

The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Day
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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest link."

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1956

Dominion Day

On Monday, July 1, 1867, when the British North America Act went into force, it included only the four charter provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. Canada then began at Cape Breton and ended on the west of the Great Lakes. Between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains stretched the vast region known as Rupert's Land, governed by the Hudson's Bay Company; and between the Rockies to the shores of the Pacific Ocean lay the isolated but growing province of British Columbia. The Dominion then embraced an area of 662,148 square miles and a population numbering about three millions. Today within our far-flung frontiers is an area of 3,845,774 square miles and a population estimated, as at June 1, 1955, at 15,601,000.

As pointed out in a recent federal publication, Canada's four corner salients emphasize our strategic position as the nearest neighbour of paramount powers of the modern world. On the east lies Newfoundland as sentinel of the St. Lawrence gateway, commanding the shortest oceanic route to the United Kingdom and France—homelands of our dual cultural traditions. On the south, the salient of peninsular Ontario thrusts deep into the industrial heart of the United States with which Canada shares close contacts across four thousand miles of common frontier. On the West, British Columbia, flanked by Alaska, faces the populous Far Eastern nations of Japan and China across the North Pacific. On the north, the Canadian Arctic Archipelago guards the approaches to this continent from the Eurasian land mass and makes Canada in the new age of air transportation neighbour to the USSR. In this age, which has mastered vast oceanic distances and polar solitudes but has made universal the terror of nuclear warfare, Canada stands astride the crossroads of the world—"the dead centre of the new heartland of air geography."

Canada, too, has all the assets of wealth, spiritual strength and mental capacity to make her a compelling force in shaping the future of our world. But those assets cannot be transformed into the kind of energy that begets achievement until we rid ourselves of sectional jealousies and economic conflict. This is the great task ahead, to which our statesmen should be dedicated in the same spirit which inspired the delegates who attended the pre-Confederation conference here in Charlottetown in 1864.

Tomorrow is also the 83rd anniversary of our own entry into Confederation with all the rights, privileges and responsibilities of a Province of the Dominion. We still feel that we have grievances over non-fulfilment of the terms of union which have handicapped our progress. On the present occasion, however, it need only be said that we have never lost sight of the larger vision of the founding fathers, and that we join with Canadians everywhere in observance of this Dominion Day, proudly and with fullest confidence in what the future holds in store.

Trouble On Okinawa

These days United States Defense Department officials must be pondering the old saying "misfortunes never come singly". Dissatisfaction on the sites of their military bases in Europe and Africa is being matched by a somewhat similar situation in the Pacific, specifically on Okinawa which, although under Japanese sovereignty, is administered by the United States under the terms of the 1951 Peace Treaty. This time, the opposition is not so much to the presence of the base as to the manner in which it is operated.

Far East—as to the manner in which land has been requisitioned. The Americans have been paying lump sums to the farmers for their properties and then taking them over for indefinite tenure. The Okinawans have never liked this arrangement and at the present time they are protesting it vigorously. They are asking that the Americans rent the land for a certain number of years. This, of course, would leave ownership in the hands of the farmers and, at the same time, make the whole system look less like "colonialism", a hateful word in the Pacific these days.

So serious have the demonstrations—mass meetings, little riots, and the like—become, that the Japanese Foreign Minister has taken the matter up with the United States State Department. It is feared that unless a change is made soon, more in keeping with the islanders' wishes, the present tension will develop into a demand for complete withdrawal. The Americans, of course, have a legal right on Okinawa; but a legal right is one thing, and defying a population's will is quite another.

It is a very vexing problem, indeed, that the United States is facing regarding its far flung bases. If they are given up or weakened, the whole free world's security will be weakened. If they are retained over the protests of the native populations, Communistic propaganda, which already has done much mischief in all places where they are located, will be strengthened very considerably.

EDITORIAL NOTES

After considering the re-election of Premier Duplessis's Union Nationale Party, the Mayor of Montreal thinks he might form a new political party in Quebec. It's been known all along that Mr. Drapeau is a man of unusual courage.

When asked by a reporter: "What do you think is the most important aspect of this (Commonwealth) conference?" Prime Minister St. Laurent replied: "The fact that we are here". It would be hard, indeed, to think of a better answer.

A professor in Victoria, B.C., can be thankful he did not take up some other profession. The other day he returned to the Public Library two books he had borrowed 12 years ago. Officials say that fines for the offence would total almost \$200; but since he is a professor they will overlook his absent-mindedness for this once.

United States Secretary of Defense Wilson was, of course, "out of order" when he used the word "phony" to describe the Senate's action in appropriating for the Air Force \$1 billion more than the administration had requested. For all that, the action does have an appearance of political naïveté behind it. It certainly was a most unusual one.

If, as is thought in some quarters, the leaders of Soviet Communism are "playing a game" in their current denunciation of the late Stalin, they are certainly playing it at some risk to themselves. A recent issue of Pravda, the party's official paper, carried a criticism of all those involved in the corruptions of the Stalin regime, including Mr. Krushchev himself. Since the criticism could not have been published without official consent, it is difficult to follow the reasoning behind the publication.

A recent report tells of four members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences proposing that a second political party be established in Russia. Needless to say, the proposal was denounced by Nikita Krushchev, and the four scientists were expelled from the academy and deprived of their functions. This report comes from a well-authenticated source, and it is of interest, because it reveals a certain measure of unrest within the Soviet Union. Krushchev is said to have argued that a second party would be a grave danger to the present character of the Communist party. In this he is right, because, if it is to survive, Communism must have the whole support of the people. There can be no room for differences of opinion.



HAPPY BIRTHDAY!

OTTAWA REPORT

Exodus Of Immigrants

By Patrick Nicholson

OTTAWA: What became of our 1,000,000 post-war immigrants? That is the most important question to be answered by the mid-decade census now being carried out. Did those immigrants increase our population by 1,000,000? Or did many of them, or a like number of other residents of Canada, leave the country?

This novel mid-term census is not a complete survey of the age, origin, family status, occupation and home of every Canadian. It is more a simple count of heads. Thus it will show our actual population this month. This figure in turn will reveal how many people—Canadian or alien—have left the country during the past five years.

Very complete records are kept by the government, showing the number of immigrants who come to settle in Canada. But, as the official Canada Year Book sadly admits, "no Canadian statistics on emigration are available". In fact the only figure we have, to show numbers of people leaving Canada, is the total supplied by the U.S. government, showing the number of "immigrant aliens" who enter that country from Canada—legally.

Our Secret Loss
We have no figures of the number of would-be immigrants who fail to settle down here, and return to their homelands after a failure in morale or in economics. Likewise we have no figures of the number of Communist spies and agitators who come to Canada ostensibly as immigrants, and later slip back behind the Iron Curtain when their job is completed or when their true identity begins to be suspected.

Occasionally some recent immigrant is turned back by U.S. immigration officials when he tries to get into that country, without legal permission and by unconventional transportation. Newspapers sometimes report such repulse of smuggled human cargo concealed in the boot of a car. But nobody knows how many people successfully slip through the wide-mesh net across the border. It may run as high as nearly 50 per cent of the officially-reported total immigration into Canada.

BIG BOOTLEG BUSINESS

The 1951 census suggested that during the previous ten years over a quarter of a million people might have disappeared illegally into the States. This was over 40 per cent of the total immigration into Canada in that same period.

This staggering figure can be deduced from the government records. Take the population according to the 1941 census (11,506,655); add the number of births in the following ten years (3,231,778); add the reported total of immigrants in that same period (585,852); add the population of Newfoundland which joined the Canadian Confederation in 1949. From the total, we deduct the number of deaths reported in the following ten years, and the number who emigrated legally to the U.S. in that same period (228,126). Comparing the result with the total population as reported by the 1951 census, we find that it is 251,000 higher than the actual count of heads.

The number of people disappeared unaccountably from Canada during the years 1941-1951. Where did those quarter of a million people go? Added to the number who emigrated legally to the States, this missing multitude suggests that we lost 279,156 bodies by emigration during the period when we received only 585,852 by immigration.

This year's census will show whether this trend is continuing; whether we have, since the end of the war, lost nearly 90 per cent of the million and more immigrants who have come to Canada during that period. Or, even worse, lost a similar number of native-born Canadians.

The Vanishing Grizzly

National Geographic Society

Once the terror of both man and beast, the mighty grizzly bear today needs the protection itself. Scarcely heard of until 1807 when Lewis and Clark returned from their expedition to the Pacific, King Grizzly reigned throughout the West for many years. Indians, armed only with bows and arrows, rarely challenged his supremacy. Such was the Indians' awe of the beast that any early frontiersman who killed a grizzly wore its claws around his neck as a badge of unexcelled courage.

As guns improved and as the price of pelts increased, however, killing bears became commonplace. Today says the National Geographic Society they are nearly extinct in this country.

ALASKA LAST REFUGE

Out side Alaska, the animal's last stronghold, only about 700 remain in the United States—mainly in Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks. The bears are still legal game in Montana and Wyoming beyond the parks. But in Colorado, Idaho and Washington, the only other states reporting grizzlies, they are protected.

Though the big bears have maimed and killed people, authorities agree that their reputation for ferocity is unfair. Lewis and Clark slew many but never were attacked. More than one hunter, following the adage—"Leave him alone and he'll leave you alone"—has told of waking up to find a grizzly stepping gently over him. One woodsman fanned a grizzly so successfully that the two hunted, slept and ate together. Seldom as large as imagined, the males of the species average about 500 pounds, the females, 400. The reported half-ton monsters, it has been said, "are not found inhabiting the same range of country as Fairbanks' scales."



ONE CJW BELL
When darkness dims the distant hill
And bats zig-zag above the lawn
And crickets sing and tree toads
trill
And stars watch wide-eyed for the dawn,
Tells where the cropping cattle stray
On hillside pasture through the night
High above farm and farmhouse light.

When fireflies wink above the swamp
And deer have left the woods to graze
And raccoons take their stream-side romp
And skunks are on their slow forays,
One cowbell twinkling from afar
Tells where the cropping cattle stray
Half up the mountain near the wood,
Resigned to night and solitude.
—James L. Montague, in
New York Herald Tribune.

CEASES PUBLICATION
NEW YORK (AP)—The American Magazine is ceasing publication after its August issue. The monthly magazine has been published under its present name since 1911. The American's circulation was 2,250,000.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bunceson, M. D.

NEW WAY OF REMOVING TIGHT WEDDING RING
Sentiment sometimes is dangerous. Many a woman prides herself because she has never removed her wedding ring since the day she was wed.

But after several years she suddenly finds that she is unable to remove it because of an enlarged ring finger. Still—again because of sentiment—she refuses to have the ring cut off.

Recently, the British Medical Journal offered a method of saving the ring and the finger without cutting either. Doctors sometimes overrule this stand and order the ring sawed in two to prevent it from becoming incorporated in the skin. If the skin is permitted to grow around the ring, surgery may be needed to free the finger.

A very small needle called an aneurysm needle is lubricated and passed beneath the ring. One end of a piece of fine twine or stout ligature silk is drawn back under the ring.

The other end of the string is then wound closely about the finger from a quarter inch or so from the ring down to the more slender portion just above the nail. This end is then attached to the side of the finger tip with a small piece of adhesive tape.

The doctor, says he is the one who should perform the removal, next pulls the piece of twine or silk passed under the ring toward the finger tip at an angle of about 95 degrees. It easily forces the soft tissues of the finger under the ring with each turn of the spiral. At the same time it pulls the ring toward the tip of the finger.

If there is no bony enlargement, the Journal says, a ring can be removed by this method, no matter how swollen the soft tissues of the finger may be. If you want to save both your ring and finger, see your doctor.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

R.D.: Is the frog test for pregnancy reliable? Yes, this test is quite reliable in most instances and usually faster than the normal rabbit test. Another factor about this test is that the frog does not have to be destroyed after the test has been completed.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(June 30, 1931)

It was announced yesterday that the new car ferry "Charlottetown" will be on service between Cape Tormentine and Borden on July 1st. Speed trials were carried out from the Davis Shipbuilding yards Thursday.

TEN YEARS AGO

(June 30, 1946)
The Ottawa Journal announces that a new appointee to the teaching staff of Carleton College is Mr. Frank MacKinnon, M.A., who is to give instruction in both the faculties of Arts and Public Administration.

It was announced yesterday that the following have been made officers of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division (O.B.E.): Mr. W.H. Vivian Dunbar, Mr. William Hyndman, His Worship, Mayor B. Ernie MacDonald and Mr. W. Herbert Poole, all of Charlottetown.

How To Toast The Queen

(St. John Telegraph-Journal)
The toast most frequently proposed at public gatherings is to the Queen; and it is surprising how varied are the procedures followed.

On the authority of the Lord Chamberlain's office, St. James Palace, London, the following has been outlined as the only correct manner in which civilians may formally pledge the health of Her Majesty.

The chairman of a meeting at which there are both ladies and gentlemen present raises once with his gavel and, having obtained silence, says, "Ladies and gentlemen, the Queen," and no more. The audience then stands at attention, while the National Anthem is played and sung. Only then is a glass lifted from the table and held for a moment at eye level.

Either before or after drinking on sip of liquid the words "The Queen" are repeated and the glass is replaced on the table. The audience will then sit down. Nothing other than the foregoing constitutes the approved form, according to the Lord Chamberlain's office. Should there be a man in attendance, then the salutation will be, "Gentlemen, the Queen." The corresponding variation will be made when only ladies are present.

All such introduction as "Will you all rise and drink a toast to Her Majesty, after which we shall sing one verse of the National Anthem" are improper. It is incorrect to hold the glass in one's hand while singing the National Anthem.

Probably the most common and worst blunder is for members of the audience to clink glasses together when proposing the toast.

JURIST PEER DIES

LONDON (Reuters)—Lord Schuster, 88, an eminent legal authority, died Thursday night. He was clerk to the crown and permanent secretary to the lord chancellor from 1918 to 1944.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Turks and Greeks, battle with clubs and barrel staves." And at that, they're a snerter type of argument than hydrogen bombs!—T.D.F. in Ottawa Citizen

You are an old-timer if you can remember when a boy said: "The salary isn't important; all I want is a chance to learn the business."—Toronto Star

The State of Connecticut is providing the North American continent with ample evidence that it pays off in saved lives to get tough with motorists who blatantly ignore highway speed limits. A Connecticut does get tough. A motorist's driving license is revoked for speeding and 60 days on the second offence. Not surprisingly, it works.—Calgary Herald

Thomas R. Kessel, a South African, seems to be getting too careless with his memory for his own good. The most recent time he mistook it he turned up in New York asking what city he was in. Told that he was in the metropolis of the United States, Kessel was astounded. The last he recalled was having a drink in a tavern in Johannesburg several days before.—Saint John Telegraph-Journal

Not so long ago the Labor-packed Senate of New Zealand was voted out of existence because of its record of ill-judged obstructive to a new government. It would be ironic if there developed a campaign to vote the Liberal-packed Senate of Canada out of existence for precisely the opposite reason—its record of supine non-obstruction of the excesses of an old government.—Vancouver Province

As we move about the city we find men occupying quite responsible positions attending to their daily duties, mostly within the confines of cool offices, clad in gaudy sports shirts that would hardly be outclassed on the beaches of Bermuda. It is all very well to plead that the weather is hot and we must be comfortable, but at the same time we must maintain the standards of dress, and one does not have to resort to gaudily colored sportswear at one's place of business in order to be cool.—St. Thomas Times-Journal

Khrushchev wants to have Stalin tried posthumously. It sounds alright except we don't know how the Russian prosecutor could ever get a confession.—Sarnia Observer

Americans are expected to eat enough hot dogs this year to encircle the earth 32 times. Is that measure taken with the long bun, or the much shorter sausage?—Peterborough Examiner

Motorists who have had encounters with stray cows and horses on the highways will be interested in the opinion of the Ontario Court of Appeal that the owner of domestic animals is responsible for the damage they may cause if allowed to wander.—Ottawa Journal

Word from New Delhi is that Nehru has "warned people against fissiparous tendencies". In Canada 'e'd wince under such a charge, imagining it to be even-ly, criminal and maybe even indecent. In India every man and his dog knows that fissiparous means merely disintegration.—Ottawa Journal

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