

Printed every week-day morning at 150 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by the Thomson Company Ltd., 44 King St. W., Toronto.

Member of the Canadian Press Association and the International News Service.

Branch offices at Summerside, Montague and Alberton.

Published by the Thomson Company Ltd., 44 King St. W., Toronto.

Subscription prices: Single copy 10c; 12 copies \$1.00; 12 months \$10.00.

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

PAGE 4 TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1957

### H.M.C.S. Queen Charlotte

Islanders interested in maintaining the efficiency of the Royal Canadian Navy will welcome the announcement that the tender has been let for steel for the proposed new quarters for the reserve division, H.M.C.S. Queen Charlotte.

This division has had a long and admirable history of training officers and men, ready to take their place in the rapid expansion of the Navy in wartime. It provides training facilities for units of the Royal Canadian Sea Cadets and the University Naval Training Division as well as reserve officers and men of the division itself.

All branches of naval training have been taught at Queen Charlotte but, perhaps with the growing awareness of the inadequacy of facilities in the old building and the policy of having divisions specialize in particular phases of naval activity, the division has been training for quartermaster rates and is now turning to the writer branch.

Certainly when the new building is ready for occupancy, situated on an ideal site on the Charlottetown waterfront, it should be possible to undertake whatever programme of training is required for the needs of the service and development of the abilities of the various recruits.

It is to be hoped, indeed, that the new naval establishment will only be the first stage in a program to make fuller use of the potential of Charlottetown Harbour. Its central location in the Gulf area offers many attractions as a base for the use of both government and private enterprise.

### Prof. Haldane's Decision

During the centuries men have left their native lands for varied reasons. Some to find freedom which they believed was denied them at home; others to better themselves financially, or so they thought, still others to seek among strangers and in strange places peace of mind and soul which, for some reason or other, eluded them in old, familiar surroundings. Some have found what they sought and, in the process, helped to build new societies and new concepts of freedom. Others have discovered that the fault was not in their environments but in themselves that they were restless and discontented.

Professor J. B. S. Haldane, one of Britain's distinguished scientists, has left home and journeyed to India. There, "in a free country where there are no foreign troops based all over the place," he hopes to spend the rest of his days. His grievance is that American forces based on British soil have impaired the traditional freedoms of his native land.

Prof. Haldane has done much for the medical councils of Britain and of the world. His countrymen and all others who prize the freedom of the individual will wish him well. And, since he felt constrained to pull up his native stakes, India was his logical choice; for in almost every other corner of the free world American troops are based — by agreement with their hosts, be it said. But will he find in India the fulfillment of his dreams? He may not be bothered by the presence of foreign troops, but he will assuredly find other things equally disconcerting, or more so. He will find India, or at least its government, wavering between the freedom to which he himself has been accustomed and the harsh darkening doctrines which the Communist agents are peddling day in and day out. He may or may not take a trip into neighbouring Kashmir. But whether he does or not, he will be reminded every day that over there Indian troops are stationed, not by agreement but by arbitrary decision of the Indian Government, to hinder the Kashmiris from expressing their political

will.

In service to the Indian people, if at all, Prof. Haldane will find a new contentment. And, perhaps, looking back now and then to his native land with a touch of nostalgia—for even scientists have their sentimental moments—he will be thankful that there was no curtain of repression to hinder his comings and goings.

### Youthful Indiscretion

Under State Department regulations no American citizen, without special permission, is allowed to travel to Communist China, with which, so Secretary Dulles says, the United States is in a state of "quasi-war." The penalty for breaking this rule is revocation of the non-conformist's passport and, possibly, a heavy fine and or five years imprisonment. This latter punishment is provided in the "Trading with the Enemy Act."

A group of young Americans who attended the Moscow Youth Festival was invited to go on to China, partly at the expense of Chinese authorities, a move intended, of course, to embarrass the United States Government. About 40 of the group said they would accept the invitation. When this came to the ears of Mr. Dulles, the American Ambassador in Moscow was instructed to remind the young persons of the risks they were taking and ask them to give up the idea. Some of the youths' parents, but not all, made a similar request. But all to no avail. The travellers, most of them, said they would go ahead with their plans, since such an opportunity for a cheap and exciting adventure might never come again. (That, at least, is the report at this writing. Perhaps by the time it is in print, they will have changed their minds.)

The best — and perhaps the worst — that can be said about these young non-conformists is that they have not been well instructed in the duty of respecting constituted authority. But, isn't the United States also open to censure — or ridicule, which is worse — for making such a big issue out of what is really a small matter?—small, that is, apart from the disrespect for authority which it signifies. These young persons are not Communists or fellow-travellers. They are typical American youths who, having more money at their disposal than they ought to have, are out for a lark, eager to pile up experiences with which to make their friends at home, in school and at the soda counter, envious. If they do go to China, they will see only what their sly hosts want them to see; and that won't include anything in the shape of political activities, good or bad.

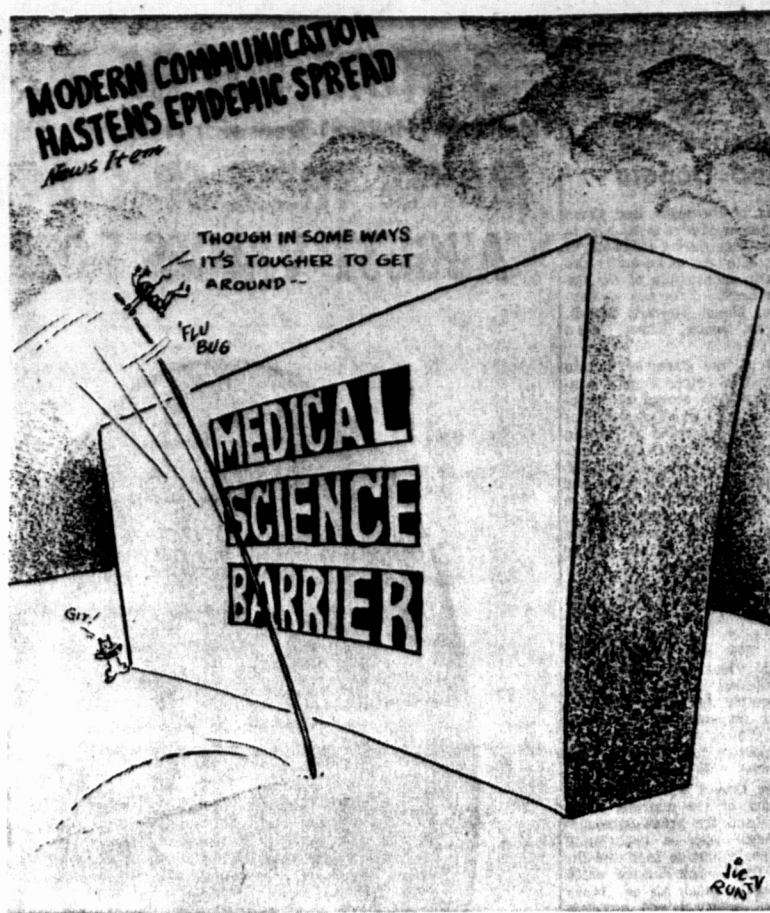
And when they return to the United States, as they will be very anxious to do before they are in China more than a day or two, what will Mr. Dulles do with them? Put them in jail? Hardly. Whatever humiliation is involved in the episode will fall on the State Department, which for years has been under pressure from the press and public to remove the ban altogether, as being a useless and even harmful tool of American diplomacy, since it gives the Chinese a good excuse for saying that the United States Government is "afraid" for Americans to see what really goes on in China.

### EDITORIAL NOTES

A 90-year-old Quebec woman who has been pipe smoking for 30 years says it is a "morale booster." What the experts will want to know is why she waited so long before taking up the habit.

A psychiatrist has announced that the surest way for gossip to spread is for one woman to tell another "don't mention it." There's nothing particularly scientific about that sort of research.

The Sahara, which means literally "wild land good only to be crossed", is on the threshold of great industrial development, reports the National Geographic Society. Seven governments share control of this vast area; but the French territories of West and Equatorial Africa are the largest. Mineral deposits and new oil resources await development. Largely barren now, the desert in ancient times was well wooded; and evidence of rich grasslands is found in rock and cave drawings. In what is now wasteland, explorers have come across carvings of horsedrawn chariots carrying big game hunters.



INFAMOUS WORLD TRAVELLER

### Overhauling The Guillotine

Arthur Blakely in the Montreal Gazette

Prime Minister Diefenbaker is reported to be giving earnest consideration to a sweeping change in the rules of the House of Commons.

The change contemplated is the outright abolition of the rule of closure. Closure is a device by which Government can terminate a debate on an issue in the House of Commons and force a speedy vote. It is the ultimate weapon against a deliberate and calculated attempt by a Commons minority to hold up passage of a measure indefinitely by means of a veritable torrent of words.

Over the years since Sir Robert Borden introduced the rule as a means of securing a decision on his naval debate, the rule has been invoked rarely. The mere fact that the rule existed was enough, however, to make opposition parties wary of obstruction and filibusters. On the whole, the system worked well.

But the explosive pipeline debate ended all that. The Government of the day applied closure with rare abandon. And applied it, furthermore, in a rigorous and ruthless way never employed before in Canada. There was doubt at the time — and it hasn't grown any smaller with the passage of time — that the methods used to choke off debate on the pipeline bill went beyond the terms of the closure rule.

ANGRY OPPOSITION An angry Opposition screamed its protests, but to little avail. Until that is, the protest provided the Opposition with a more receptive audience — the voting public. Mr. Diefenbaker, for his part, indicated that a Conservative Government would hasten to abolish closure for once and for all.

The new Conservative Government may now find itself a victim of its own pipeline debate indignation. The Prime Minister is said to feel that he has no choice in the matter but to abolish closure in its entirety.

Abolition of closure would leave this and future Canadian governments powerless to deal with a campaign of obstruction by a Parliamentary minority.

The chief protest advanced by the Conservatives — and by CCF spokesman — at the time of the pipeline was not based on the use of closure, but on the abuse of closure.

This could be dealt with by amending the closure rule to limit its application.

### Australia Grows Up

Colin Sinclair, Reuters

MELBOURNE (Reuters)—Australia is taking on a "new look" as immigrants of more than 20 nationalities contribute their labor and skill to the nation's expansion program. Engaged in industries of all kinds, these immigrants are playing an important part in Australia's economic development. Since 1947, when Australia's post-war immigration program really went into effect the country's population has grown from 7,800,000 to nearly 10,000,000. In that time, immigration has provided four out of five of the new workers in the net increase in Australia's working force. FOUND ALL OVER Today, these immigrants may be found in the sparsely-populated northern areas, where mineral prospecting is opening new horizons for the nation; in mining towns like Queensland's Mount Isa; in cane-cutting and fruit-growing districts; and in industries and development projects ranging from the big Snowy Mountains irrigation and hydro-electric scheme, where 50 per cent of the workers are immigrants, to factories and scientific and rural jobs.

### The Age Old Story

And the word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we held his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth.

### OLD ITEM

The gyroscope was invented by Leon Foucault in 1852.

### The Poet's Corner

#### SOUND OF AUGUST

The difference between August and July, If you are after differences, will be that where July was lush, August is dry. A kind of desert in the summer country Not the kind of desert, yellow-tinted. That September will be bringing in, But a desert with its edges sing-ed Where the green has worn a little thin, The field grass that was lush is dry, a strange Rattling sound is signaling the change. Even if the goldenrod's gold spray Were not propped up against the sunny day To tell the eye that this was August here The rattling grass would notify the ear. —Elizabeth Jane Ashley in the Christian Science Monitor

### MAXIMS

When bad men combine, the good must associate, else they will fall, one by one, in unperceived sacrifice, in a contemptible struggle.

ens of secondary industries and are having a marked effect on the country's ability to produce—and grow.

Nor have they been brought to Australia haphazardly, irrespective of their qualifications. Between 1949 and 1956, 25.2 per cent of immigrant workers who arrived were tradesmen.

Only 16.1 per cent of Australian workers were tradesmen in 1947, before the large-scale movement got under way. In 1955-56, 71.8 per cent of immigrant workers who arrived in Australia were skilled or semi-skilled.

#### LARGE CONTRIBUTION

According to figures issued by the minister for immigration, Athol Townley, more than 20 per cent of the workers on major public works construction are immigrants, and others are helping to develop large private enterprises. Immigrants have helped to put Australia eighth on the list of world production by volume of motor vehicles and they comprise at least 40 per cent of the workers in motor vehicle industry.

### Skin Test To Trace Allergy

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

If you have an allergy, let me urge you to get a skin test.

Except for certain cases of drug and food allergy, a skin test probably is the best, as well as the quickest, way of determining the allergens to which you are sensitive.

In fact, this is the most widely used method of determining allergic sensitizations since the skin is involved in most such reactions.

#### FOUR METHODS

There are four general methods of making skin tests. Just which should be used in your specific case, or, indeed, whether you should have any type of skin test, must, of course, be determined by your doctor.

The patch test takes the longest time and can be used only with agents which penetrate the skin surface and with those possessing delayed action. Usually, it's used to determine allergies in cases of contact dermatitis.

With this test, an allergen is placed upon the unbroken skin and permitted to remain there for a minimum of 24 hours. When an allergen to which you are allergic is used, there will be a reaction on your skin.

In the scratch test, the antigen is placed over a scratch which breaks the outer layer of skin cells.

The puncture test is somewhat similar. Procedure in this test is to place a drop of antigen on the skin surface and then prick the skin with a needle.

#### FOURTH METHOD

A fourth method is the intracutaneous test in which a hypodermic needle is used to inject a small amount of the antigen solution under the outer layers of the skin.

The three latter methods are used to produce immediate allergic reactions on the skin.

By studying the severity of the various reactions, your doctor can determine the best method of treating your allergy.

These tests are quick, practically painless and generally pretty reliable. If you need such a check, get it right away. There is no use suffering if you don't have to.

### NOTES BY THE WAY

Two of the main problems of the nation, reportedly the young and the elderly are drawing closer together as science extends life and retirement halts the earning power—St. Catharines Standard.

Now that summer is really here and tourists are reaching their peak in numbers, in dozens of municipalities in all provinces the powers-that-be are getting out machinery to tear up roads for repairs or repaving.—Fort William Times-Journal.

Khrushchev thinks our grandchildren will be socialists. He is wise to skip our children who, judging by the way they pursue their fees for grass-cutting, dish-washing and baby-sitting, are unshakable capitalists.—Hamilton Spectator.

Despite all the measures undertaken to cut down Ontario's appalling road accident toll, the province still has the unenviable distinction of having more fatalities prorata than any of the eastern states in the U.S. In fact Ontario's death rate (1,180 killed in 1956) per 100,000,000 vehicle miles is one-third higher than in New York state.—Hamilton Spectator.

During the International Geophysical Year, the wonderful world beneath the sea will be investigated. Species are said to exist down there as odd as those found in some political circles. And the climate is almost as humid.—Hamilton Spectator.

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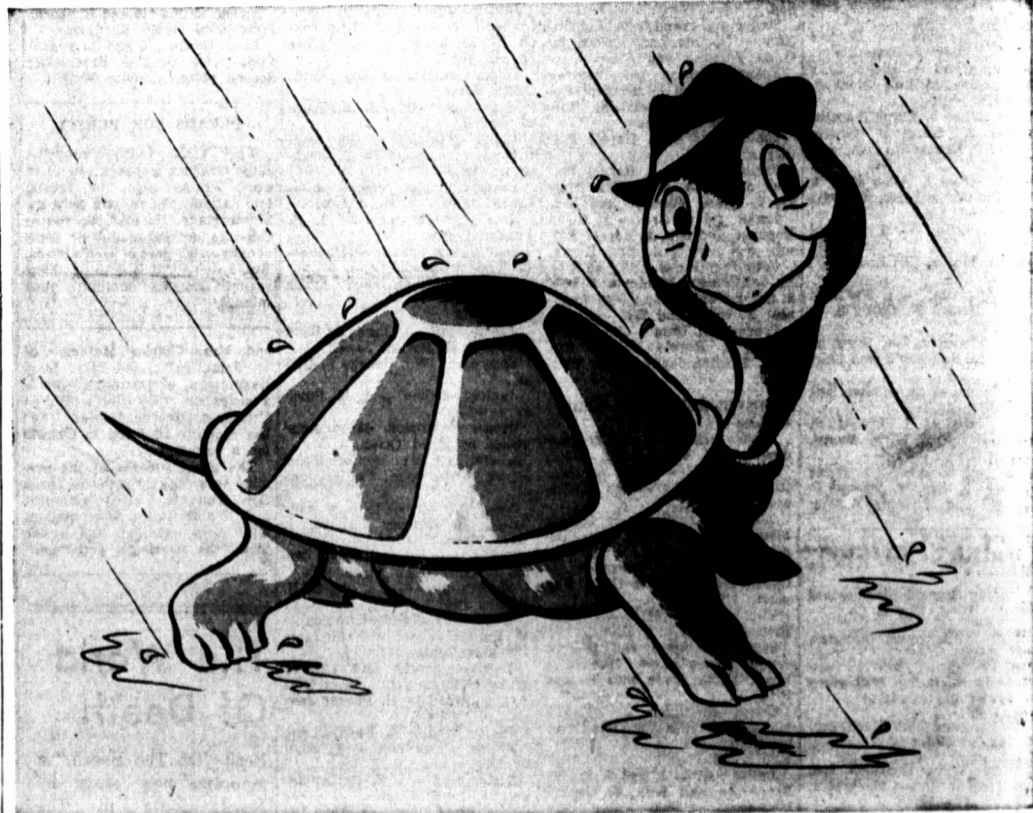
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