low."

Vending machines at Cologne, Germany, dispense sandwiches, fresh fruit, apples, handkerchiefs, nylon stockings, flowers, electric light bulbs and souv'nirs.

## IT RAINED A MONKEY

VERNON, Tex. (AP)—Burd Walsh says it rained more than cats and dogs Saturday. During a downpour that measured 2 1/2 inches in less than an hour, Walsh found a half-drowned monkey in his dog house. He hadn't the slightest idea where the monkey came from.



**AWARDS PRESENTED S'IDE GUIDES**

Receiving the second highest awards in guiding, the All Around Cord, are Virginia MacDonald and Estelle Bernard, at the final meeting of the 3rd Summerside Company. The awards were presented by Mrs. Amos Hubley, district commissioner at the ceremony Thursday evening. Shown left to right are Virginia MacDonald, Estelle Bernard and Mrs. Hubley.

# Congo Capital Is Quiet But Many Problems Remain

By PETER GROSE  
LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP)—Two new stores have opened in central Leopoldville, where shop windows have been empty and boarded up since post-independence violence nearly two years ago.

They are both second-hand stores, displaying furniture that once graced apartments of Belgian families. Signs urge Congolese to enter without shame and buy things white men used to have.

Leopoldville is settling down after chaos. The problems of the Congo capital are no longer crises of politics and mutiny, but poverty and unemployment remain.

Leopoldville's attractive facade of modern buildings and sweeping tree-lined avenues barely conceals the stagnation and hardship felt by ordinary Congolese. Before independence they were among the most prosperous people in Africa, but they have yet to reap the benefits of cars, houses and champagne now increasingly enjoyed by their politicians.

polville province villagers stopped cultivating their fields at the time of independence, convinced this magic word meant all good things would come to them automatically.

**CITE ACHIEVEMENTS**

The urbanized Congolese in Leopoldville — who have jobs and money — cite the achievements of independence.

The production of beer has risen 25 per cent since the Congolese took over their own affairs.

Wealthy Congolese men and women dine in the city's most exclusive restaurants — once white men's preserves, for economic reasons if not racial. A good dinner at these restaurants costs about \$10, a fourth the monthly salary of a cook or houseboy.

Three European airlines are flying in with businessmen ready once again to exploit the resources of this naturally wealthy land. A sign that the Congo is recovering from its post-independence panic is the growing welcome and forgiveness offered Belgians willing once again to develop this country's business.

And the capital's main avenue remains Boulevard King Albert I—despite an old suggestion it be renamed Boulevard Patrice Lumumba.

**Mr. MacKay over TV and CJRW Radio**  
This evening at 6:30



Mr. George MacKay, Liberal Candidate for Prince, will give an address over CFXY TV, this evening from 6:30-8:35. The same address will also be broadcast over CJRW, Summerside Radio Station, at 6:30.

Plan to tune in at 6:30 this evening to hear this important talk.

## IS MUCH THEFTERY

With 100,000 destitute and unemployed workers around town, housebreaking and petty theft are nightly events in the richer residential sections.

Manufacture of protective anti-burglar gratings for house windows is a thriving industry. Householders have firearms against these intruders — even diplomats who are normally barred by protocol from keeping guns.

But few doubt the attacks arise from desperation, not hostility.

Every morning at dawn doorbells in downtown apartment houses start ringing. \$115 a clump of Congolese stand hopelessly on the threshold with one word "work!"

Perhaps a third of the unemployed have drifted into Leopoldville from the bush, where most native industries have ground to a halt.

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## NICKEL IN WORLD MARKETS...JOBS FOR CANADIANS



How Canadian Nickel helped prevent an epidemic in British Honduras

Last fall, Hurricane Hattie ripped through the city of Belize in British Honduras. In its wake lay the danger of a major epidemic. And Canadian nickel helped prevent this grim possibility, just as it helps in the battle against disease all over the world. For nickel alloys were used in the processing of the drugs flown in to the stricken area. Why nickel alloys? Because they withstand corrosion; won't contaminate the product with metallic impurities; are easy to keep clean. Growth of nickel markets at home and abroad helps strengthen Canada's economy and helps provide more jobs for Canadians.

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