The Guardian

"Over Prince Edward Island Like the Dew"

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

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A Two-fold Task

Should fighting develop in the Middle East over the Suez dispute, President Nasser would have every right to expect help from the Soviet Union, although there is probably not one chance in a hundred that it would be forthcoming. Ever since the unfortunate situation arose the Russians have been urging him not to negotiate any settlement that would be satisfactory to the West. The official news agency Tass has kept repeating that the Western proposal is "a colonialist plan intended to destroy the sovereign rights of the Egyptian state". The same official view is being broadcast at regular intervals over the Moscow radio system.

This means that the task facing Western diplomats is far greater than the search for a formula to ensure efficient and unhindered navigation in the Suez. While they are trying to do that they have to find some way of convincing the Egyptian Government of the folly of paying heed to the harangues of Soviet Government spokesmen, whose chief interest in the Middle East is the stirring up of trouble of one kind and another to further their own aggressive policies.

Pushing Back The Sea

The vast scheme started in the Netherlands in 1930 to turn the old Zuyder Zee into a twelfth land province is making good headway. This month the last few miles of a dike enclosing Eastern Flevoland, the third stretch of land to be reclaimed from the sea, will be completed and another 133,000 acres will be added to Netherlands territory.

Once the area is enclosed, pumping stations already installed will drain off the seawater, a task which it is estimated will take nine months. Beneath the sandy bottom lies soil rich with deposits carried down by rivers through the centuries, which Netherlands engineers will next year prepare for agriculture.

Plans for towns, villages and roads in the new polder are well advanced. Construction of the future capital of Eastern Flevoland has already started: on an artificial island have risen quarters for the workers, a cinema, shops, office buildings and a hospital. To be known as Lelystad after C. Lely, the engineer mainly responsible for the Zuyder Zee scheme, it will eventually house 30,000 people. Politically, Lelystad already exists, for its pioneer inhabitants voted for the first time in the June General Election this year.

Youthful Wisdom

Young people have plenty of faults, to be sure, but perhaps no more than their share, considering the examples set by so many of their elders. Indeed, there are occasions when they show evidence of being wiser than their elders and more aware of the need for social justice. It has been established, for instance, that very young children have no instinctive bias towards racial discrimination. When given the opportunity, children of different races—white and negro, for example—play together amicably without giving a thought to the adult-sponsored "colour bar". It is only when they become aware of adult animosities that they begin to harbour suspicion and illwill towards their friends of another race or colour. Even then, it takes years for the bad influence to make itself felt to any considerable degree.

At a recent meeting of the American Psychological Association in Chicago a report was made on a test which had been conducted among a large number of white and negro high-school students in a Southern town of 25,000 population. The test showed conclusively that the students themselves have very little objection to the integration of races in the public schools. By a large majority they agreed that it is both inevitable and just. Less than one-quarter of the students expressed any degree of hostility to the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling; and most of those who did agreed that the ruling should be obeyed by school authorities. On the extraordinarily controversial subject of the common use of such facilities as shower and locker rooms and drinking fountains there was a noticeable division among white students; but at least half of them said they saw no great harm in the practice.

It is true that young people of both races joined in the recent disgraceful exhibitions of violence in several Southern towns. But it is clear from this report that their parents and other adult associates must bear most of the blame. If left to themselves—or, better still, encouraged by their elders—there is little doubt that the young people in most instances would find a way to mutual toleration and respect.

Viruses And Bacteria

The difference between viruses and bacteria is pointed out in a short article in the current issue of Health Magazine, official publication of the Health League of Canada.

A "virus", strictly speaking, is the cause of an infectious disease and the term was used before any was actually discovered.

Bacteria are small cells—really plants—which can be seen under the microscope and grown on a suitable substance. Consequently, they are readily identified. They cause, among other diseases, tuberculosis, boils, scarlet fever, and some forms of pneumonia.

Viruses, as the term is used now, are less than 1/1600 of an millimeter across. They are tiny particles which can only be seen under an electron microscope, if at all; they can only grow inside living cells. They cause such diseases as measles, smallpox, and infectious jaundice. They are much harder to identify than bacteria.

Both bacteria and viruses are capable of causing pneumonia—consequently, pneumonias are classified according to their cause.

EDITORIAL NOTES

For the first time since the partition of Germany the stores in the Eastern communist-controlled section are offering top hats and evening clothes for rental. Whether the change it good or bad depends, of course, on the point of view.

• • •

A spaniel enroute from Navada to Newfoundland by car slipped away from his travelling campanions in New York City and wandered around for three days. Won't he have a lot to tell when he gets to his destination. He will be the envy of all the dogs in the neighbourhood.

• • •

A speaker at the Family Life Conference suggests that rural education should provide for two groups of young people, those who wish to remain in the rural community and those who will probably seek their fortunes in the city. One difficulty about implementing that sort of programme—but by no means the only one—is that most children of elementary-school age have no settled plans for the future. Many a youngster has dreamed of living in a large city of "crowds and buzz and murmurings" only to discover a few years later that the old homestead is a pretty pleasant place in which to live after all.

• • •

Two more Presidential candidates have come forward: Darkington Hoopes, standard bearer for the Socialist Party and T. Coleman Andrews who will lead the States' Righters. Mr. Hoopes says his party aims to end the "robbery and slavery inherent in the capitalist system". He won't go far on that, because almost every voter is a capitalist of sorts these days. Mr. Andrews hasn't yet announced his platform in detail. However, shortly after he resigned as Commissioner of Internal Revenue he advocated the abolition of the Income Tax. If he keeps harping on that, he'll almost certainly capture a few votes here and there.

UNCOMFORTABLE POSITION

Secrets Of Mars

Lucien Neret in Unesco Features

On the 19th of September this year and on following days, the world's astronomers will be on the alert, watching the skies. For, on the 19th, our mysterious neighbour, the planet Mars, will reach the point of its course nearest to the earth. Only about 28,500,000 miles will separate these two sisters of the solar system.

Such proximity will not recur before the year 1973. On September 20, Mars will resume its journey towards its farthest point, which is about 250,000,000 miles from our earth.

On September 19, the most powerful telescopes, which magnify 900 times, will only give an image of Mars comparable to that of a small orange held at arm's length. To be visible through such telescopes an object must have a minimum diameter of 60 miles. That means that the astronomers will see Mars as an image comparable in size roughly to that of the moon as it appears to the naked eye. Furthermore astronomical observations can be impeded at any moment by disturbances of the terrestrial atmosphere. So the teams of specialists posts in remote areas and far from industrial centres.

American astronomers will make their observations from Bloemfontein in South Africa; the French at the Pic-du-Midi observatory in the Pyrenees; the British at Agazziz, British Columbia, and Soviet astronomers at the Abastumani observatory in Georgia.

EARLIER INVESTIGATIONS

Astroners' interest in Mars is not peculiar to the 20th century. Three hundred years ago, Jean Dominique Cassandi, a Frenchman of Italian origin, undertook the first scientific investigation of Mars and discovered its polar icecaps. The famous Italian astronomer Schiaparelli devoted forty years of his life to observations of the phenomena occurring on the surface of Mars, and lost his sight in the course of his efforts. It was he who first discerned the famous "Martian canals," but he finally made this admissin of disillusionment to a friend: "It has become for me a terrible and almost repulsive object. The more I study this planet, the less I understand its phenomena."

Despite these difficulties a long line of resolute scientists finally succeeded in drawing up an adequate identification of the planet. Its diameter is one fourth of the earth's it measures a little more than 4,000 miles. The "Martian Day" is 24 hours 37 minutes, but the "Martian Year" extends through 687 days. The average temperature on the surface of the planet varies from 50 degrees F. in the daytime to minus 76 degrees F. at night. In the southern hemisphere the spring lasts 146 days, the summer 160 days, autumn 199 and winter 182.

On the surface of Mars the force of gravity is three times less strong than on the earth. The existence of polar icecaps and the seasonal changes make it possible to deduce that Mars is surrounded by a gaseous atmosphere. The atmospheric pressure is estimated at 80 millibars, one tenth of that of our globe. Certainly the weak gravity on Mar's surface appears to rule out the presence of light gases, such as hydrogen or helium, in its atmosphere, which seems also to lack oxygen, though carbonic gas is abundant. It would therefore be impossible to light a fire on Mars or to keep one going.

Though observations of banks and clouds lead to the conclusion that water in the form of vapor is present on Mars, the low temperatures and weak atmospheric pressure rule out any belief in the existence of water in a liquid form. Moreover a reflection of solar rays from liquid expanses has never been observed on the planet's surface.

THROUGH NO TELESCOPE

Seen through a telescope, Mars is many-coloured. There are light colored expanses, pink and orange which cover three-fourths of its hemispheres. But in these areas there are grey and bluish spots in winter, which change to brown and reddish-brown in summer. However, the changes in colour which mark the coming of spring, progress from the pole towards the equator, instead of in the opposite direction as on earth.

Several astronomers attribute these seasonal changes to the existence of plant life on Mars. The Russian astronomer G.A. Tikhov believes in the possibility of plant growth on Mars somewhat similar to the mosses and lichens found in the high moutains of the Altai, in the Soviet Union. And M. Dollfus does not discard the theory of some primitive form of life on the planet. There might, for instance, be physico-chemical manifestations more complex than those of minerals, such as colour-producing bacteria and also growing in ice.

The German physiologist Strughold believes that bacteria can live on Mars but the higher life, vegetable or animal, is not possible there. The American astronomer Dean McLaughlin has advanced a theory that Mars could now be in the first stages of its life, marked by violent volcanic upheavals, which have followed the appearance of oceans formed by water spurting from the centre of the planet. This hypothesis is challenged by others who believe that Mars has finished its evolution. In general, most theories about Mars are highly contradictory.

At any rate, results of the observations due to start next month from points all round the earth are eagerly awaited by astronomers. On all continents specialists in this field will be working together and will exchange their findings in the hope of penetrating the secrets of the planet.

The 1000 M.P.H. Air Liner

By William Courtenay, O.B.E.

The fifteen hundred miles per hour jet bomber is on the drawing boards both at Avro in England and Boeing in America. The Air Forces will form first squadron of them no later than 1966 and the design experience plus what is known of the power which the jet engine of five years hence will produce, is making some designers optimistic about prospects of providing air passengers with speeds of comparable experience in a decade.

The demand for speed is insatiable not only because it brings greater economy of operation, more traffic; less empty seats; and thus still lower fares, but for another very simple reason. Seasoned air travellers find flying a bore. There is nothing to see - and less and less as the air liners fly higher and higher - and the discerning just want to use the aeroplane to go from A to B as quickly as possible.

To the first generation of commercial air passenger from 1919 to 1930 flying was a thrill; indulged at about 100 mph; and so few had been daring though to risk it, they could be sure of an audience if they wrapped a hair raising story round their own flight as many did. It did not do commercial aviation any good but satisfied their ego. It made the timid more timid. Yet traffic grew as speeds rose to 150 mph by the outbreak of war and aircraft grew in size.

FIND TIME IRKSOME

The generation which took to the air from 1945 to 1955 after the war settled down to accept it as a normal means of travel and never tried to relate any such exciting stories for nothing exciting happened. But now so many millions fly and find the time in the air irksome that they have to be attracted by orchids for all the ladies on Atlantic flights; cocktail lounges - suggesting a long flight - and epicurean meals on the short range runs like London to Paris.

But travellers have now come to the conclusion that they find it irksome to spend more than 5 hours in the air at a time; they are flocking from 250 mph air liners to the 330 mph of the Vickers 'Viscount' mainly because it involves spending less time in the air. And as the propjet air liners fly at 25,000 ft while the jets like the De Hailland 'comet' operate best at 42,000 ft there is less and less of the landscape to see. On an ocean trip there is nothing to see at all -not even ocean because the at all -not even ocean because the flight is largely completed at night and the ocean is hid from view if flight takes place at 40,000 ft. above all cloud. This makes the trip all the more boring especially as there is such little room to move.

This is the big factor driving the designers and researchers to find still greater speed. Jet engines developing 20,000 lbs of thrust - equal to 10,000 HP at 40,000 ft. at high speed - will be available well before 1960 and certainly by the time the 1,500 mph Bomber is ready for the first test. Probably by 1960 some 25,000 lbs of thrust power - five times as much as was available in 1945 will be offered to the aircraft designer - apart from the introduction of rocket motors to assist take off and climb to 60,000 ft. Yes, the aircraft are going even higher so that ground will only be seen for a few minutes at take off and descent, and not even then if the windows are omitted to strengthn the fuslage.

IN THREE HOURS

The 1,000 mph air liner would span America in three hours and cross the Atlantic is about the same time. Even in the 1,000 mph air liner - which could certainly be proided by 1965 - Singapore or Hong Kong could be reached from London in 8 hours flying time with two fuelling halts at most. Australia and New Zealand could and will be reached in about 12 hours flying time with 3 or 4 fuelling halts.

All this means that no journey need take longer than 3 hours between halts for fuel, meals or to sketch one's legs. It is high speed which is going to take the boredom out of flying for the most unreasonable or impatient will not chafe at three hours in a omfortable seat. And as boredom evaporates one of the chief drawbacks to an air voyage will be ended. Then the full char mand lure of really impressive speeds will come into their own as selling points. This is why all efforts will be concentrated on bringing at least the 1000 mph air liner to birth with in ten years.

The Age Old Story

But whoso hearkeneth unto me shall dwell safely, and shall be quiet from fear of evil.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(September 7, 1931)

Plans for the new Prince Edward Island Hospital and Nurses Home arrived by express Friday. A meeting of the building committee was held and the drawings were passed over to the hospital doctors for inspection before they are finally adopted.

Old Government House renovated and remodelled, is now ready for occupancy by the Lieutenant Governor. The two wings which housed the help, now contain bathroom equipment and two new bathrooms have been placed in the living quarters on the upper floor.

TEN YEARS AGO
(September 7, 1946)

With an American potato crop of approximately 450,000,000 bushels, and a potato glut existing in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia along with Prince Edward Island having this year a 50 per cent increase in acreage, prospects for potato prices comparable to last year, have disappeared.

H. Allen MacMillan, B. Sc., son of Dr. W.J.P. MacMillan left this morning for Ottawa to attend medical school at the University of Ottawa.

MAXIMS

Praise, like gold and diamonds, owes its value only to its scarcity.

VATICAN CITY (AP)—The Congregation of the Oriental Rite announced Thursday that it has been informed that Msgr. Basilio W. Ladyka, Titular Archbishop of Martiropoli, has died in Winnipeg. He was the spiritual leader of the 200,000 followers of the Oriental Rite in Canada.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

BUYING JUNIOR'S SHOES

Since this is "Child Foot Health Month," let's consider how to shop for a new pair of shoes for junior.

If he's like most youngsters, he probably needs them. An active child takes about 30,000 steps a day. That's about double the number taken by the usual home-maker in her daily chores.

PERFECT FEET

Virtually all children are born with perfect feet. Yet, by the time they are one year old, eight per cent have developed some sort of foot trouble. The figure rises to 50 per cent at the age of 10 and to 80 per cent for high school youngsters.

Ill-fitting shoes can bring on poor posture, fatigue and can even affect the nervous system. You can easily see that properly fitted shoes are essential to protect your youngster's feet and general health.

There are several important things to keep in mind when buying shoes for your offspring.

RELIABLE STORE

First, go to a good, reliable shoe store and take your time purchasing the shoes. Perhaps the clerk will offer you extra heavy duty shoes. And the way junior rips through pair after pair of regular footgear, this might seem like a good idea.

Generally, however, it's best to stick to regular shoes. Your child needs light, flexible shoes that bend easily at the ball of his foot.

Be sure that the shoes fit properly. Have the clerk measure both feet as the child stands bare-footed, his feet bearing the full weight of his body.

LARGER FOOT

The shoes should fit the larger foot. They should be snug at the heel, half to three - quarters of an inch longer than the longest toe of the biggest foot. They should be wide enough at the toe so you can pinch the leather with your fingers and get a fairly good grip on it.

Of course, shoes should not slip or pinch the feet.

It may seem as though you're buying shoes all the time for junior. Well, that may be just about right. A youngster's feet grow rapidly and sometimes you may have to buy new shoes at the rate of a pair a month. Don't forget half a size is only one-sixth of an inch.

The National Food Health Council says a child 2 to 6 years old may change his foot size every 4 to 8 weeks; 6 to 10 years, every 8 to 12 weeks; 10 to 12 years, every 12 to 16 weeks; 12 to 15 years, every 16 to 20 weeks; and 15 years and over, every 6 months until 20 years old.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

B.G.: Do electric shock treatments for mental illness injure the memory?

Answer: The memory is sometimes slightly altered by shock treatments. However, if they are needed, this should be no bar against taking them.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Somebody has discovered that women are the greatest believers in prisoners' parole. They never would let a man finish his sentence.—Stratford Beacon-Herald

The new rise in interest rates will cramp business operations and irk a great many Canadians. But even so it is preferable to suffer this than the consequences of accelerated inflation—which puts a hand into every man's pocket. —Vancouver Province

When two cars collided a few miles south of Calgary, recently, killing three of the four occupants, traffic slowed down noticeably after passing the wrecks. No human being, after seeing those mangled bodies, would drive as fast as he did before, or as carelessly or thoughtlessly. The accident had an immediate effect on all who saw the results. — Calgary Albertan.

The British Attorney General, Sir Reginald Manningham . Buller claims to be speaking for the majority of Britain when he states he is against the abolition of the death penalty. "Even though the clergy and several law groups are campaigning for abolition", he says. He may be right, but the top legal officer in Britain is talking less than good sense when he contends that hanging is a humane method of destroying life. — Vancouver Herald.

It is a generally accepted fact that the Force expects its members to strive at all times to give their best. Proof positive that nothing short of 100 per cent is considered at all, is illustrated by the following extract noted in one of our service files at the bottom of a training board: "Member's average percentage ninety-eight per cent: General Remarks—"Hardworking and doing his best, but is not very brilliant."—R.C.M.P. Quarterly

No one, of course, can be quite sure what the new canals and locks will mean to any given locality. The best guess is that actual ocean-going shipping will play a much less important part than purely internal traffic movements. For example, grain from Port Arthur will probably be trans-shipped at Montreal and other St. Lawrence ports as is the practice today, except that the status of some of the present intermediate points may be radically altered. —Ottawa Citizen.

A locomotive on sled runners, one of the curiosities of railroad history, was built many years ago in Scotland for use over ice in Russia between St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) and Kronstadt. The front part of the engine rested on double runners which could be swiveled right or left. In the rear were two driving wheels studded with sharp spikes. The engine is reputed to have run over ice at speed of 18 miles an hour.—"Tracks" Magazine.

Recuperative powers of the middle-ager are substantial but not quite what they were in younger days. At 20 you can stay up until 3 a.m. and still be at the office at 9 without the boss or you knowing the difference; but in middle age if you are out after midnight it may take a day or two to regain normal efficiency. The skin would that heals on a 20-year-old in seven days heals for a 40-year-old in 14 days.—Brandon Sun

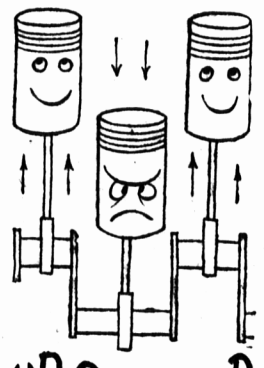
Farm boys of 50 years ago who wore blue jeans never thought they were modeling city styles half-century ahead of times.—Toronto Telegram

A Montreal couple circulating petitions asking for a more rigid enforcement of traffic laws already have 40,000 signatures. If all those signers will obey strictly the laws they want enforced it should help some.—Ottawa Journal

When an old-timer died in British Columbia recently he was found to be wearing a money-belt containing $4,000 in cash. So don't make fun of a protuberant stomach it could represent a fortune.—Peterborough Examiner

An announcement by the Republic of Israel that it is setting up 300 historical markers at Biblical and other historic sites in its part of Palestine will be received with varied reactions by different groups of travelers. On the whole it is probably a development to be welcomed and applauded but it will need to be done with taste and skill.—Christian Science Monitor

An automatic collecting machine which said "thank you" when motorists paid at the end of a toll road at Wallingford, Conneticutt, and then added, "Hope you had a pleasant journey," has held up traffic. The reason, it appears, is that drivers were startled into immobiliyt by this excessive manifestation of politeness and, to restore the situation to normal, the machine has been docked of its courteous hope.—London Times



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RURAL ELECTRIFICATION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the proposed rural electrical extension to serve the Rose Valley-Springton-Shamrock area has been approved for construction.

Residents in this area, who have completed contracts with the Maritime Electric Company Limited, are hereby advised to wire their premises.

Any complaints or disputes regarding the placing of poles on private property or otherwise, or the cutting of trees necessary for line construction, must be referred to this Commission through the local committee at the earliest possible date.

The committee representing this area comprises the following members:

Ralph Gillis — Gordon MacKenzie — D. Lester Cairns

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