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

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1955

Crows Will Survive

The day when a straw man in a battered suit might reasonably be expected to frighten away crows is gone for ever. At least that seems to be the considered opinion of the National Geographic Society, whose experts have concluded a survey on the life and manners of the black rascals. Moreover, it is disclosed that during the past ten years a number of scientific devices have been substituted for the old time scare-crow—all to no purpose.

Some of these devices were most ingenious: firecrackers attached to a long slow burning rope, plastic snakes, broadcasting of the recorded calls of crows. In distress, loudspeakers shouting dog barks, and recorded shot gun blasts. The net result of it all is that crows are now more numerous than in any other period of their turbulent history.

In one roost near Baltimore more than 200,000 assemble nightly. Needless to say, crows have more than their share of enemies; but they have some friends, too, and a great number of admirers—not with respect to their thievish habits but for the clever ways they have of practising them while eluding their pursuers and foes.

Animals In Church

Most people in this part of the world would be horrified to see cats and dogs and pigs and other enchanting animals strolling into church for a religious service. Yet, according to the National Geographic Society, which keeps tabs on everything that goes on in every part of the globe, the practice is by no means uncommon in various countries.

In Mexico the villagers bring their animals and pet birds, all gaily dressed for the occasion, on St. Anthony's Day (Jan. 17) for what is called the "Benediction of the Beasts". The same practice is observed in some parts of Switzerland on April 23, St. George's Day, the patron saint of domestic animals in that region.

In Jesenwang, Austria, farmers drive their heavy working horse-right up to the altar of the village church for a special blessing once a year in the summer time. This has been going on since 1811, when a serious epidemic plagued the animal population of the village and was overcome, so the villagers believe, by the prayers of priest and people.

has been going on for six centuries.

It all makes one think of the old Hebrew canticle: "O all ye fowls of the air, O all ye beasts and cattle, bless ye the Lord, praise Him and magnify Him for ever."

A Life Saving Powder

While the statesmen and economists of the world are considering what can be done to feed the hungry millions in underprivileged countries, one organization of rather modest pretensions is doing something about it. It is the Meals for Millions Foundation with headquarters in a small office in Los Angeles.

Working on the commonly accepted assumption that three out of every four human beings do not get enough to eat, the foundation already has sent 40 million meals of soy bean powder, commonly known as multiple purpose food, to the hungry areas of Asia and Africa.

This soy bean powder is a very remarkable food. Made from cheap soy beans, it takes about two ounces, valued at three cents, to provide the equivalent of a meal made up of a quarter pound of beef, a glass of milk, a baked potato, and a dish of peas. It lacks only one necessary health vitamin, the C compound. It can be added to any other food without doing harm to taste or consistency. It can be eaten either cooked or raw.

To well fed Americans and Canadians, and almost any people in the Western world, soy bean powder would seem a very poor substitute for the hearty meals to which they are accustomed. But isn't it something to think about that there are hundreds of millions of human beings who look upon it as a veritable life-saver?

EDITORIAL NOTES

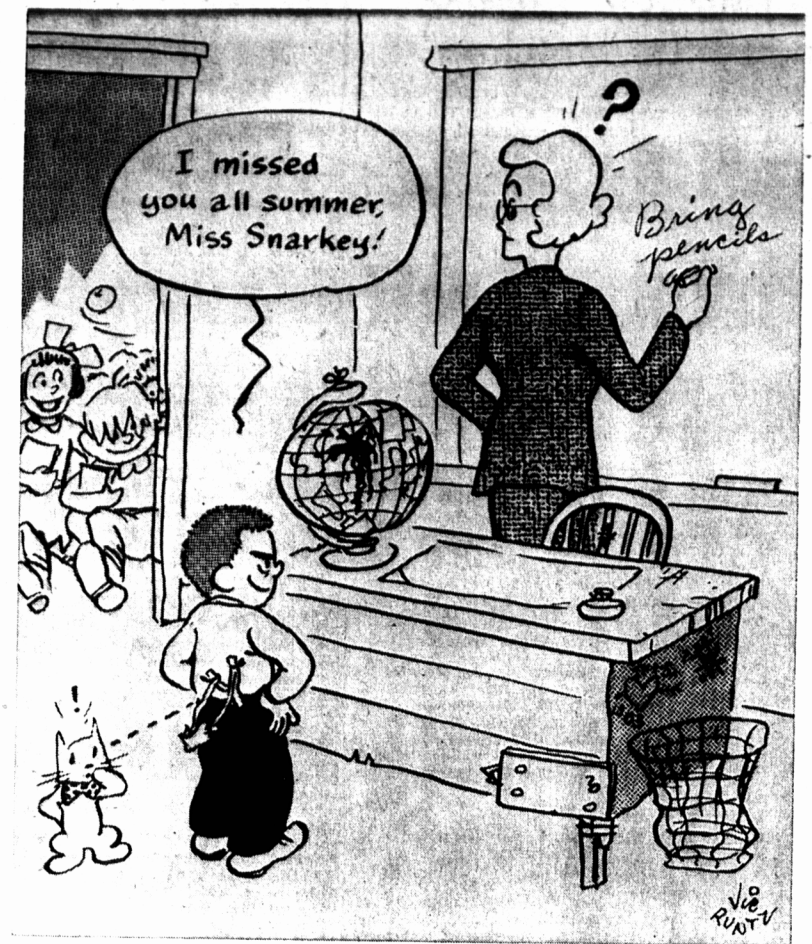
A good university to attend, from the economic angle at least, is the University of Cairo. Students pay \$14 a month for room and board. Tuition fees come to \$45 a year, but students are exempted from paying simply by pleading inability. In addition to all this, they are entitled to free participation in political demonstrations and riots.

Philadelphia, the birthplace of the United States, can claim also to have started the use of the word "democrat". It derived its name from a French organization after which several Philadelphia clubs had patterned their activities. Interestingly enough, Thomas Jefferson, perhaps the greatest democrat of them all never liked the word and, in fact, never used it.

A lot is being said these days about the folly of war in this atomic age. Perhaps no one has put it any better than Earl Russell, the well known British philosopher. At a recent meeting of scientists he said: "The world has to choose between these two pictures: (1) war, which would destroy everything on the earth but a few mosses and fungi, (2) peace, with deserts producing food, poverty abolished, and standards of life for the people of East Asia and Africa equivalent to America's."

We have aquatic champions in Prince Edward Island too, as evidenced by the achievement of Mrs. Dorothy Peters, of Summerside, in swimming the Northumberland Strait from Cape Tormentine to Borden, duplicating the feat of Miss Evelyn Henry a few years ago. Mrs. Peters had to swim almost double the nine-mile direct course, owing to strong currents, and she was eleven hours in the water. This was a strenuous endurance test, and one not to be recommended to amateurs. Mrs. Peters is a swimming instructor, and it is quite evident that she is well qualified for her duties.

With the reopening of the city schools, a blissful period of irresponsibility for the younger generation will not be too arduous. They will still allow some time for play and, in a very short time, they will develop interests of their own. New friendships are quickly formed in the classroom, and mutual activities directed towards educational ends can be interesting and even exciting when properly encouraged and directed. Meanwhile, the storage batteries of the body have been replenished, and young minds will come keen and alert to their new tasks after the summer interregnum.



Sentiments Of The Season

The Abominable Snowman

F. R. G. Shephard, who spent many years as a tea planter in the foothills of the Himalayas, had many opportunities of observing evidence of the existence of the creature which the world knows by repute as the Abominable Snowman. In a talk in the BBC's General Overseas Service he considered the subject which has been given much more publicity in recent years owing to the increase in Himalayan exploration.

Tom Stobart's recent attempt to photograph the Snowman gave substance to the belief. "Right from one end of the Himalayas to the other the same stories persist and therefore one must admit the possibility — or even the probability — of the creature's existence, and not dismiss the question as being legendary folklore peculiar to any tribe or any particular locality," said Shephard.

Peculiar footprints left on snowfields had been seen from time to time from as far apart as Ladakh near the Kashmir-Tibet border in the West and the Upper Salween Basin on the Tibet-Burma border in the East. "The photographs taken by Eric Sipton in 1951 of a remarkable set of footprints in a found at about nineteen thousand feet to the West of Mount Everest are perhaps the clearest recorded evidence yet of the existence of a Snowman," he said.

Belief in the Snowman, or Yeti, was particularly strong in Sikkim, on the North border of Bengal, and as long ago as 1889 strange footprints were seen there by a European. In 1925 another European camped on the Sikkim-Nepal border and saw a creature whose appearance fitted the general description of the Yeti, generally known in Sikkim as the Shukpa. In 1937 Sir John Hunt came across footprints in the Senu Gup, a few miles South-East of Mount Kanchenjunga, within ten miles of where the creature was allegedly seen twelve years earlier.

New Light On Old Palestine

A wandering Bedouin searching for a lost sheep beside the Dead Sea stumbled on an ancient cache that proved of priceless religious and historical value to students of the bible. Biblical scrolls 1,000 years older than any known previously were found by the unspeaking Bedouin. Some of these will come to McGill University which has the only such collection in North America. Sponsors hope that in time it will be the largest collection outside Jerusalem.

Dr. R. B. Y. Scott, professor of Old Testament at the United Theological College, Montreal, who first visited the scene in 1951 and has been a close student of the manuscripts, says they throw a strong light on the history of religion in Palestine at a time of crucial importance to Christians and Jews alike. In a three-part discussion on the subject for the CBC, Dr. Scott, now under appointment to the religion department of Princeton University, said the scrolls are of absorbing interest and importance to ordinary folk as well as scholars.

Medically Speaking

Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

YOU CAN'T BE A WORRIER AND KEEP HEALTHY, TOO. Take it easy, slow down, stop worrying.

Time and again I've tried to put across the importance of avoiding anxiety as much as possible. I have cited innumerable diseases — heart trouble is the most obvious — which are caused or made worse by stress. Diarrhea is another.

While diarrhea usually is attributed to some infection or food which does not agree with you, there is such a thing as nervous diarrhea.

FEAR AND WORRY Proper functioning of your intestinal tract depends upon your nervous system. Fear, worry, anxiety — these all produce excess activity of the gastro-colic reflex and increased action in the intestines.

Ordinarily this condition lasts only a short time, but in some instances, especially in anxiety neuroses, it may continue for a long period.

Frequently this anxiety prevents your food from being digested properly and your bowels function after every meal. Your diet won't affect the condition much but you should avoid hot drinks.

If your nervousness continues, you've got to see your doctor. He can help calm you down and overcome your anxiety. And this is essential before you can do much to relieve your diarrhea.

Reassurance might be the best medicine he can give you. However, he will also prescribe bromides or phenobarbital. He may even give you some codeine phosphate pills once in a while. They are convenient to take since you can carry them around with you.

Since worry probably has caused your diarrhea in such cases, don't make your condition worse by worrying about it.

QUESTION AND ANSWER N. S.: I have mucous colitis. Could it cause itching around the rectum?

Answer: It is not likely that mucous colitis in itself would cause itching around the rectum. The itching might be due to a fungous infection of the tissues in this area, to nervous disorders, or to bacterial infection.

You should have an examination made by your doctor so that the cause may be discovered and proper treatment instituted.

Current Misuses

(Sault Daily Star)

While few of us claim to be Simon Pure in our use of English, most of us cannot fail to shudder at some of the current misuses now in vogue.

As one horrible example we would quote the word, if one can call it that since it appears to be mainly an expression of ignorance, "irregardless". We are not very sure of the spelling, since this word, presumably either an adjective or an adverb, completely contradicts itself, and there seems little sense in worrying about the spelling anyway.

To many who have heard Billy Graham, his closing benediction: "May God Bless You real good!" precedes it. As a Baptist clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Graham is well qualified in saying this.

He is realizing that the blessing of God, as well as breaking several rules of grammar. Maybe the "homey" effect of this grammatical monstrosity outweighs all other considerations, but we personally have our doubts about this.

Frequently in conversation and elsewhere we hear similar mistakes; the use of an adjective where an adverb should be and the misuse of verbs. We hear a lot of "accidents which cost the car owners considerable." We read of eminent lawyers saying "Where was you and the kids" and recently a magistrate who asked: "How come you was impaled?"

People who have had the advantage of a university education should be able to set an example of the proper use of the English language. As it is, the apparently general desire to be one of the boys, outweighs the instinct of educated men to speak and write correctly.

less timidly he could at the same time discover that one other way to have more net revenue is to eliminate waste, to save a few dollars here and there, we might expect a real effort next March or April — the sort of thing that would be better than the kind of budget we get when its character is determined mainly by its distance from an election.

Study of these scrolls still is in preliminary stages said Dr. Scott. But, he adds, "already it is possible to draw a conclusion in general terms which will be reassuring to any who wonder if these new discoveries will lead to marked changes in the familiar Old Testament. It is this: The later scribes did their work well. The Hebrew bible which was used by the Qumran community in the time of Jesus was essentially the same as the later manuscripts on which we have had to depend up until now."

The roaming shepherd's first find was in 1947 in a cave, and other caves subsequently were found in the trackless district of stone and sand.

Excavation exposed the ancient ruins of the monastery-like settlement of Qumran, believed to have been inhabited by the Essenes, a Jewish sect dispersed by the Romans in 68 AD. The Essenes never returned for their manuscripts and — scholars have surmised — the priceless documents rested in caves until the find by the Bedouin.

"Second, these finds throw a strong new light on the history of In 1964, another cache was found

NOTES BY THE WAY

Each generation has its own nostalgia. Thirty years from now people will be saying that they don't make synthetic fabrics, dehydrated fruit juices and quick-frozen dinners the way they used to. —Emonton Journal

Forest fires raise the price of lumber. They reduce the fees that the Department of Lands and Forests collects from the lumber industry for the citizens of Ontario. They decrease the populations of game and fish available to citizen and visitor. The man who starts a forest fire is taking money from his own pocket and burning it. —Toronto Globe and Mail

No one pushes a stranger aside at a doorway to gain entrance first. No one hogs the middle of the sidewalk. No one blares loudly in a fellow pedestrian's ear to force him to yield a right of way. These are the tricks of ill-mannered motorists however. And their bad manners can easily end in death for someone. —Vancouver Sun

A West German steel company plans to build a plant in Regina, Sask., which will manufacture pipe for the prairie oil and gas industry. Only a few years ago, Germany's factories lay in ruins. It is evidence of Germany's remarkable recovery as a great industrial nation that the country is now able to help Canada develop its own industries. —Ottawa Citizen

There lingers in mankind, almost like an instinct, a fear of starvation, and it is probably this which plays an unconscious part in compelling the over-eating habits of many. But in the midst of abundance of modern civilization starvation is remote and can't be confused with the real condition in which the great masses of the world cannot obtain sufficient food for the mind and wrecks health with the body. —Hamilton Spectator

Prince Charles was somewhat chagrined when on entering a train in London, bound for Portsmouth, he found that "there is no engine." It was an electric train. His Royal Highness protested that engines "ought to puff." We agree. The trains we travelled in when we were his age puffed. Progress and science will no doubt dictate electric, Diesel or atomic engines, but for the sake of sentiment and the children they should all be fitted with puffers, bells and old-time whistles. Puff! Puff! Puff! —Too-oo! —London Free Press

One of Canada's most overlooked areas now is taking its place on the path of progress. The Gaspe Peninsula is the site of a large copper mine development. This huge area, bounded by the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleur, points its rugged and blunt nose out into the broad Gulf. It is a place of majestic beauty. It contains a harbor site equalled by a few in the world. It has a wealth of timber and now, apparently, also a known wealth of minerals. Except for the fisher folk in the villages which dot its shores, it has been little known except to tourists. Its surface has been scarcely scoured by prospectors. The Peninsula now is awakening, to add its natural strength to that of our country. —Windsor Star

Hurricane rain is not the record for density in the United States. The rainiest single minute in the weather bureau's history occurred on April 5, 1954, when in 60 seconds almost two

thirds of an inch fell at Onyx Camp, Calif. Holt, Mo., in 42 minutes on June 22, 1947, drenched by a foot of rain, and Smithport, Pa., by 30.8 inches in four and a half hours on July 26, 1942. Among high figures for the Northeast, which was utterly unprepared for what hit it in the last few days, are: Boston, 11.91 inches of rain in 40 hours, and Hartford, 12.12 inches in 24 hours. —New York Herald Tribune.

The world never is without its trouble spots. Among those that exist today is Goa, a Portuguese-held seaport on the west coast of India. It has recently been the scene of rioting and disturbance, inspired by Indian nationalists who resent a Portuguese colony on their soil. Goa was appropriated by Portugal in 1510 at a time when India was a fair game for Western nations with colonial and territorial ambitions. But today, India is an independent, sovereign country. The British and the French have left. Only Portugal refuses to give up its tiny (1,500 square miles) colony which consists principally of the city of Goa with its half million population. It is easy to understand India's resentment. The feeling among the Indians is about what it would be in the United States if Portugal (or any other foreign power) held the city of Baltimore as a colony and refused to give it up. —Detroit Free Press

The English language, even well used, leaves much to be desired. It lacks the precise qualities of French. Often we have to use a phrase to say what it should be possible to say in one word. Also, many words have varying meanings, so they can be ambiguous or misleading. Constantly we are creating new words, often with indifferent success, to overcome this handicap. We use, for instance, that awful word "baloney" to describe a certain kind of talk. Or we term it "rubbish," "double-talk" or something else. Our ancestors had a better word. They would call it "gommerril." That word meant simoleon or fool. When used to describe somebody's chatter, there was no mistaking its meaning. "A lot of gommerril" was more than idle chatter, blather, or baloney. It was foolish talk, such as only a fool would utter. A lot of people still talk "gommerril," only the word to define it has passed from our language. —Windsor Star

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The Poets Corner

IN HAYING FIELDS Bright iron, now, seems brutal in the fields. The keen knives clatter and the blossoms fall; Grasping steel fingers rake and windrow gold. And for their bales, grim monsters devour all.

A part of summer's beauty is each bale Is carried off to dark and eobwebbed bays. Never to know the subtleties of time; The slow blight and the worm, and frost-struck days.

When winter stars are flowers in the field Of night at windows where the cows look up. The stabled herd will feed on golden hay Tasting of daisies and sweet butter.

—William D. Mundell in the New York Times.

Taxes And Revenue

(Ottawa Journal) In his budget of last April Mr. Harris, Minister of Finance, announced personal income tax reductions of between 12 and 13 percent for more than four-fifths of all taxpayers, effective July 1.

What has resulted? Well in July the first month of lower taxes, revenues were 10 percent higher than in July 1954 under higher taxes.

So we have here a concrete demonstration of the fact that high taxes do not necessarily produce the maximum of revenue, but that on the contrary a tax can be so high as to diminish revenue, to check the initiative in business which is the source of revenue.

In other words it is not the tax rate that counts but the tax yield, and if the tax is so high as to stifle business there is less for everybody, including the Government.

Yet this simple proposition, seemingly as clear as that two and two make four, has a way of escaping finance ministers. Terrified of deficits, and apparently bent on making surpluses the proof of their financial genius, they insist stubbornly that high taxes must prevent the first and ensure the last.

Perhaps Mr. Harris with evidence now before him that lower taxes do not necessarily mean less revenue will in the future be less timid about tax cuts. And if with

in a canyon some 11 miles from the first discovery. The area later was shown to have been inhabited by humans as far back as 4000 BC. Documents found dated from about 600 BC to 132-135 AD. A third cache, nearer the first caves, gave up a jar of manuscripts and a bronze scroll.

Study of these scrolls still is in preliminary stages said Dr. Scott. But, he adds, "already it is possible to draw a conclusion in general terms which will be reassuring to any who wonder if these new discoveries will lead to marked changes in the familiar Old Testament. It is this: The later scribes did their work well. The Hebrew bible which was used by the Qumran community in the time of Jesus was essentially the same as the later manuscripts on which we have had to depend up until now."

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