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

PAGE 4 TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1957

Timely Admonition

Deserving of widespread indorsement is the resolution passed by the Prince Edward Island Presbytery of the United Church, denouncing the practise of bribing voters with money and liquor in contravention of the Election Act and the principles of democracy, and calling upon all citizens to co-operate in the law's observance.

Canadians are frequently reminded of their duty to vote. It is, of course, excellent advice. The right of the franchise is too precious to be thrown away. But to trade it for personal gain is a much more serious thing. Voting is a matter of one's conscience, and it is conceivable that an elector may not choose to cast his ballot for any candidate if he believes them all to be incompetent, mediocre or generally unsuited for parliamentary responsibility, or if his political convictions favor a party which has no candidate in the constituency in which he lives and on whose rolls he is registered.

Seeking Independence

A conference which opened in London last week is seeking to map further stages in the development of Nigeria and speed yet another British colony on its way to constitutional freedom. Independence by 1959 is the promise with which Nigerian political leaders hope to emerge from the negotiations.

The largest of Britain's colonies, it is perhaps not surprising that Nigeria's more than thirty million people of divergent religions, cultures and economic interests have, in the past, been divided among themselves on a date for self-rule. Today, however, they have submerged differences which seemed irreconcilable a few months ago. The premiers of the three regions—East, West and North—are in complete accord on the date of federation self-government. This agreement, notes the Cape Town correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, is credited to some extent to the efforts of Nigeria's British Governor General, Sir James Wilson Robertson, who is dedicated to the idea of Nigerians making a success of their country after independence.

Division and differences in the vast West African colony stem mainly from inter-regional suspicions which have already led Britain to set up regional governments. The northern region with its large population dominates the Federal House of Representatives in the federal capital of Lagos, and it seems evident that the first prime minister must be a northerner. As in Ghana, there appears to be a considerable measure of praise for British administration from various African spokesmen. For example, in a recent House of Representatives debate on independence, the opposition leader, S. L. Akintola, softened a strong speech demanding an immediate end to British administration, by adding: "If ever there was anything known as benevolent imperialism Britain was the author of it. Nigeria is a conglomeration of people but Britain

has been able to weld together people who perhaps otherwise would have remained to this day as warring tribal groups. She has also given us our own system of parliamentary democracy and this is a great contribution to this country."

Canadian Complaints

At a meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers held at Purdue University in LaFayette, Indiana, and attended by 200 delegates representing farm organizations in 25 countries, Canadian representatives attacked the United States administration for what they called "giving away" wheat to importing countries. The complaint was voiced by Mr. Charles W. Gibbins of Regina, Vice President of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, who said in part: "The Canadian farmer is nakedly exposed to the full effects of the economic and political influences that determine conditions in the world wheat market. It is evident that the health of the entire, interdependent farm economy of Canada is correspondingly affected."

It was brought out at the meeting that the volume of American exports in the current marketing year will be the largest on record and that at least three-fifths of the exports will be under governmental programs.

Another complaint made by the Canadian delegates was that the United States does not consult with Canada on any of its "give away" programs, although the two countries have a joint committee which is supposed to meet from time to time to discuss surpluses and their effects on international trade.

In view of the fact that the Canadian Government's protests to the United States on this matter have not been given much attention in Washington, it is unlikely that the complaints aired at Purdue will achieve any worth while results. But at least they will show that the producers themselves and not merely Federal Government officials are disturbed by the unfair situation.

"Joint Action"

The Soviet desire for joint action seems to be developing into an uncontrollable mania. It all started last fall, it will be recalled, when Premier Bulganin "invited" President Eisenhower to join him in driving British and French forces out of Egypt. Although it sounded very silly at the time, there has been some speculation that the idea was given at least half a thought in White House and State Department councils. Fortunately, it did not develop into anything resembling policy.

The next phase came a few weeks ago when Mr. Bulganin asked Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany to join him in driving all American forces out of Europe. The German response was "we need them"; so there was nothing more heard about it.

Now, the emphasis has turned to Tokyo. A solemn message from Moscow has suggested that "joint action be taken by Japan and Russia against Britain and the United States for complete prohibition of nuclear tests." Canada, so far as we know, has not yet received any invitation. We can expect one any day, though. Perhaps to joint action against the United States to compel that country to stop giving away wheat and other products to the detriment of Canadian—and, presumably, Russian—agriculture. That, at any rate, would be a good starter. It's getting so that any country that doesn't get an invitation to joint action from the Soviet leaders on some mission or other is likely to feel left out in the cold!

EDITORIAL NOTES

The 8-year-old Heir to the Throne will always be known as Prince Charles. His other titles, however, are not to be slighted. They are: Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Prince and Great Stewart of Scotland and the Lord of the Isles.

Sir William Rootes, leading British industrialist, says that Britain's dollar reserves will have to be raised to the 3 billion mark "before we can breathe easier." At present the reserves stand at around \$2,750,000,000. These have to finance not only Britain's imports from the dollar area but that of the entire sterling area which makes up about 60 per cent of world trade.



LAST WORD

Oil & The Middle East

By Brigadier Stephen Loarig, United Kingdom Information Service

The interesting, indeed the romantic, story of Middle-East oil development covers a bare 50 years. It has involved first small-scale, then medium, then enormous efforts in exploration, oil-finding, drilling and field-development, storage, pipe-laying, processing, and refining and sea-loading.

It has included, besides all oil-field and connected installations, and road, air and water communications, the provision also—on a scale inconceivable in regions already developed and populated—of housing, hospitals, schools, water supplies, feeding arrangements and living amenities.

ABUNDANT WEALTH It has furnished an abundant source of wealth in the producing countries (Persia, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain) which age-long poverty has retarded and starved, and also, in lesser degree to the countries which afford transit for the oil from well head to the great markets. These are Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and, by virtue of the Suez Canal, Egypt.

The work already achieved has led to a current Middle Eastern contribution of more than a fifth of the oil used by the world today, and the location of by far the greatest "proved reserves" of petroleum in the earth. What share, then, in all this effort, risk and achievement belongs to Britain? Has she played a major, and a creditable part?

MAJOR PART A major part, indeed. Before the first war—in the pre-natal period of Middle East oil production—it was Britain who managed to secure (with short-lived German partnership) a concession for Iraq oil from the shaky, vacillating Turkish government. It was a United Kingdom Company that discovered oil in Egypt, developed it, and held the field of Egyptian production and refining virtually alone for 40 years to come. It was W. K. D'Arcy and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company Ltd. who, persisting in the face of long dis-

World's Smoothest Dictatorship

By Larry Allen, Associated Press, Dominican Republic

This is the land of one-man rule. Most of the 2,600,000 people in the sun-bathed Dominican Republic seem to like it that way. At least nobody does anything about opposing one of the world's tightest, smoothest-working dictatorships.

This country is prospering. It doesn't owe any other nation a cent. There's no unemployment. Wages are higher than in most Latin American countries.

Agriculture and industry are booming. Bank deposits are increasing. Public works programs have transformed a once revolution-torn and hurricane-ravaged land into spotlessly clean, modern towns and cities. The people are well fed and appear content.

ONE-MAN LAW Here the word of one man, Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, is law. The people call him the great benefactor and the father of the New Fatherland.

The outside world—and the thousands of Dominicans self-exiled in Puerto Rico, other Latin American countries and the United States—call him a ruthless dictator.

The stocky, grey-haired, hard-working 64-year-old Trujillo doesn't seem to care what anyone calls him. In this country the people say only nice things about him. If there are any other utterances, they're inaudible.

FAMILY DYNASTY This is the 27th year of what might be best called "the Trujillo dynasty."

Government by the Trujillo family includes, for instance, four brothers of the generalissimo: Gen. Hector B. Trujillo, the republic's president, La. Gen. J. Arismendi Trujillo,

pointment found oil in Persia, and built it up, with no non-British participation, into a giant industry.

And after 1918 it was a United Kingdom company—the Turkish (later the Iraq) Petroleum Company Ltd.—which with French and United States minority share holding secured the Iraq oil-rights from that government, discovered and developed its rich fields, built the first Trans-desert pipeline, and put Iraq oil on the world's market.

FIFTY-FIFTY PRINCIPLE It was, indeed, not until the 1930's that other—the British and Canadian—companies entered the field, when a concession for Bahrain Islands, obtained by United Kingdom interests, was ceded to the United States, and soon afterwards the oil-rights for eastern Saudi Arabia were obtained also by the latter: in these two areas, therefore, there has been no British participation (even though the Bahrain Petroleum Company is nominally Canadian).

But in the fabulous deposits of Kuwait, Britain has a fifty-fifty share with the United States (the result of an amicable compromise arrangement in 1934.) In Qatar the Iraq Petroleum group (with its United States one-quarter interest) is concessionaire, and in the Persian Gulf, the British and Dutch-British interests account for 54 per cent (against six French and 40 United States) in the international Consortium now operating.

In the costly (and unrewarded) work of exploration and test-drilling in the Levant countries (Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, and, until 1949, Israel), the initiative and effort was that, again, of the Iraq Petroleum group, and equally so in Western and South Arabia, in Oman and South-East Arabia, and in Cyprus.

BRITISH PIONEERS Alone in the field for the first half of the Middle Eastern oil story, and in possession of roughly half (production-wise) and far more than half (territory wise)

since the 1930's, it fell to United Kingdom companies to tackle as pioneers and to solve the problems of communication, of labour-management, of living conditions, of field-operation and of large-scale transportation in these remote, climatically severe, and totally unindustrialized areas.

The now generally adopted fifty-fifty division of the locally accruing profit, between local government and concessionaire, was a formula evolved and offered by Anglo-Iranian, before it was accepted in Saudi Arabia from the Americans; at every stage in each concession—honest bargaining on terms and conditions has been carried out between companies and governments, and agreements have been punctiliously observed, and, with changing times and circumstances, have been periodically modified—in favour of the governments.

EARLIEST OPERATORS The injection of wealth, which has now reached so formidable a scale, dates from Britain's earliest operations in Egypt, Persia and Iraq: wealth in the form of local pay and salaries, purchases and contracts, tonnage royalties and "income tax" levies.

No country will watch (and if permitted, help in) the efforts of local rulers and governments to secure the immense material advantages for their countries which a wise use of this wealth can bestow with more sympathy than Britain, whose efforts, more than those of any other nation, have opened the doors to these great possibilities.

The Age Old Story This then is the message which we have heard of him, and declare unto you, that God is light, and in him is no darkness at all.

WALK IN THE NIGHT From the town lights to where the road is tossed. Against dark hills and all the woods stand bare. Like a night sentry on his lonely post I walk the cold encampment of the frost.

Echo keeps pace with me; the dark is crossed. By deeper dark and shadow. "Who goes there! Stand and be recognized! Come friend? Come ghost?" The echo listens; the reply is lost.

What draws man out, against his will or rest. What the cold gathers in a dying year. To walk the boundary of dark and light? What he would guard is gone. Against the west One great red star walks with him and his fear Like a far campfire of besieging night.

Charles Malam in the New York Herald-Tribune

OUR YESTERDAYS From the Guardian Files TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (May 28, 1932)

In the historic Confederation chamber this afternoon an Agricultural Committee of Maritime legislators will meet for the purpose of discussing and preparing a brief on agricultural conditions in the Maritimes to be submitted at the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa.

The completion of a highly successful year's work was reported by Dr. S. N. Robertson, Principal of Prince of Wales College in his address at the annual Convocation exercises held in Redford Hall yesterday morning. Making reference to the loss of the college by fire, Dr. Robertson said that the teachers and students had worked together to minimize the

MAXIMS Most folks are about as happy as they make up their minds to be.

RADIOACTIVE DUST TOKYO (Reuters)—Radioactive dust was detected in Tokyo Saturday by the Shimane hygiene research institute

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Sandesen, M.D.

GIVE THE KIDS A CHANCE TO KNOW THEIR DOCTOR

Better prepare your child for future illnesses while he is perfectly well.

I know you do not want to think about that day when your child will become sick and need the services of a physician, maybe have to a hospital or at least have to take medicine.

NOT THAT LUCKY But it is a fortunate child indeed who escapes all of these possibilities. Most youngsters just are not that lucky.

So let him know what it is all about before he encounters these strange procedures when he is ill and is not in an understanding mood.

Next time you visit your doctor, take Junior along. Let him get to know the physician and to realize that he is really a very friendly guy. If the doctor has time, he will probably let the child examine a couple of his instruments and perhaps he will explain how the stethoscope works.

BECOME ACQUAINTED

Then, a little later on, you can arrange for the doctors to give the youngster a checkup. It is a good idea to make sure he is in the best of health. At the same time, it gives the child a chance to become better acquainted with the doctor.

When you go to the neighborhood drug store, do not let your youngster spend all of his time looking wistfully at the soda fountain.

EXPLAIN THINGS

Show him the pharmacist bottles and jars of medicines. And explain how they will help him get well if he should ever become ill.

Next time you pass a hospital, explain, too, that inside they do all sorts of wonderful things to help persons get well. Tell him about the white uniformed nurses and doctors, who take care of sick children, bring them food and medicine and so on that they have toys and books to play with.

Never promise your youngster that he will never have to go to a hospital. And never promise him that he will never be sick or in pain. Simply advise him that, in the event this happens, mother, daddy, the doctor, nurses and lots of other people will help him get well again.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

L.T.: Are moles on the abdomen and back dangerous and are they likely to be cancerous?

Answer: If moles are chronically irritated or bleed or become considerably enlarged, they should be removed. Certain types of moles should be certain types of

disaster.

TEN YEARS AGO (May 28, 1947)

Activities during the busiest year of the Prince Edward Island Hospital since its establishment sixty-four years ago were reviewed last night in detail at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees. The Chairman, Justice George J. Tweedy presented a comprehensive report referring in particular to the new additions which were being made to the hospital building at this time.

Recent reports from Sorel indicate that progress on finishing the new car ferry "Abegweit" is good, though still encountering some delays in delivery of minor items, it was learned here yesterday. Mr. J. Lester Douglas, M.P. for Queens stated that everything possible was being done to have the ship ready for trials by July 1.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Cavemen and modern men have something in common. They both used their clubs to get away from women's nagging.—Brandon Sun

The optimist is a fellow who doesn't know what the world is coming to, and doesn't care. The pessimist doesn't know either, but he has his suspicions.—Brandon Sun

The dad whose father gave him \$100 if he abstained from smoking until he was 21, now has a daughter who won't do it for less than a roadster.—Stratford Beacon-Herald

Japanese scientists claim they have invented a high-speed dental drill which relieves the patient of pain, heart and vibration—in fact of everything except the necessity of paying the dentist's bill.—St. Catharines Standard

A woman was inspecting a silver fox farm. After admiring a beautiful specimen, she asked her guide, "Just how many times can the fox be skinned for his fur?" "Three times," the guide said gravely. "Any more than that would make him angry."—Ottawa Journal

Out of Chatham comes a news story telling how two keen-eyed and observant young girls brought a shoplifter and his co-worker to book. More of this co-operation by the public would help bring the shoplifter nuisance under control. The annual toll to those light-fingered crooks is one of the more painful costs of running a business.—Windsor Star

One reason Port Arthur council has given for their decision to vote themselves a straight two-year term without asking the people what they think is that it will save the city \$8,000 once every two years. The next question one might ask about such a stand is, do the voters in Port Arthur, or any free country, want to sell their hard-earned heritage of free choice for that amount of money?—Port Arthur News-Chronicle

An unknown rogue driving his car through the bush near Sudbury flipped the butt of his cigarette out of the window. As a result of 125 acres of forest have been burned in the first bush fire of the year in the district. Fifty men lost valuable time fighting the blaze. The cigarette is so great a menace to the forests of Northern Ontario that it is not unreasonable to suggest that every one going into the bushland in Summer be searched for cigarettes.—London Free Press

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