

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew
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applicable or not, the President did not invoke its provisions when he sent troops to Lebanon. He acted, as he was careful to point out to Congress, under his constitutional authority as Commander-in-chief of the armed forces. This authority permits him—indeed, it obligates him—to order United States forces into action and with what strength he deems advisable whenever and wherever he is convinced that American interests are in jeopardy. This a matter in which he exercises his personal judgement. He may consult his cabinet and his military advisers; but he is not under any obligation to do so, and, in any event, the decision is his own.

This was one of the arguments used against the Doctrine when it was first suggested to Congress. Since the President already has the authority to order the country's forces into action in any part of the world, the critics argued, what point is there in asking Congress to back up that authority with legislation covering some specific area? There was, of course, no point at all, except that it showed Congressional—and, presumably, public—awareness of the dangerous situation in the Middle East, and national solidarity in face of that danger. It was, therefore, a psychological rather than a legal piece of legislation.

Lebanon And Hungary

There are some who are asking what is the difference between what the Russians did in Hungary and what the United States has done in Lebanon. In both cases, it is argued, intervention came as the result of an urgent plea from a beleaguered government.

This, comments the Ottawa Journal, is a comparison which will deceive only the gullible or those who find it convenient to be deceived. A great difference is that the government of Lebanon is a truly representative government. It was established, as President Eisenhower has pointed out, by an overwhelming popular vote in a free election only a little more than a year ago. The Hungarian government of Kadar was a puppet regime, covered only with transparent legality and representing no one except the interests of Moscow. Only the curiously myopic will insist on the parallel.

But perhaps even more persuasive to the conscience of the world will be the two vastly different images of intervention. In Budapest there were the tanks suppressing rebellion in the streets with brutality and bloodshed.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Eskimo village of Kotzebue, Alaska, holds an annual Fourth of July celebration that includes foot and boat races, acrobatics, and dancing and beauty contests. Instead of bathing suits, entrants for the title of Miss Arctic Circle wear fur parkas.

Whatever he may be like as a ruler, young King Hussein of Jordan certainly doesn't lack courage. Even with British troops guarding his palace his life is in constant danger from would-be assassins. A man of lesser calibre would have fled to a safer place.

"The bowhead whale," says a scientific report, "has a mouth big enough to hold an ox, but it eats the tiniest of sea creatures. Its throat can swallow nothing larger than a small herring." So, it couldn't have been a bowhead that swallowed Jonah.

The international situation will remain relatively calm for the next few days, anyway—while U.N. delegates debate the question of who should represent Iraq, the present delegate or one supported by the revolutionary Government. No grave decision will likely be taken until that issue has been fought out.

The new Government of Iraq is talking sweetly to Western Governments. "Iraq has not renounced the Baghdad Pact"; "Our friendship for the West is still the same"; "There will be political parties, elections and a welfare state"—these are some of the honeyed words coming out of Baghdad, a little too high-sounding to appear convincing.

A most unusual—and in France a specially impressive—expression of confidence in the de Gaulle leadership toward a new republic has come from the response to the floating of a government loan. In the first week it netted the Bank of France as much gold as it obtained in seven weeks when a similar loan was floated in 1952.



NO TIME TO BE PADDLING

France And The Atom

Toronto Globe and Mail

The Paris meeting between Premier de Gaulle and Secretary of State Dulles produced what both men described as "a large identity of views" on world problems. But, at the same time, the meeting underlined one area of very wide disagreement between the two countries namely United States help to make France a nuclear power.

The two men met less than two weeks following passage by the U.S. Congress of a bill permitting sharing of nuclear weapons and design materials with North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations which have themselves made "substantial progress" in the field. The only nation that has done so to the satisfaction of the bill's requirements is Britain.

France cannot benefit from the bill. Thus, briefly, if she wants to become a nuclear power, she must do so on her own. And this, Premier de Gaulle is reported to have informed Mr. Dulles, is precisely what France intends to do.

RECENT REPORTS
France is not new to nuclear science and recent reports from Paris have suggested that she may be able to detonate a plutonium bomb within six months to a year. But in making her own way to this objective, she will be forced to spend enormous sums duplicating U.S. and British research. This process, as President Eisenhower told Congress last October, is wasteful in the extreme. It is wasteful to France in the first instance, but, as she is a member of NATO, it is wasteful of that alliance's effort as well.

The original U.S. legislation against sharing atomic secrets

was passed in 1946. But if the expectation was that this would preserve the U.S. monopoly on such weapons for any length of time, it was, as everyone knows, quite wrong. Soon Russia and Britain emerged as nuclear powers.

POSITION TODAY
France's position today parallels that of Britain a few years ago. Under the 1946 legislation she, too, was barred from U.S. nuclear information. But that didn't stop Britain from producing nuclear weapons, and in relatively short order, too. The cost, however, was heavy—a reported \$200,000,000 to achieve the first atomic explosion. It was money which Britain could ill afford in the early postwar period. But the fact is she built a bomb in spite of the U.S. law, just as France proposes to build one.

Against this background, there is every reason to suppose that if the channels of exchange of nuclear information were opened up, the U.S. would receive as well as give. Which only means that the whole NATO effort would be aided. The West cannot hope to reach its potential in scientific advance vis-a-vis Russia if each Western nation goes its own way. To the extent that this is being done, it is a comfort first of all to Russia.

This is not to say that the U.S. and Britain should share out their atom secrets haphazardly. Obviously they should not. There are many nations on the Western side which are irresponsible, which lack the maturity to be entrusted with weapons whose improper use could plunge the world into nuclear war.

Should France be counted as

such a nation? Not, we think, as matters now stand. Premier de Gaulle has brought stability to France and to the French Union; and constitutional reforms are ahead which will place that stability on a permanent basis. He also has pledged that France's restored stability and confidence in herself will be used to support and strengthen NATO.

The determination of the U.S. Congress that none of that nation's nuclear discoveries which could be of use to potential enemies will fall into their hands is completely understandable. But balanced against this must be the damage it has done to the NATO alliance in the past, and the damage it will do in the future. In other words, the rigid restrictions may be costing more than they are worth.

This is surely one of the most important internal problems that the NATO alliance will have to solve. Yesterday it was Britain, today it is France, tomorrow, perhaps, West Germany; then who? Canada, as a member of NATO, has a stake in this, for surely it is to our advantage that the resources of the alliance—scientific as well as material—be used to the best advantage. The Government at Ottawa should take a positive role in solution of the issue.

The Age Old Story

He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son.

MODEL MEN COMPETE
MONTREAL CP—The first Canadian team to participate in the world model aircraft championships is to leave Montreal by air for London July 29. Twenty-one countries, including Russia, are to be represented at the championships Aug. 3-4 at the Royal College of Aeronautics in Granfield, England. The team includes Don R. Mackenzie, of nearby Ste. Genevieve and S. Ranta of Ottawa.

Don't Show Off In The Water

By Herman N. Dundesen, M. D.
SHOWING off in the water is one not-so-good way to lose your life.

Swimming is fine relaxation, it teaches coordination, it's healthful exercise. I strongly recommend it.

CAN'T TAKE CHANCES

But no one can swim well enough to take chances. Every year some 6,000 persons drown. Drownings are second only to traffic accidents as a cause of accidental deaths in the 5 to 44 age group. Most of these drownings could be prevented simply by using a little common sense.

Now I know most of you have heard these warnings before, but I don't think I can emphasize water precaution enough. So here they are again. Read them; they may save a life this summer.

Don't show off or tease other persons while in the water. Such horseplay is apt to end in tragedy.

LEARN EARLY

Make sure that your children learn to swim at the earliest possible age. Urge them to join swimming classes conducted by the Red Cross, the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, YMCA and YWCA or public schools.

Wait at least one hour—and I mean an hour—after eating before going into the water.

Swim only in safe places and obey the lifeguard. Don't dive until you are sure the water is deep enough and free of dangerous rocks.

STAY NEAR ANOTHER

Don't overestimate your skill or strength. Always try to have another swimmer nearby.

Stay out of the water during storms.

One more word of caution: Should your boat upset, your best bet probably is to stay with it. Most rowboats and outboards will stay afloat even when capsized. Your chances of rescue are generally better if you cling to the craft rather than attempt to swim to shore.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Mrs. S. S.: What causes chapped lips, and is there any cure for it?

Answer: Chapped lips are usually seen in nervous people who moisten and bite their lips excessively, and then expose the lips to cold winds.

A lack of vitamin B-2, or riboflavin, may be a contributing cause.

Chapping generally yields to some simple ointment, such as cold cream, unless a secondary infection has occurred.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

A Baltimore woman who was convicted of robbing a restaurant and tailor shop told the court that she forced her way in with a nail file a lady's razor and eyebrow tweezers. Womenly ingenuity.—St. Thomas Times-Tribune

In London, the Old Guard of the militant suffragettes are celebrating the centenary of their leader Emmeline Pankhurst and their victory in gaining the vote in 1918. Yet even today, women seem reluctant to support one of their own kind at elections.—Ottawa Journal

A demonstration out at Brigham Young University in Utah is reported to have proved that even nowadays a co-ed can eat well 50 cents a day—less than 25 cents a meal. But on a thousand campuses fellows who have been taking co-eds out to dine will never believe that.—Milwaukee Journal

Canada's vast forest resources support a \$1.4 billion pulp and paper industry in addition to \$2.8 billion for lumber and allied industries. Thus the judicious use and economic exploration of the nation's forests is necessary for continued employment of the more than 360,000 men and women employed by the forest industries.—Fort William Times-Journal

Visitors to the Soviet Union are invariably impressed by, among other aspects of life in the workers' paradise, the amount of heavy labor assigned to women. Some 45 percent of the Soviet working force consists of women, and many of them perform heavy and difficult industrial tasks. Even in the Soviet Union there is a feeling that make upon what capitalist lands stubbornly insist upon identifying as the weaker sex.—New York Herald-Tribune

One hot afternoon last month, in the town of Fribourg, Switzerland, a judge dozed while four men were being tried on burglary charges. He awoke in time to join his two colleagues on the three-man bench in sentencing a gang of four alleged burglars to maximum six-year terms in prison. But now the men have won a new trial because a cantonal supreme court decided that a trial before a sleeping judge is not a fair trial—even if the two other judges remained unaffected by daytime insomnia. Not only that, but the cantonal court fined the sleepy one 100 francs, or about \$25 in our money, for negligence.—Hamilton Spectator

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (July 23, 1933)
H.M.S. Danae arrived in port Saturday morning from Cornerbrook, Newfoundland. On arrival, Captain C.H. Knox-Little paid his respects to His Honour, Lieutenant Governor Dalton, who returned the visit at noon and received a salute of fifteen guns. The full complement of the cruiser is 450, officers and men.

A large barn and two valuable registered animals belonging to Mr. Louis MacMillan, Miscouche, were destroyed by fire on Saturday. When the blaze was discovered the interior of the building was a mass of flames and although several attempts were made to get at the stock, the fire was so intense that no one could enter. The loss is estimated at over \$4,000, partly covered by insurance.

TEN YEARS AGO

(July 23, 1948)
About 40 officers and 250 other ranks of various reserve units in the province leave today by special train for a period of specialized training in Military camps in Ontario. Represented in the group will be the 17th Reconnaissance Regiment, the 20th Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment and the 5th Divisional Signals.

The first picnic of the descendants of the MacFarlane clan was held on Wednesday afternoon on the shore at Mr. and Mrs. Herman MacFarlane's, Fernwood, with approximately one hundred in attendance. The majority of those present were the descendants of Mr. Donald MacFarlane who, at the age of ten, migrated from Scotland 1769.

SCENIC ROAD

VANCOUVER (CP)—The new \$10,000,000 highway connecting Vancouver and Squamish on Howe Sound, will be opened Aug. 7. One section was blasted out of a mountainside from Horseshoe Bay to Squamish.

The Poet's Corner

SOUNDS IN THE FOG
Sometimes a horn reminds me of harbor beyond the rim of tree-substantial, trim suburb which surrounds me;

where only a pond, only enclosed sources liquece this solid province, whose mass conforms those waters greenly.

Only ducks in their waddle of world, inhabit our pool and premise. It's a rare gulf spirals this quasi-puddle.

Only when storms dissemble land into set, when towns brim, and the park half-drowns, many gulls team onto our thimble

tide, while a horn's invasion, deep intermittent star signals we are not far from the wide true ocean.

Norma Farber
In the Christian Science Monitor

SURELY- WE CAN FIND HIM IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND!
(All this talk about our "Export" of Brains — there must be some still here.)
WHAT ARE WE LOOKING FOR?
Well, our Ideal Man is in his mid-twenties, married, presently employed, but seeking a fuller reward for his ability and his willingness to work. Naturally, integrity and soundness of character are pre-eminent qualifications. Beyond that, office experience of almost any kind would be useful, especially some accounting experience, but we are not looking for a bookkeeper. We want an intelligent man, with his sights set high. A man to learn the workings of a well-established and successful Charlottetown Firm, and eventually to manage and operate it, expand it, and, perhaps, some day own it.
Our Ideal Man would command a good salary at once, but would be a great deal more interested in his potential earnings five years from now—and they could be impressive. He need not have any particular specialized skills, but he must have a keen mind and be richly endowed with common sense. He should be able to speak and write a reasonable facsimile of the Queen's English. He should have a pleasant personality so that he can get along well with both Staff and Customers. He must have an eager desire to attain success, and be willing to work for it.
These qualities (and others) would be possessed by our Ideal Man, but on the assumption that he doesn't exist, we will entertain applications from men having some or most of the qualifications set forth above.
Apply in writing or in person to Mr. Sinclair MacLeod at the Charlottetown Unemployment Office. All replies will be held in strict confidence.

Scotland's Fair Isle

National Geographic Society

Far out in the lonely, windswept reaches of the North Sea stands a rugged speck of land romantically named Fair Isle.

Rising halfway between Scotland's Orkney and Shetland groups, it is one of the remotest inhabited spots in the British Isles. But isolation has not kept it from taking part in world affairs, and its own history is marked by surprising ups and downs—presently definitely up.

A century ago Fair Isle was overpopulated. Its more than 300 inhabitants were crowded together within a six-square-mile area of small, scattered farms and open moorlands ending in precipitous, rocky cliffs.

FROM TOO MANY, TOO FEW

The solution to the problem—mass migration to Canada—set in motion a depopulation trend. As numbers dwindled, a curious "jinx" against the birth of girl babies brought an overwhelming preponderance of males. Gradually Fair Islanders faced the possibility of having to abandon a home and that had been theirs since Viking days.

The current turn in Fair Isle's fortunes goes back to 1948. A major bird observatory was set up to study the habits of the hundreds of migrant bird species that nest and rest there.

The action brought in ornithologists and other visitors, and focused attention on the people's plight. In 1954 the island was brought by the National Trust for Scotland, an organization for the preservation of special sites. Working with officials of Shetland, with which Fair Isle is classed, the Trust launched a gradual rehabilitation program.

The island's population decline has now been reversed, with a recent increase from 45 to 60-odd inhabitants. Two newcomers, a pioneering English couple, have opened the first shop there in many a year.

HARD WORK STILL

A deepwater pier is being built to facilitate weekly boat service with the mainland and the annual coal shipment for winter fuel. Lobster and weaving industries have been introduced—the latter an addition to Fair Isle's fam-

ous knitwear in sweaters, scarfs, and socks.

The islanders have welcomed the innovations and the visitors. The new ideas and friendships have widened their interests and fields of knowledge. But life goes on in the age-old style.

The crofters plant oats, rye, potatoes, and turnips on their tiny farms. Nearly all have part-time occupations keeping up the roads, the school, homes, and fences—and the many other odd jobs needed to maintain an isolated, do-it-yourself community.

Those who fish or pilot the mail boat are among the world's most skillful seamen, as they must be to navigate their treacherous waters and hideways.

Sheep raising has problems all its own on weirdly sculptured Isle. The flocks graze on the grassy top of lofty Sheep Rock, accessible only from the sea. Several times a year, men climb their sheer face by means of chains to clip the sheep, and lower bags of wool and young lambs.

The world at large has an interest in keeping Fair Isle going. Its lighthouses protect shipping, and its position makes it a useful observation post. In World War II, it reported on German planes and submarines.

Curiously, the war was a factor in establishing the island's bird observatory. An Edinburgh ornithologist, George Waterston, imprisoned in a German camp abroad, worked out plans for the enterprise with a fellow captive, also a bird enthusiast from Edinburgh. Returning home, he enlisted the help of the Scottish Ornithologists' Club, bought Fair Isle, and put the plan into action. Later he sold Fair Isle to the National Trust.

MAXIMS

A habit cannot be tossed out the window; it must be coaxed down the stairs a step at a time.

USEFUL FABRIC

Cordage, paper and cloth has been made from India's jute since early in history