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The Queen Mother

Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, is again a welcome and honoured guest in the United States. She will, however, spend the last six days of her three weeks visit to this side of the Atlantic amongst her own people, Canadians.

Many changes have taken place in the world since Her Majesty visited these countries with the late King, her husband, in 1939. At that time she was already well acquainted with sudden events and unexpected responsibilities but the years that have intervened make those earlier days seem almost tranquil by comparison.

On that pre-war visit she captured the hearts of Canadians and Americans alike for, although not a whit less a queen than the late Queen Mary, she showed what royalty should be in what is for better or for worse the century of the common man. It is her example, rather than that of her predecessors, that serves largely as a model for her daughter the Queen.

Despite a certain amount of feudal ceremony in the Coronation, the Queen today is Queen of all her subjects rather than the feudal superior of the higher nobility. The change did not come suddenly but was most marked and humanized by the present Queen Mother. It has enabled royalty to visit republics and find its relations not greatly different than in democracies that take the form of constitutional monarchies. It even made it possible for republics to accept the monarch as Head of the Commonwealth.

All that aside, the Queen Mother is beloved both inside and outside the Commonwealth. Her personal charm and friendly heart have endeared her to all. Her welcome will be that of a friend who has gone through troubles with us as well as being the mother of our Queen.

Schools Teach Farming

To become successful farmers today young people must learn the technical as well as the practical side of the business. This lesson has been learned in this country and also, according to News from Scotland, in the land that is better known abroad for heather than for its fine farms. To meet the need for agricultural education a number of residential schools have been started by local authorities in various parts of Scotland, all providing, in different ways, integrated courses in which practical instruction in various aspects of agricultural life is combined with the study of cultural subjects such as English, history, art and science.

Most of the schools have room only for pupils from surrounding districts, but some also take students from other parts of Scotland. Practical tuition in the fields and gardens attached to the schools and with all types of livestock—a herd of dairy cattle and a modern dairy are part of the equipment—forms a large part of every course. The maintenance and operation of such machinery as tractors, reapers and potato diggers also play a prominent part on the curriculum. Recreation and physical training are not neglected and every school has its own playing fields, reading and games rooms.

Interesting occupations for leisure hours are of particular value in rural communities, and the boys and girls in the farm schools are encouraged to devote part of their spare time to learning crafts which have a direct application to farm life.

Prophet Of The North

Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the "Prophet of the North," started the early 20th century by heralding the Arctic as a self-sustaining region friendly to man. Now at 75 he sees his predictions approach reality.

Stefansson was born of Icelandic stock in Arnes, Manitoba, on November 3, 1879. He now lives in Hanover, N.H., seat of Dartmouth College which acquired his 50,000 volume library in 1953. He is assisting Dartmouth in its program of northern studies and is writing an autobiography. On January 10, 1919, the National Geographic Society awarded him the Hubbard Medal for his discoveries in northern Canada. On that occasion he was introduced by two other famed Arctic explorers, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, and Major General A. W. Greely.

"Stefansson," said Admiral Peary then, "is perhaps the last of the school of Arctic explorers, the worker with the dog and the sledge, among whom he easily holds a

place in the first rank." Stefansson, Peary declared, mixed intelligence, persistence and will-power with the Eskimo's skill to develop a self-supporting way of life in the far north.

As interpreter of the "friendly Arctic," Stefansson had set about to eradicate unfounded notions, principally that all Arctic lands are unproductive and forever ice-bound. He pointed to the polar skies as potential air lanes between northern Europe, North America and Asia. A few decades after he broached these ideas, industry marched northward for raw materials. Only months ago a 357-mile railroad carried its first load of iron ore from the remote Ungava deposits on the Quebec-Labrador boundary. To the west, prospectors are today feverishly scanning the border between Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories for uranium. Farther north, Canada and the United States are planning a huge radar warning system to guard the continent's vital heartland from sudden attack. The United States Air Force now regularly flies weather planes over the North Pole itself. Twelve days after Dr. Stefansson's birthday an international air line opened twice-weekly service between Los Angeles and Copenhagen via northern Greenland.

In the spring of 1914 Stefansson and two companions trudged 600 miles from Alaska over the moving pack ice of the Beaufort Sea. Equipped with one sledge, six dogs and food for only 40 days, they worked northeast from floe to floe, sometimes against contrary currents. Mostly they lived off seals they were able to kill, until—after 96 days—they reached land near Banks Island. By the outside world they had been given up for dead. Instead, an old theory died: that no life existed on the polar seas.

In later expeditions Stefansson discovered Brock and Borden Islands. By 1917 he had explored more than 100,000 square miles and traveled 20,000 miles by sled and dog team alone, often through none-too-friendly pools of melted snow.

EDITORIAL NOTES

British newspapers were looking forward to increased newsprint supplies but are now faced with a 25 per cent reduction in size because of the emergency caused by the dockers' strike. The national dailies which have been appearing in eight pages will now have to squeeze their contents into six.

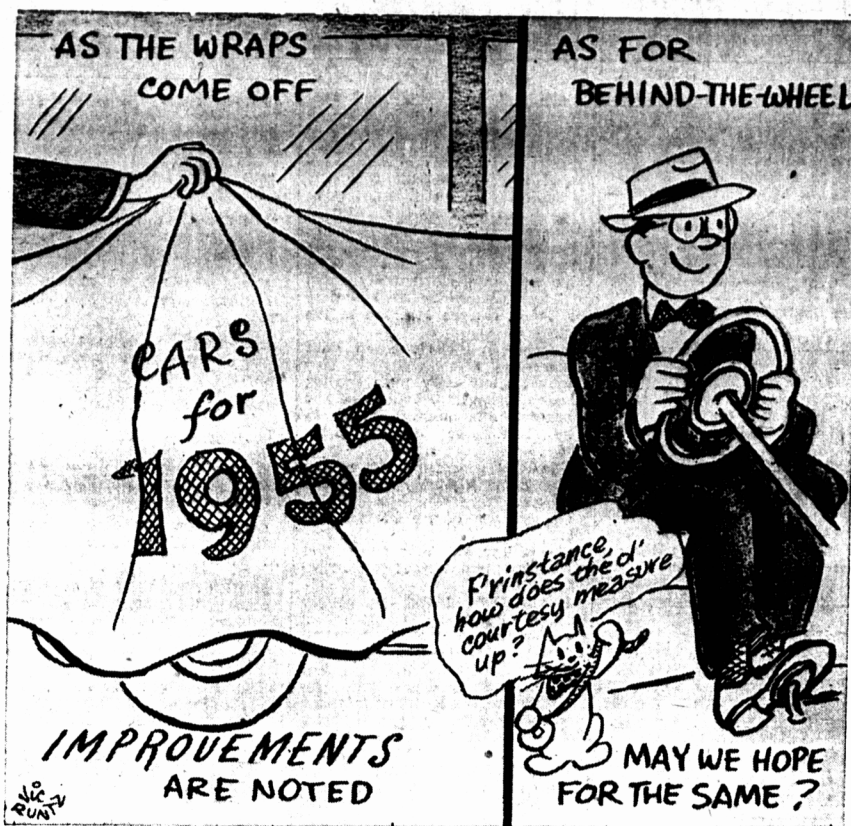
The devastating Salerno flood is blamed on the loss of trees and other vegetation and the onset of erosion on the coastal hills through the centuries. That factor has not been mentioned in connection with other recent inundations but it seems probable that a proper proportion of wooded land would prevent the sudden floods which cause their damage and are over in a matter of hours.

Field Marshal the Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., will be spending Remembrance Day in Canada. The Deputy Supreme Commander, Allied Powers in Europe, will arrive at Dorval on November 10 for a ten day visit to this country and the United States and then return to Paris. A few days ago, it will be recalled, he unveiled in the Western Desert a memorial to some 12,000 Commonwealth forces who have no known graves.

The part which atomic generation of electricity will play in the future was described recently by the Chairman of the British Electricity Authority. "If the experimental station at Calder proceeds satisfactorily," he said, "we might find ourselves able to build atomic power stations that by 1970 will generate enough electricity to make up for the deficit of 20 million tons of coal expected each year by that time."

Salt water, hundreds of tons of it sprayed with an intensity exceeding that of a tropical rainstorm, is one effective method of protecting ships against contamination by radioactive particles, says an Admiralty announcement. This new defensive equipment in the atomic age will be installed in all new British warships. It consists of a number of nozzles distributed about the ship through which salt water can be sprayed over all weather surfaces. Successful trials were recently carried out in the Royal Navy's experimental cruiser H. M. S. Cumberland.

William Morris Hughes, Australian statesman, died this date 1952. Born in Wales, he went to Australia at the age of twenty. He was a Labour member of Parliament from its establishment in 1901. He repeatedly held cabinet rank, including the posts of Attorney General and Premier. Going to England in 1916, he astonished the Labour Party there by preaching vigorous imperialism. In 1929 he founded the Australian party and published an evangel of empire called "The Splendid Adventure." Since 1934 he has been intermittently in office.



Inspection Time

Power From The Highlands

"At least twenty million people living in the world today have Scottish ancestors. Many of these were Lowland Scots, men with an almost ruthless genius for getting on abroad. But the majority were Highlanders who left Scotland in the first place not because they wanted to but because they had to."

lovely Highland glen, Glen Affric in Inverness-shire. Keir went there to see what was taking place and whether, as some people alleged, the Hydro-Electric schemes were spoiling the country's incomparable beauty. From the village of Cannich two parallel glens, Cannich and Affric, reach into the mountains: at the head of each lies a loch and in between them is a mountain. To get sufficient water for the Cannich power station the two lochs were dammed and joined by a three and a quarter mile tunnel driven through the mountain by two gangs burrowing towards each other. "Now water from both dams surges into the turbines of the power station, and the Glen Affric scheme is supplying electric light and power not only for Highland districts but for the great industries of Clyde-side and even further afield," said Keir. Some of the natural beauty had undoubtedly vanished but much new beauty had also been created.

Many other schemes were in progress and about eight thousand people were working on them. The newest and biggest of all, just north of Inverness, would by 1960 join up a whole series of lochs and rivers over a catchment area of some three hundred and fifty square miles. "Already the Board had spent some hundred million pounds but as water in the end is infinitely cheaper than coal the expense would be justified. The Board already had something to show for the outlay for 'apart from the ever-increasing amount of electricity which it exports to industry in the south of Scotland and England as well, it has been able, during the last five years or so, to give more than a hundred thousand people in the north of Scotland electricity for the first time," said Keir. "It does look, doesn't it, as if a big contribution's being made to the regeneration of the Highlands? The progress made so far is so striking that none of us who have followed it from the beginning can be accused of looking through tartan-coloured spectacles if we now see a new light in the Highlands."

A great impetus to supply them with some of the benefits of modern life came from Tom Johnston, Secretary for Scotland in the wartime Government. He encouraged large forestry schemes which caused the recruitment of a permanent labour force in the Highlands and the creation of new villages. He was also mainly responsible for setting up the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board. Its main purpose was to turn the vast water supply of the Highlands into electricity, a task complicated by the fact that the Highlands are wild and mountainous. Tunnels have to be built or pipe lines made to take the stored water to new power stations while pylons are needed to take the new electricity to the consumer. By 1948 two small schemes had been completed and one or two big ones were under way. "But engineers and workmen had to contend with immense difficulties before the first of these was completed at Loch Sloy, high in the mountains above Loch Lomond. An equally stirring battle with the forces of nature went on in another

The Poet's Corner

THE MELLOWING YEAR

The mellow year is hasting to its close. The little birds have almost sung their last. Their small notes twitter in the dreary blast— That shrill-piped harbinger of early snows; The patient beauty of the scentless rose. Oft with the morn's hoar crystal quaintly glistened, Hangs a pale mourner for the summer past, And makes a little summer where it grows. In the chill sunbeam of the faint-brief day The dusky waters shudder as they shine; The russet leaves obstruct the straggling way Of oozy brooks, which no deep banks define; And the gaunt woods, in ragged, scant array, Wrap their old limbs with sombre ivy twine.

—Hartley Coleridge

Old Charlottetown and P. E. I. FIRE PRACTISE

"Yesterday afternoon Chief Engineer Large called out the different fire companies of the city for practise. The fire bell rang at 10 o'clock sharp, and the companies, on the alert in their respective rooms, made a bold dash for the tanks at Dawson's and McPhail's corners. The Hook and Ladder Company arrived first at Dawson's, and had an extension ladder run up the side of W. E. Dawson and Co.'s brick building in about four minutes from the first toll of the fire bell. "The Rollo engine next arrived at Dawson's and was closely followed by Tremont's hand engine and Silby at McPhail's. Tremont threw a good stream of water in three minutes, Silby in nine minutes, and Rollo in thirteen minutes. This is remarkably quick time, when it is known that the steam engines had cold water in the boilers and no steam up when the alarm was given. The steamers then made a quick shift to the Railway tank, where they spent a half hour throwing streams of water."

—The Examiner, Nov. 10, 1882.

The Age Old Story

No, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and ye that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price. . . . Incline your ear, and come unto me; hear, and your soul shall live; and I will make an everlasting covenant with you, even the sure mercies of David.

ferred them the job at that rate of pay." Then he makes this point: "If we paid a teacher with 35 pupils 10c an hour for each child, she would receive \$3.50 an hour for her salary. If she worked six and one half hours a day, she would receive \$22.75 a day, or \$4,095 for a school year of 180 days. Thousands of teachers demand of salaries like that." —Galt Reporter.

No less than 865,000 automobiles crossed into Ontario from the United States in the first seven months of this year, an increase of three per cent on last year. Our neighbors come to this country to shoot, to fish and often to occupy a summer cottage. But chiefly they come to see a new country, to take part for a brief period, in a life that is not so hectic or so crowded and perhaps easier than their own. Ontario has much to learn from the pace of its neighbor. But figures provided by the U.S. tourist shows that they enjoy here many advantages which we ourselves may not be aware of. —Toronto Telegram.

The Passing Scene

By Observer

THE BATTLE'S LAST STAGE

It is not so long ago that an election in the United States—especially an "off-year" one—had little or no interest for most Canadians. Very few persons in this country cared at all whether the Republicans or the Democrats controlled the Senate or the House. It is not that way now, however. For the past couple of months Canadian newspapers have been giving keen interest on the election almost as much attention as if it were a fight between Conservatives and Liberals for control at Ottawa. Not only that, but almost everybody meets these days has his own opinion regarding the likely result.

In England the papers have been full of it and some aspects of the campaign have been brought up in the various political conventions. The change, from indifference to keen interest on the part of outsiders is due, of course, to the place that the United States now occupies in world affairs. They realize that American foreign policy is a direct influence in every country on earth. It is true that neither the Senate nor the House makes foreign policy; that is the function of the President, sometimes acting under the advice, but never under the direction of the Secretary of State. Just the same, Congress has a good deal of influence in the matter of foreign policy, and, of course, a Senate or a House unsympathetic to Administration views could be a real irritant to the country's relations with other nations.

That is why Mr. Eisenhower is anxious for the Republicans to win control of Congress and why he is doing more election campaigning than he has any liking for. (Time and time again he has intimated that he dislikes making political speeches. Quite evidently his heart is not in the ruggedness — even the exciting ones — of political battle. That does not make him any less capable as President; but perhaps it does make him less valuable as a vote-getter.)

While most outsiders are interested in the election from the viewpoint of its possible effects on United States foreign policy regarding defence, trade, and other important subjects, the election is being fought not so much on foreign policy issues as on domestic ones. It is true that Mr. Stevenson, the top-ranking Democratic campaigner, is going around the country telling everybody he sees that the foreign policy of the Administration has brought American prestige abroad to an extremely low place; but it does not appear that the charge is being taken very seriously.

If one may believe independent newspaper reports — and, of course one may — the Republicans will win or lose control of both branches of the Legislature as they are able or unable to satisfy the electorate that their domestic policies in the spheres of taxation, internal security, unemployment, conservation, public works projects, etc. have been wisely planned and properly carried out.

It is apparent that taxation and unemployment are the two subjects which are being emphasized by campaign speakers on both sides. There has been some reduction in the tax rate since the Republicans came to office in 1952; but the Democrats are harping on their contention that, in general, the reduction has favoured big corporations and has left most taxpayers as heavily burdened as before. This is an easily recognized and much used political device; the object is to persuade the people that the Administration is the particular friend of big business.

The Republicans, on the other hand, are saying that any tax law which helps to reduce the burdens of business is good for everybody because it stimulates investment, gives encouragement to private initiative, and helps create jobs. In short it strengthens the general economy, and everybody benefits in the long run. It may be a reasonable argument; but it has never been very successful as a vote inducement in the United States

or anywhere else. Unemployment is never a happy situation for any Administration; for the Republican Party in the United States it is especially unpleasant for psychological as well as economic reasons, for Americans remember that it was at its worst historic level during the years that the last Republican Administration, prior to the successive Democratic regimes, was in control. Republicans were no more to blame for it than they were responsible for the world-wide depression of which it was a part; nevertheless, the Democratic charge that Republican rule invariably produces economic stagnation is listened to with much attention. The situation seems a bit better than it was a year ago but, even so, there is still much unemployment, which always, in any country, is prejudicial to the Party in office. It is clear that the Democrats, who have no magic wand with which to change the picture overnight, should they win control of Congress, are using the "recession" Republican charts which indicate improvement notwithstanding, for all it is worth, and for much more than its actual value. The battle is in its last stage. By and large, with occasional detours into foreign policy and its auxiliary issues, it seems likely that its result will be determined by weapons forged in the heat of domestic concerns.



Apple pie... coming up

A KING-SIZE apple pie weighing over a hundred pounds was recently baked for the Washington State Apple Blossom Festival. The specially built aluminum pie pan — the largest ever made — measured eight feet across.

Made us wonder how big a pie you'd get if all the apple pies baked in one day on regular-size aluminum pans were put together. And that brings to mind all the different aluminum cooking utensils used today in homes and hospitals and restaurants. . . . No wonder Canada is stepping up her production of this light, bright metal to one and a quarter billion pounds a year! Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd. (Alcan).

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ANNOUNCEMENT We wish to advise our customers and those who are interested in having their homes insulated before the cold weather sets in that our Sales Engineer, Mr. Mr. R. L. Munro will be returning to the Island during the month of November. Those interested in having a survey made should leave their names by phoning the residence of MR. HAROLD GOODWIN, Brighton Road NORTHERN INSULATION COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED Bayside Drive, Saint John, N.B.

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