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The weakest ink.

"The strongest memory is weaker than PAGE 4 THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1957

Difficult To Understand

In a recent issue the Winnipeg Free Press called attention to the small showing made by the Labour Progressive Party (Communist) in the June 10 election. Out of the 6,300,000 votes that were cast the L.P.P., running in 10 constituencies, collected a little less than 8,000, which represented only a little more than one-tenth of 1%. This, as the Winnipeg paper suggested, was scarcely anything to be proud of. In one Montreal riding the Communists polled 1,607 votes to the winning candidate's 19,000. This, too, was a very poor showing. It must be noted, however, that it was twice the number of votes they received in 1953.

It is for the political experts to appraise the significance of this Communist strengthening in one riding. But, while the total vote captured by Communist Party candidates was so small as to be virtually meaningless from a political standpoint, it does have some sort of social significance, however obscure it may be.

The fact is that for one reason or another approximately 8,000 Canadian citizens voted for a party which has spiritual kinship, if not definite political links, with an international conspiracy aimed at every freedom which is guaranteed in a free and democratic society. The number is not particularly important. If it were 800 instead of 8,000 it would still convey a disturbing thought. That the 8,000 had a "right" to vote the way they did will not be questioned. That, too, is contained in the democratic concept of politics. But that they chose to exercise that right, in view of the persecutions and the tyrannies which are part and parcel of the Communist philosophy, is something that is difficult to understand.

Yielding Pusillanimously

While the President of the United States is entertaining one foreign dignitary after another who have come to the United States to plead for aid to bolster their national freedoms, the Administration's civil rights bill, intended to guarantee the basic rights of citizens of the Negro race, is encountering a hard passage through Congress. Indeed, it is beginning to look as though it will not make its way through the Senate at all, unless the President will consent to watering it down almost to the point of nullity.

The bill itself is simple enough. Put briefly, it provides authority for the Department of Justice to intervene in behalf of the Federal Government in instances of actual or threatened violation of the right to vote or to attend an integrated school. Persons disobeying court injunctions could be fined or imprisoned for contempt by Federal judges without jury trial. Opponents of the measure, which include practically all senators from the Deep South, have threatened to filibuster unless the bill is amended to confine its provisions to the right to vote and to make trial by jury, in cases of contempt, mandatory. This, of course, would make nonsense of the legislation; for no one seriously believes that a white jury in that part of the country would ever think of convicting a white person of contempt when the rights of Negroes are denied.

The saddest thing about this whole business is not the intransigence of Southern politicians. This is bad enough and childish enough, but at least it can be charged to deep-rooted prejudices, those enemies of justice which are never easy to erase. Even that provisional extension cannot be accorded the temporizing attitude of the President who has let it be known that he will not refuse to accept modification of his original demand, should that become necessary for the passing of some sort of civil rights bill. This is a political expedient by which

It is hoped to prevent a filibuster, so that the Senate can proceed to other business. But it will keep civil freedom in the South just as illusory as it is now; and it will strengthen the arrogance of those politicians who believe, and with some reason, that they can bend the President to their will on every occasion where civil rights are at issue.

In all this the Administration has fallen back on its pledged word to millions of American citizens who want nothing but the right to be free. As Representative Emanuel Celler of New York put it, in arguing against any concession to the Negro persecutors, "One cannot imagine a Truman or a Roosevelt—either Teddy or Franklin—yielding so pusillanimously."

Poor Fishery

Reports from Newfoundland say that this season's in-shore fishery is the worst in many years. To begin with, the season was late in getting under way, due to the unusually heavy concentration of ice along the coasts. But, even since that hazard was removed, the catch has been most disappointing in many areas, while in some areas fish plants have had to close, not finding enough fish to make operations worth-while. This is discouraging, indeed, to our sister province, and it cannot fail to have a bad effect on the whole economy.

To make matters worse, long-liners, operating out of some of the bigger centres complain that foreign trawlers, mostly Spanish and Portuguese, are playing havoc with their gear. In some instances local boats have had to come ashore, so great was the damage done to their equipment.

Mr. Gordon O'Brien, manager of the Fisheries Council of Canada, was in St. John's and other commercial centres a few days ago on an inspection tour. According to the St. John's Daily News, all he could promise the local fishermen was that he would "try to see what can be done to get the Federal Government to approach countries which have trawlers operating in Canadian waters to ask them to co-operate in having their crews respect the equipment and rights of the local draggers."

Surely this is one matter which ought to be regulated by international law and not be left to the good graces of seamen. It seems preposterous that crews of foreign ships can be permitted to destroy the property of Canadian fishermen at will.

EDITORIAL NOTES

One thing at a time. Now that the civil servants, members of the armed forces and R.C.M.P. have all received wage boosts, old age pensioners can look forward to something equally pleasant in the very near future.

A dietician says that "the secret to food budgeting is not how much you buy but what you buy." There must be some significance attached to the amount, for all that. It takes so much to go around, whatever it is.

The Legionary, organ of the Canadian Legion, notes as a matter of interest that no fewer than twelve out of the sixteen ministers appointed to the federal cabinet are war veterans. Mr. Diefenbaker himself is Canada's first ex-service Prime Minister.

Cattle prices for top grades have been strong in both U.S. and Canadian markets this year to date, and this has been reflected in a wide demand for replacement cattle. No estimate of the number of cattle on feed in Canada is available, but the movement of store cattle back to the country has been a third larger than last year, and west-east shipments have risen nearly 50 per cent.

30,000 young herring (sardines) have been tagged at the St. Andrews Biological station and released into the Bay of Fundy. It is part of a survey to determine the feasibility of building a huge tidal power hydro-electric project in Passamaquoddy Bay. Experts want to find out how the little fish behave, whence they come, whether they go, what they eat, etc. Canning workers who come across the tagged fish will be paid 50 cents for each one. That is a lot more than they get ordinarily.



SOMETHING NEW HAS BEEN ADDED

Britain's Streamlined Army

By Major-General L. O. Lyne

Editors Note: Major-General Lyne, who after distinguished military service in Iraq, North Africa and Italy in the earlier years of World War II, commanded the 59th and 50th Divisions and the 7th Armoured Division, British Liberating Armies in North-West Europe.

Before the last war, we in Britain depended in peace upon an army recruited by voluntary enlistment to carry out all our peacetime requirements. Since the war it has not so far been possible to fulfil our obligations to our allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and to provide the necessary garrisons at home and overseas, without a large element of National Service men serving on a two year basis.

Now, however, it has become practicable to reduce the National Service entry progressively over the next few years until, in 1961, a point is reached when, with a slightly increased regular intake, National Service can be abolished altogether. How is this reduction of manpower possible and will it mean a weaker British Army?

Two questions which will be widely discussed.

A COMPLETE ARMOURY
First it must be remembered that a great number of regulars are now tied up in training National Service men, whose turnover in so short a period of service as two years is very rapid and wasteful. Longer service regular recruits will greatly reduce the strain on the training machine.

We have now reached a stage in the development of hydrogen and atomic weapons when the power of the deterrent weapon transcends all other military considerations. Its application tactically in the field means that we must resort

to smaller formations, with greater mobility, a simplification of weapons and the most drastic reductions in headquarters and administrative echelons.

This is exactly what is planned for the new British Army. To deal first with weapons, on which much more than numbers, the power of a modern army depends; the aim will be to provide a complete armoury which is a fitly balance between the requirements of global war on the one hand and of limited operations on the other. Care will be taken to ensure that there is no duplication or overlap and that equipment is standardized and simplified as much as possible.

NOW FORMING
The first face-to-face guided weapon regiment, Royal Artillery, equipped with the American "Corporal", is now forming and a second will be added during the year. The potential fire-power of these units when their missiles are armed with atomic warheads far exceeds the heaviest artillery concentration of the last war, while employing a mere fraction of the manpower.

Much experience was gained by the army in the nuclear trials in Australia last year, where a full range of army equipment was tested. The equipment of the army with operational radium instruments to measure nuclear radiations from both a nuclear explosion and from radioactive fallout is making good progress.

During the year troop trials of the new Belgian F.N. rifle have been completed and fully justified the high expectations of performance and accuracy. These rifles are now rapidly going into service. Large-scale production of a new machine gun is planned to replace the Sten gun and trials are taking place to find a successor

to the British Vickers machine gun. New type radio sets and new pattern combat equipment will receive further trials this year.

On its field trials the Conqueror tank proved it could defeat any known tank, though Britain has an anti-tank guided weapon which, in the words of the Secretary of State for War "should, if all goes well, remove the heavy tank from the battlefield". A new medium tank in an advanced stage should be valuable in providing the close support for infantry which the guided weapon cannot give.

MORE FLEXIBLE
Smaller and more mobile formations may well mean the end of the divisional organization which served us so well in two world wars. The Brigade Group is handier, smaller and more flexible, and is likely to be about as large a formation as can be effectively commanded and administered in the difficult conditions which any use of atomic weapons would bring about. Reductions are also being made in the size of many units.

All these changes, necessary as they may be from manpower considerations, are also desirable to reduce numbers and hence congestion in a possible atomic global war or indeed in a more limited war where atomic weapons are used. The problem remains of how to produce sufficient force and this always means, where internal security is at stake, sufficient infantry men in any trouble spot in as short a time as possible.

AIR TRANSPORT
Here air transport very largely provides the answer. The formation of a highly trained central reserve in the United Kingdom and a smaller reserve in Africa, both with an adequate allotment of transport aircraft, should allow quick reinforcement when trouble threatens. The home reserve of all arms, including paratroops, would enable the most rapid deployment possible of a force varying in strength according to the requirements, while ensuring that all units are kept at a high state of training and readiness.

The answer to the two questions posed earlier in this article then appears to be as follows. The proposed manpower reduction over the next five years is made possible by a realistic reassessment of the real requirements of an atomic age, where all congestion must be avoided, where modern weapons give greatly increased fire-power to small forces, and where the mobility of transport aircraft enables a central reserve to achieve what hitherto only widely scattered garrisons could ensure.

The British Army which will emerge at the end of the present five year plan should be fully capable of aging limited or global war if the necessity should ever arise.



ILLUMINATIONS
(Lines written after seeing pages reproduced from the Book of Kells.)
Lucerna pedibus meis...
A Lamp for my feet!
O Book of many glowing letters!
O Messenger from the Celtic Centuries!
In glorious robes of softened shades,
With lettering of manifold intricacies;
Whose interlacings round the excellent Word of God
Give forth a brightness that ne'er fades,
With the Spirit's flaming tongues
you speak
Of this Book of Kells the scribe has given us,
To teach us faith and patience,
and to show
That Love in Ireland's Church was all aglow.
—William H. Doucette
Lower Rollo Bay.

MAXIMS
You can preach a better sermon with your life than with your lips.

Plantar Warts A Summer Problem

WITH pleasant summer weather at hand, plantar warts become more of a problem than ever.

Like the more common ailment of athlete's foot, plantar warts frequently are contracted in public shower and locker rooms. As golfing, softball and other summer sports activities increase, so do foot troubles.

VIRUS INFECTION
Plantar warts, apparently caused by a virus infection, occur most often on the ball of the foot. The symptoms, of course, vary. Minor cases may give the feeling that there is a pebble in your shoe, while the more serious attacks make walking virtually impossible.

Not only are they the most painful type of wart, they usually are the most difficult to treat. They are often obscured by surrounding callouses and occasionally a biopsy is needed to detect them.

DOCTOR'S HELP NEEDED
Don't try to treat these warts yourself. As a rule, you will need the help of a doctor if you want to get rid of them permanently.

Probably the easiest method of getting rid of plantar warts is by X-ray. However, X-ray therapy will cure only about 50 to 75 per cent of the cases.

If X-ray fails, your doctor will probably pare down the callus and wart, stopping before bleeding occurs, and then apply various acids and medications. He can do it in his office and you probably won't even miss a day's work.

SEVERAL TREATMENTS
Anywhere from three to seven treatments may be required before the wart is completely removed. During the treatment, you will have to avoid vigorous exercise and swimming.

Whatever treatment your doctor finally settles upon, do not think you can do as good a job by yourself. Many persons indiscriminately employ acids, frequent parings or a callus file in an effort to remove the offender.

Do not do it. Most likely you will only make things worse.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
Mrs. M.L.: I am developing a patchy baldness on my head. Will my hair ever grow?

Answer: It is possible that you are suffering from a type of baldness known as alopecia areata. Many times the hair grows back by itself in this type of disease. You should consult a skin specialist for treatment, however.

The Age Old Story

The way of the Lord is strength to the upright; but destruction shall be to the workers of iniquity.

TOPS EVEREST

The highest mountain on the moon is estimated to be 33,000 feet high.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Some men who are tied to their wives apron strings should be glad of it.—St. Thomas Times-Journal

The modern youngster may not leave any footprints on the sands of time—only tire tracks.—St. Thomas Times-Journal

The difference between a pedagogue and a demagogue is that the former is at war with ignorance, while the latter is in league with it.—Peterborough Examiner

There is no accounting for tastes. This age-old adage was never more applicable than to a report out of New York regarding food requests. To satisfy their ever-growing urge to sample exotic, imported foods—1,000-year-old dried eggs, Japanese bumblebees-in-sauce, chocolate-colored ants—Americans last year sent \$750,000 out of the country.—St. Thomas Times-Journal

"Every eight seconds," we read, "a baby is born in the United States." Or one and a half, since you started to read this!—Windsor Daily Star

The parents of a whooping baby do not get the publicity that comes to the parents of a whooping crane.—Moose Jaw Times-Herald

Almost all these old movies on television are mysteries; the mystery being why you liked them fifteen years ago.—Hamilton Spectator

Great shoals of mackerel in the English Channel between Folkestone and Dungeness came so close inshore at places that they got a most bathos. Anglers got so many that they were glad to give them away to spectators. The mackerel came in close in pursuit of whitebait, hundreds of thousands of which were stranded by the tide.—Manchester Guardian

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