

A Happy Warrior

The Hon. Charles A. Dunning, who died in Montreal yesterday, was very close to being a Prince Edward Islander. Not only did he represent the constituency of Queens as Finance Minister of Canada, but he came here to recuperate after a serious illness and gained a new lease of life from the Island's ozone-laden air. He felt very much at home among our people, and his geniality, frankness and absence of partisan bias won him many warm friends.

We still remember with pleasure his address at the old Strand Theatre on the occasion of his receiving the Liberal nomination for Queens in 1935. The Conservatives had announced, through The Guardian, that they would not contest the byelection which his appointment to the finance portfolio necessitated. Instead of seeking to capitalize on this statement, as evidence of Opposition weakness, Mr. Dunning expressed his warmest thanks and appreciation. The country, at that time was facing grave financial problems and he correctly interpreted the desire of all our people to cooperate with the administration in every way possible. And on the subsequent occasions on which he spoke here, we never recall him once belittling an opponent, or making any partisan appeal. Burdened as he was with onerous duties at Ottawa, he yet found time to look after our interests and he was largely responsible, along with the late Premier Jones, for establishing the car ferry service at Wood Islands.

Mr. Dunning was outstanding in the business world as well as in national politics; and this is not surprising. He was endowed with dynamic energy, brains and ability. His charm was also something that was native to the man, and heart-warming in its effect. It was, perhaps, the quality that served him best and for which he will long be held in affection here.

Sober Second Thoughts
 There has been a marked change at Washington in the past few days over the Formosa Strait situation—a change that will be welcomed by all of America's allies, except, of course, General Chiang Kai-shek, who finds it "incredible" that State Secretary Dulles should concede the folly of having so many Nationalist Chinese troops cooped up under Communist guns on the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu. It must have been still more painful to Chiang to have President Eisenhower confirm this opinion. In a broadcast to the American people on Sept. 11, the President had maintained that these islands were vital to Formosa's defense. On Wednesday he practically told a press conference that they weren't.

Since Chiang has to study all the President's comments in translation, it is amusing to picture him trying to get to the bottom of such statements as this, carried by the Associated Press: "Asked if, like Dulles, he thought some demilitarization of the embattled islands might offer an eventual solution to the Formosa crisis and whether such action might follow a cease-fire, Mr. Eisenhower replied: 'Now, if you could demilitarize or something else, I'm not so sure that is a final answer to which everybody could agree, but I'd say, to do this thing peacefully and remembering the interests of each nation, its own self-respect, why, then, I think possibly we could get somewhere.'" How this answer would come out in Chinese we cannot imagine.

Mr. Dulles, however, made it clear (for the first time) that it would be "quite impractical and impossible" to expect Red China to agree to renounce force if Nationalist China didn't. The U.S., he emphasized, had no commitment to help the Nationalists return to mainland China and even if they did get back, it was doubtful whether Chiang would head the government. This was unusually plain speaking for a country that still recognizes Chiang as the only Chinese chief of state.

"Consistency," as Emerson once said, "is the hobgoblin of little minds." There is no question but that in this case, however embarrassing to those concerned, there is ample warrant for applying the maxim. To have persisted in allowing the Nationalist Chinese leader to dictate American policy in this vital matter, in the face of so much opposition at home and abroad, would be the height of folly. Especially with elections for Congress coming off in a month's time!

Regrettable Strikes

No one these days underestimates the value of the strike weapon as a force in industrial disputes. Few would like to see it taken away. There must be many Canadians, however, who find the current strikes and threats of strikes not only alarming but senseless.

The curious thing about these strikes is that they are taking place or threatening to take place in industries which already pay high wages. Nickel workers, steel workers, automobile workers are certainly not underpaid. Perhaps they are not overpaid, either; but it would seem that the only justification for raising wages which are already high in proportion to the general rate is that the higher rate will result in increased output. Yet, strangely, there is no talk of that in labour circles and, indeed, no recognition of its importance. There seems to be a notion abroad that wages can keep going up and up all the time, regardless of all other factors.

This country, as everyone knows, is going through a difficult period. There appears to be some evidence that the worst may be over; but there is still a long way to go before employment can be expected to reach a satisfactory level on the national front. Meanwhile, every strike for higher pay in industries which pay more than the average—without a commensurate increase in production—must necessarily hinder full recovery.

In general, Canadian organized labour has shown commendable restraint and caution in their demands and expectations. But lately, for some reason, there has been a flurry of what can reasonably be called recklessness. It is a great pity, especially considering the uncertainty of the whole economic picture.

The Red Seal Standard

Fires in Canada in 1956—the last year for which complete figures are available—killed 601 persons and caused property damage of \$107,000,000. These impressive figures point up the importance of the Red Seal standard of electrical wiring which has been introduced in this Province by the Electric Service League. The standard applies to the number and placing of lighting fixtures and appliance outlets, and is intended to provide maximum convenience and efficiency as well as safety. But safety is, and should always be, the cardinal consideration.

As indicated in yesterday's Guardian, Electrical Service Leagues are now established in all but two of the Canadian Provinces, to which home owners may go for free advice and guidance. Representative of all branches of the industry, the Leagues are a non-profit organization and are doing a work of great value to the public. As their Red Seal standard becomes more widely adopted, we can expect fewer tragedies and less damages from fires across the country. That spells happier homes, as well as more wealth and stability.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Very promising is the prospect of a stable market in the West Indies for all the salt codfish this Province can produce. As our new director of trade, Mr. Partridge, points out, this will enable Island fishermen to plan their fishing schedules further in advance than in previous years. Much will depend, however, on maintaining the quality of the shipments. This is a matter in which all concerned will be expected to cooperate.

In his latest book "East to West", Arnold J. Toynbee, the eminent historian, says that for a million years or longer the "social" insects (ants, bees, etc.) have been waiting for man to make the "inevitable blunder that will eliminate him". He does not say so in as many words, but the inference is that they may not have to wait much longer, unless man takes a sudden turn in the direction of wisdom.



WORLD SERIES TIME

OTTAWA REPORT

Parliamentary Manners

By Patrick Nicholson

Ottawa: A record number of visitors came to our National Capital this summer, and crowded the public galleries as never before to see our House of Commons at work.

But while the electors attended in record numbers, their elected members paid little attendance and scant attention.

Many visitors told me of their surprise at the high proportion of empty seats during debates. Normally at least 75 per cent of the M.P.s would be some place other than in the chamber.

But even more, our visitors must have been stunned to see the remarkably bad manners of the M.P.s who were in the chamber.

Perhaps one-quarter of those sitting in their seats would be listening to their colleague who was addressing the House. Most would be reading newspapers or magazines, or writing to "My dear Wife", or talking to each other in voices but little modulated.

HO HUM, ONLY GUM
 During the hot weather, the heavy curtains behind the back row of seats on each side of the chamber were drawn back, to allow more circulation of air. This also allowed the galleries

to have an uninterrupted view of the tobacco addicts who grew impatient with the "No smoking" rule in the chamber. These would walk out from their seats and stand or sit in the passage behind the back rows of seats. Being then beyond the curtain rod, although still within the walls of the chamber and still within full sight and sound of the Speaker, they conversed loudly, to be outside the chamber, and remorselessly lit up and chattered.

One could see the Liberal whip, J.A. Habel from Kapuskasing, walk out half an hour after Parliament met, light a cigar and sit puffing it for half an hour. Or Douglas "Roll-my-own" Fisher, the hard-working C.C.F. member from Port Arthur would stand reading a newspaper while a cigarette dangled from his lips. General Bert Herridge, the C.C.F. member from the Kootenays, smoked a gadget looking like a chrome corkscrew with a burning walnut on the end. Labour Minister Stewart Nowlan and Labour Minister Starr would stand and chat with their smoking colleagues. And Liberal Leader Lester Pearson would unheeded set a perfect example by sitting in his seat and attending, almost the whole time the House was in session.

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Linking The Commonwealth

Globe And Mail, Toronto

One of the most significant decisions to come from the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference in Montreal was the agreement in principle among the Governments represented on the construction of a round-the-world telephone cable. It is a landmark in the long effort to bind the Commonwealth together more strongly by faster and more efficient communications.

It was just over 100 years ago, on August 5, 1858, that the first trans-Atlantic submarine telegraph cable was laid between Newfoundland and Nfld. It was the first link in what was to become a world-wide network of similar cables connecting all the inhabited continents. These were supplemented in time by telephone land lines and, later, by the radio-telephone.

NOT SATISFACTORY
 This latter, a wonder in its day, provided, in theory, instantaneous communication across the ocean. In actual practice, however, it was far from satisfactory. Since only a limited number

of wave-lengths were reserved for these transmissions, it was impossible to provide enough circuits to meet the requirements of busy routes such as the one across the Atlantic, and there were generally long delays in making calls.

Moreover, the radio-telephone was subject to interference through electrical disturbances which caused voices to fade or become unintelligible.

In recent years, however, scientific advances have overcome the difficulties which formerly made long-distance telephone communication by underwater cables impossible. In 1956 a double trans-Atlantic telephone cable—one line for East-West transmission and the other for West-East—was completed, connecting Britain, the United States and Canada.

It not only makes possible clear, unending conversations, but also provides channels for telegraph, teletype and radio transmissions. One proof of its efficiency is that since it was inaugurated telephone calls between Canada

Doé Rynard and Timmins Murdo Martin are other prominent attentive attenders.

RULE INFRACTIONS
 So much for courtesy to the Member speaking. What of Members' courtesy to the Chair by observance of the rules?

One rule states that oral questions may only be asked on matters of urgent national importance. Another rule states that Members must "speak" and not just read prepared essays.

These two rules have been the objects of wholesale disregard, and Speaker Michener has preferred not to notice infractions, with few exceptions.

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker has spoken sarcastically of such Parliamentary conduct. He deplores "reading" and rightly deplores those desks. The proliferation of furniture in the debating chamber spreads members too wide and encourages members to pay less attention to the speaker than to those attractive magazines which a small page-boy will readily fetch from the reading room.

Mostly, said the Prime Minister, the over-furnishing of the Chamber "permits of an extensiveness in extemporaneousness aided and abetted by manifold documents". Mr. Diefenbaker has ambitions to improve our Parliament's standards towards "perfection in debate, economy in argument and lack of prolixity". I can guess what he thinks about the average Parliamentarian's "audience manners".

and Britain have tripled. Canada and Britain agreed last year to construct a second line by 1961.

GLOBE-GIRDLING CABLE

The plan announced at Montreal calls for the extension of these benefits to the whole Commonwealth by means of a globe-girdling coaxial cable. The probable route will be from Canada across the Pacific to Australia in New Zealand, and then to Britain by way of Singapore, Ceylon, India, Pakistan and Africa. When it is completed there will be a reliable phone connection with nearly all the principal cities of the Commonwealth.

Trade may or may not follow the flag, but there is no doubt that it follows improved communications. The world-wide cable link will facilitate the transaction of business between Commonwealth radio and perhaps television programs more easily available.

It will also assure swifter communication between Governments in emergencies. This is a bold and imaginative concept, and it is a matter of satisfaction that Canada is taking a leading part in its realization.

ments have sprung up to house a fast-growing population last estimated at 4,000. A new luxury hotel is a reminder of the city's expanding tourist trade—based on Biblical associations, starkly beautiful scenery, and fishing and diving in the gulf's blue waters. Eilat's wireless building, and its hopeful plans and schemes have given it a frontier reputation. Through its salty, seaport atmosphere, visitors see the exuberant dramas of the old American West. Aarded men, tanned and armed, hunt at the nation's "adness to fight when necessary."

Eilat's people, like Israelis in general, represent many home-lands—from Holland to North Africa. Its hardworking newcomers include stevedores, merchants, skilled workers, doctors, lawyers and teachers.

There is one complaint, however common to frontiers. There are not enough women. Officials in Daoma, which in Israel means "Way Down South", say it's a problem that will be solved in time.

HOOPS SCARE HORSES

HOLSTEIN, Ont. (CP)—Three young girls playing with hula hoops on the back of a wagon were thrown to the ground when their gyrations frightened a team of horses here during the weekend. The horses bolted, dragging the wagon against the abutment of a dam.

VETS TO MEET

MONTREAL (CP)—The Dominion Civil Service War Veterans Association has announced its 7th biennial convention will be held in Montreal, October 16-18. About 60 delegates representing 17 provinces are expected to attend.

Cancer Deaths Often Needless

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.
 CANCER accounts for one out of every six deaths in America today. In the last 50 years this disease has jumped from seventh place to second in United States mortality tables.

Unless we find some way of preventing and curing it, cancer will strike one out of every four Americans now alive. That means about one person in every family.

TOLL MAY DOUBLE
 Even more alarming is the fact that, if our present rate of cancer deaths continues to climb as it has in the past, our annual death toll from cancer will double within the next 50 years.

Estimates are that about 450,000 new cases of cancer will be discovered in the next year. This doesn't mean there will be 450,000 deaths.

NEEDLESS DEATHS
 About half of these cancer victims can be saved with our present knowledge of the disease, providing cases are detected in time. I've emphasized this need of discovering and treating cancer promptly over and over again. So have many other doctors and cancer-fighting organizations. Still thousands of persons are dying needlessly from cancer each year.

Uterine cancer, for example, kills about 16,000 women annually. Ironically, this type of cancer is almost 100 per cent curable if it is detected early enough.

We now save about 46 per cent of the victims of cancer of the breast, one of the most common forms of cancer. If only the women who detect a small lump in the breast would go to their doctors immediately we could save 81 per cent of the victims. Nearly half of those stricken die needlessly.

Cancer of the lung is generally fatal. We manage to save only four per cent of the victims. We could save 36 per cent if only we could find these persons in time.

DIAGNOSIS MORE HELPFUL
 Even as it is, our doctors have done a pretty good job. Half a century ago a diagnosis of cancer was a diagnosis of death. That isn't necessarily so today.

An estimated 800,000 cancer patients are alive today, five or more years after their cancer was discovered and treated. An additional 700,000 who have been receiving medical care during the last five years, are expected to live for a good many more years to come.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
 Q: Is cancer more prevalent today than it was a century ago?
 A: The increase in the number of cancer cases found in early stages of the disease may be attributed to the wide publicity given this disease. It has alerted people to seek medical examinations as soon as they are aware of dangerous symptoms of cancer.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(Oct. 3, 1931)
 Definite plans to assist in orderly marketing of P.E.I. potatoes this year were formulated at a meeting of shippers, bankers' political representatives held yesterday afternoon at the Confederation Chamber. Joint co-operation was pledged on the part of all those present to assist the farmers with orderly marketing.

A meeting of the Town Council of Summerside called to consider the resignation of Chief Kane was postponed until the regular meeting. Chief Kane resigned because of a disagreement with the Police Committee, and many citizens who were present, felt that in view of Mr. Kane's excellent service for the past several years his resignation should be seriously considered before accepting it.

TEN YEARS AGO

(Oct. 3, 1945)

Thirty-two men from Cape Breton, brought to this province as potato pickers, spent Friday night in Summerside at the expense of the taxpayers and six of them are still living off the Government. They were part of a group of 79 that arrived to work in Prince County and were not accepted by the farmers who except six were placed on Saturday but some had to be sent to other parts of the province.

A special dinner meeting of the Kings County Board of Trade was held at the Poole Hotel last evening to hear representatives of the Pictou Board of Trade, Mr. Vernon MacKay, Mr. Don Miller and Mr. David Gray. The primary item on the agenda was a discussion on the proposed Georgetown-Pictou winter ferry service.

The Age Old Story

But this I say, he which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully.

VANDALS WRECK CHURCH

SARNIA, Ont. (CP)—Vandals who broke into Our Lady of Mercy Roman Catholic Church early Thursday ripped the tabernacle from its place on the altar and scattered the Sacred Hosts over the altar table and steps. Rev. Paul Milne said a special "reconciliation ceremony" would have to be conducted by the rector, Msgr. L. P. Lowry, before the church could be used again.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Yes, She is temperamental. Ninety per cent temper and ten per cent mental.—Brandon Sun

"Dear Teacher", wrote a mother, "please don't give Tommy any more sums about whiskey at \$4 a bottle. It keeps his father awake at night."—Galt Reporter

A famous psychiatrist conducting a university course in psychopathology was asked by a student, "Doctor, you've told us about the abnormal person and his behavior—but what about the normal person?" "When we find him," replied the psychiatrist, "we cure him.—Irish Digest, Dublin

East German Communists are complaining that their youth are reading too many western stories. Their writers are being urged to write Socialist love stories to counteract this deviation. It sounds as though they are going to switch the youngsters' diet from corn to mush.—Sherbrooke Record

A reader asks: If the Canadian and American people do not want a smaller and cheaper motor car why are the major smaller and cheaper car fields? Don't ask us, ask those public relations boys who think they know all the answers.—W.L. Clark in the Windsor Star

When Government officials decide to hold meetings in secret "for the public's own good" or to bar reporters from Government projects, the warning signals are up. Someone usually has something to hide.—Winnipeg Tribune

Golf is a game with most unusual and unexpected hazards. Trying for a four on a par five hole, a golfer in Peterboro drove his second shot up a tree and right into an old bird nest. This was not exactly the type of "birdie" he was trying for.—Brookville Recorder

One phase of education in which the Russians have an advantage over the West is that the education is highly regarded and avidly sought, that teachers are given social prestige, that the bright boy trying to use his mind is considered more valuable to the state than a college football hero or a shimmering track athlete.—London Free Press

The Poet's Corner

END OF A COUNTRY DAY

This was their evening ritual When all the homey chores were done: To watch, from rockers on the porch, The stars emerging one by one Above the hay - sweet autumn fields, While we raced to the river's bend For one last hour of carefree play, Reluctant for the day to end.

Now, sitting where they used to sit, I see the things they used to see, And feel the healing hand of peace Move like a blessing over me, While crickets chirp along the creek And swallows, in their dipping flight, In swift, erratic silhouette, Pass, scalloping the edge of night. —R.H. Grenville in the New York Times.

MAXIMS

The mood of the moment must never be permitted to congeal into a permanent philosophy of life.

NOTICE

The annual meeting of the Belfast Liberal Association will be held in Belfast Hall on Wednesday, October 8, 1958 at 8 p.m. Public cordially invited.

HECTOR MacLEOD, President
 MILTON FURNESS, Secretary.

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