

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew
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No Agreement

Latest word from Geneva, where the United Nations' Conference on the Law of the Sea has been going on for months, is that a deadlock has been reached in the matter of territorial waters.

After being at loggerheads for some time, Britain and Canada had been seeking a compromise between the United States' insistence on a 3-mile territorial sea limit and Soviet demands that each nation be left free to fix the width anywhere up to 12 miles. Canada had originally suggested a 3-mile territorial limit with an adjacent 9-mile fishing zone. This was finally supported by the United States. Just as the British appeared to be coming around to this view, India, which claimed to speak for the "vast majority" of the nations represented, declared that the British-Canadian-American proposals were unacceptable because they ignored the claims of small states.

The new Indian proposal, backed formally by Mexico, called for "each state to have the right to fix the width of its territorial sea up to 12 miles." This was substantially the same as the Soviet view. It is doubtful, however, according to the latest report, whether this will be given majority support, despite India's claim to represent the "vast majority" of the nations. This means that the conference must start all over again. The remaining proposals range from a three mile limit for all purposes to 200 miles. No doubt, some sort of compromise will be reached eventually; but it does seem that a lot of time is being spent in discussing what would appear to most people to be a simple problem.

Atlantic Food Show

A number of Prince Edward Island firms are participating in the Atlantic Food Show and Convention, sponsored by the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, which will be held in the Moncton Stadium, April 28-29. The first gathering of its kind ever to be brought together in this region—possibly in all Canada—it is designed not only to publicize food products of the area, but also to give some indication of the economic value of the food industry to the general economy. Invited to see the products and to talk with officials of the companies concerned, are many buyers in this area, Central Canada and New England. The show will be opened by Premier Hugh John Flemming, and among the special speakers will be two United States experts on food merchandizing.

APEC is to be commended on its initiative in sparking this gathering, which is expected to serve a valuable purpose in acquainting buyers more fully with Maritime products, and at the same time give producers new product ideas and market knowledge.

Life In New Guinea

New Guinea is one of the last strongholds of the Stone Age, says the National Geographic Society. With its jungles, rugged mountains and malarial swamps, it is a land that is hostile to man. Yet, two nations, the Netherlands and Australia, hold firmly to their respective halves, while a new country, Indonesia, is trying to take the Netherlands' portion for itself. The Indonesians call it "West Irian".

On the map, says the Society, New Guinea resembles a prehistoric reptile floating north of Australia. With the exception of Greenland, it is the world's largest island, stretching 1500 miles from head to tail. Its backbone is a series of mountain ranges towering in places over 16,000 feet. The inhabitants are chiefly Papuans, Melanesians and Negritos. It is hard territory to administer. Especially in the Dutch section, the natives sometimes go head-hunting; so, officials have to be careful when they travel abroad.

Much of the high country,

equatorial, is covered with snow and glaciers. Soil is very poor and heavy rainfall causes erosion. Enormous swamplands, jungles and forests hamper communication. It is, however, a favourite spot for naturalists and anthropologists. The island abounds in creepers, orchids, ferns, palms and a variety of strange trees. Its wildlife includes egg-laying mammals, lizards, snakes, crocodiles, swarms of multi-coloured butterflies and many varieties of rare birds. Its scattered tribal groups range from pigmies to 6-footers, from wandering hunters to settled peoples skilled in building, weaving and pottery.

In 1953 an expedition which had gone to the island from the National Geographic Society returned with a photographic record of Stone Age culture. Among the collections were weird ceremonial masks, shell and feathered ornaments and beautiful birds-of-paradise. In the old days there was considerable traffic in bird-of-paradise feathers. This is not now permitted. The emphasis at the moment is on mineral exploration. There are supposed to be large deposits of oil, gold, silver, copper, nickel and cobalt. This, no doubt, is the chief reason behind the rivalry for control of the territory.

EDITORIAL NOTES

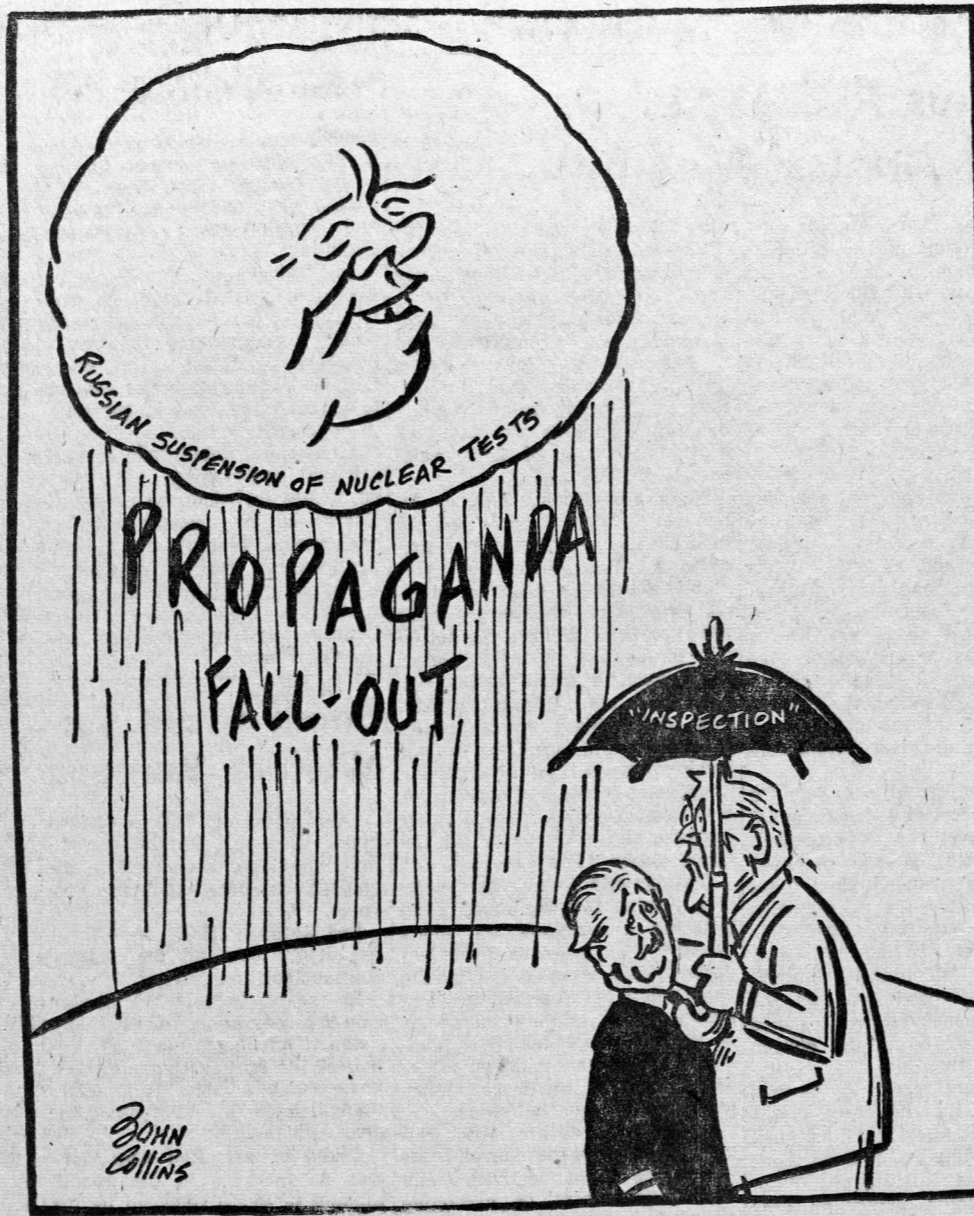
Turkey may be an ally of the democratic West; but her association with democracy leaves much to be desired. For example, a newspaper in Ankara was recently ordered closed for a month and its cartoonist sent to prison for a year—all for "unduly" criticizing the Government. In another case a university professor was suspended for saying that he thought some of the laws were unconstitutional.

The Irish Digest, Dublin, reprints the following notice which appeared in a bookshop window: "Ladies and Gentlemen, these things are books. They keep quiet. They do not suddenly dissolve into wavy lines or snowstorm effects. They do not pause to deliver a message from their sponsors. And every single one of them is three dimensional—they have length, breadth and thickness for convenience in handling, and they live indefinitely in the fourth dimension of time."

For the first time in a century the United States is growing more wood than is being removed from the forests. Credit for this is given to the American Forest Products Industries Inc., a trade organization which sponsored the "tree farming" movement. This is a voluntary program under which landowners protect their trees from fire, insects and other destructive agents and practise reforestation designed to insure good future crops. Active in 46 States, the tree farming movement has more than 45 million acres of privately owned timberlands under its care.

Sometimes it seems as though the Americans don't want to get ahead of the Russians in the matter of propaganda. When representatives of demonstrators against nuclear tests called on the U.S. Embassy in London they were received by the Ambassador's secretary, the Ambassador himself being "too busy" at other things. When they called at the Soviet Embassy they were welcomed personally by the Ambassador who told them, "I solemnly declare that your demands and our position coincide". This, of course, was sheer hypocrisy; but its propaganda value, especially among the so-called "uncommitted" peoples of the world will be very considerable.

George Jean Nathan, brilliant American drama critic who died the other day at the age of 73, was for most of his adult life a confirmed sceptic. He liked to be known as a "hedonist", a believer in the doctrine that pleasure is the highest good. He once wrote: "As it is given to few men to die happy, the best that man can hope and strive for is momentary happiness during life, repeated as frequently as the cards will allow. Pleasure, whatever its species, is the drink in the desert. It is the beautiful, transient reward of travail and pain. There is no other reward, except for those who are still sufficiently aboriginal to believe in a hereafter." Nevertheless, Mr. Nathan died as a Christian. He spent much of his time during that period in refuting the views of doubters.



Khrushchev To Macmillan

By W. N. Ewer
United Kingdom Information Service

When I first heard on Saturday April 5, that a new letter from Mr. Khrushchev to Mr. Macmillan had just been delivered by the Soviet Ambassador, I felt that this was the best news for some time; I thought that this must be the response—and a prompt one—to Macmillan's letter of March 31.

In that letter, you will remember, the British Prime Minister had commended to the Soviet Prime Minister the Three Power Proposal that the diplomatic preparation for the "Summit" Conference should start in Moscow in the second half of this month. He had added that if the Soviet Government agreed with this proposal, "we should then be able to divert our energies from conducting lengthy public correspondence and get down to serious preparatory work without further delay."

It was hardly to be expected that the considered Soviet reply to the proposal of the British, French and American governments could be ready so soon; though, if the Soviet Government is anxious for work to start as soon as possible there is not much that requires consideration. For

the agreement to commence "diplomatic exchanges" at once does not commit either side to anything more than that; and it is already accepted that there must be diplomatic exchanges.

NO CAUSE FOR OPTIMISM
But one might surely have expected some reply to a personal message which Khrushchev had received nearly a week before. I felt sure that there would be an assurance that the Three Power proposal was being favourably considered. I felt sure that there would be some response to Macmillan's expression of the hope that the time had come to "divert our energies from conducting lengthy public correspondence and get down to serious preparatory work" for the Summit Meeting.

But when the text of the new letter was published, all my optimism proved to be without foundation. Khrushchev it turned out, had simply ignored the Macmillan letter. He did not even say that he would be answering it soon. He did not mention the Three Power proposal to start diplomatic exchanges. He did not even mention the Summit Meeting.

Instead, the letter proved to be no more and no less than another instalment of "lengthy public correspondence" which Macmillan had hoped could now cease in order to clear the way for preparatory work for the "Summit". The theme was a reiteration of the demand for the immediate cessation of nuclear tests, now that the Soviet Union has completed its 1958 series—the biggest on record. I find this not only disappointing but deeply disturbing.

"GOOD WICKET"
I am not concerned at the moment with the detail of the reply to a letter which is simply a repetition of things said before. What concerns me is that a reply should now be necessitated. The public controversy must persevere on. Khrushchev will not let it rest.

Presumably—and indeed the letter itself makes this plain enough—he thinks that this issue of a cessation of nuclear tests provides the Soviet Government and its auxiliaries with what cricketers call "a good wicket" for propaganda both in N.A.T.O. countries and in "neutral" countries. He sees in it and in the question of "nuclear weapons for West Germany," subjects which can be exploited to provoke and develop divisions of opinion and feeling in the western world.

Now in terms of continuing cold war that would be a quite understandable objective. But if one is to assume that the purpose of the Soviet, as of the Western policy is to put a stop to the cold war and to improve relations between the Soviet Union and Western Powers, then it ceases to be understandable. Whatever one's views on particular issues, it is quite certain that one inescapable effect of this kind of public controversy must be to exacerbate rather than to improve Governmental relations.

CALM IS REQUIRED
In particular, if we are to have a Summit Meeting that is to have any chance of achieving its purpose, it needs to take place in an atmosphere of the maximum possible calm. And that is equally true of the preparatory work.

Fewer Farmers In Sweden

From "News From Sweden"

Farm population in Sweden since the mid-1930's has decreased by about 500,000 which represents nearly one-third of the total in 1951.

For many years the number of farms too, has been dwindling, and while today there are about 300,000 units, the figure is expected to be around 200,000 in 1970.

In 1951 there were 180,000 farms in the category of 5 to 25 acres. Five years later nearly 20,000 of these had either been abandoned as uneconomical or combined into larger units, a tendency which is encouraged by the authorities. At present these small farms disappear at the rate of 10 a day, and the cultivated area is shrinking by about 25,000 acres annually. Production of grains has already been concentrated to medium size and large farms, and the emphasis in animal production is expected to shift from small farms to larger units, including many that are operated almost like industries.

Simultaneously with the decline in farm population the output of the farming industry has risen considerably as a result of better growing and breeding methods and more intensive use of fertilizers and machinery. The production increase in 1952-57 amounted to about 25 per cent. Swedish farmers today use about 170,000 tractors, compared with 20,000 at the end of World War II. Combines take care of about one-half of the harvest of bread grains, while 20 years ago such machines were used only on some big farms. Milking machines are used for about 80 per cent of all cows. Since 1939, production per man hour in the Swedish farming industry has increased by about 60 per cent.

By The Waters Of Merom

New York Times

More than three thousand years ago, as is related in the Old Testament, Joshua fell upon the Kings of the North at a place called the Waters of Merom, in the headwaters of the River Jordan, and "smote them until they left none remaining." The Waters of Merom are thought to be the modern lake Hula, part of which has been in dispute between the Israelis and the Syrians—and now, of course, between the Israelis and President Nasser's Egyptians—since 1951.

New Fields Of Surgery Opened

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.
THE antibiotics, such as penicillin, the sulfas and other wonder drugs, are helping to cure more cancer patients.

While these drugs in themselves are not cancer cures, they have made surgery a great deal safer. By doing this, they have made possible entirely new fields of surgery.

EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS
More extensive operations on the lungs, stomach, kidneys and bladder are now also possible simply because antibiotics are available to patients both before and after surgery.

Such surgery permits doctors to remove greater amounts of tissue which may be involved by the cancer, thus greatly increasing the chance for cure.

Certainly this should offer reassurance and comfort to anyone who might have to undergo cancer surgery.

As a matter of fact, the great strides we have made in surgery in general since the introduction of ether anesthesia in 1842 should be comforting to anyone facing an operation of any kind.

IMPROVEMENTS
In the last quarter-century alone, the improvements in anesthesia and the methods of administering it have been tremendous.

For one thing, we now are able to give a greater percentage of oxygen with anesthetic gases. This makes anesthesia much safer for the patient. Should the need ever arise during a major operation, our present equipment even makes it possible for the anesthetist to breathe for the patient.

SOURCE OF DANGER
Blood clots formerly were a great source of danger during surgery. With our new anticoagulant drug, blood-clotting is slowed a great deal and the danger is minimized.

We can use predigested proteins, salt and sugar solutions, various vitamins and mineral mixtures, and, of course, blood plasma, to get a patient into proper condition for surgery and to help him return to normal health following the operation.

Today, an operation doesn't even necessarily mean a long stay in bed.

UP AND AROUND
Not so long ago, patients were confined to their beds anywhere from one to four weeks following surgery. Now many doctors feel that it is best for a patient to get up and around as soon as possible. Sometimes this means the very day of the operation.

So, if your physician recommends an operation, just remember that surgery now is as safe as medical science can make it.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
E.B.: I have had a cracking on the side of my lips. What is the cause?

Answer: The most common cause for cheilosis is vitamin B-2 (riboflavin) deficiency.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
April 15, 1933
A meeting of the directors of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders Association was held Wednesday at Summerside. The President, Mr. George Calbeck, presided, and presented a report of the work of the Welcome Research Laboratories of London, England, in connection with the experiments on silver foxes for distemper.

In connection with the repairing of the C.G.S. Carier at the Marine wharf it is of interest to note that a Recording Echo Sounding Machine is being installed. The device is used to determine exactly the depth of water beneath the ship.

TEN YEARS AGO
(April 15, 1948)
One of Charlottetown's most noted business landmarks, the Monaghan Building on Queen St. facing the Market Square—will soon be but a memory. Making way for the new Woolworth structure, it is being demolished. Built more than sixty years ago by the late Hugh Monaghan, it has housed many well known business establishments during the passage of years.

A meeting to discuss the progress of the West Point Ferry was held at O'Leary last night with Mr. Sanford Phillips presiding. Captain E. T. Trefry, who recently returned from Ottawa, spoke on the brief which he presented to the Maritime Commission. The successful realization of the ferry service depends, he said, on the ruling of the Maritime Commission.

MAXIMS

Fires can't be made with dead embers, nor can enthusiasm be stirred by spiritless men. Enthusiasm in our daily work lightens effort and turns even labor into pleasant tasks.

conditions under which they will deal with each other. President Nasser and Premier Ben-Gurion are not on speaking terms.

If they were, there would not have to be any repetition of this armistice line folly in a region where the interest of everyone, Israelis and Arabs alike, is to make the land fruitful and to have peace.

JAP SHIPYARD SLUMP
TOKYO (Reuters)—A major slump faces Japanese shipyards, said Sunday. A backlog of orders has almost been cleared up and unless new ones are received, 44 major shipyards will be idle in September. The spokesman said 2,000,000 deadweight tons of orders have been cancelled throughout the world in the last six months.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A hotel chef says that carving is a lost art. He should consult some of the juvenile gangs in New York and Chicago.—Sherbrooke Record

New Brunswick has its ghostly "fire ship" of Bay Chaleur, and for that matter any number of spine-chilling haunted houses and famous ghosts ashore. But we have never had a good sea (or have never had a good monster, at least, not one that was well publicized, and that is distinctly a disadvantage to our tourist industry.—Saint John Telegraph-Journal

Thefts (from hotel rooms by guests) are a strange commentary on human nature. Whereas some have a feeling of guilt, when they take along the little cakes of soap because the kids at home like them, many apparently think nothing of sticking a few towels, even a blanket into their bags before they go out. . . . But they may not feel so smug about it all when they realize their names and addresses are known even though they are never charged.—Owen Sound Sun-Times

The first to suggest sending up a man-made satellite, it appears, was Edward Everett Hale, author of "The Man Without a Country." In 1871 he published in the Atlantic Monthly a piece of science fiction called "The Brick Moon." It described a large brick vehicle which was prematurely catapulted into space with some unwilling passengers; the brick moon took a permanent orbit around the earth and became a marker for ocean navigators.—Scientific American

The Age Old Story

I will open rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys; I will make the wilderness a pool of water, and the dry land springs of water.

UNGRADED EGGS

Our paying price to producers for ungraded eggs delivered Charlottetown today is—

- Grade A Large 35¢
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Charlottetown Branch L. D. MacKay, Manager.
Branches also in Hunter River, Mount Stewart, Summerside and Tyne Valley.

Rabbits are preyed upon by more enemies than any other animal, says a naturalist, forgetting, momentarily, the taxpayer.—Peterborough Examiner

One nice thing about being a prince like young Charles of England is that your postage stamp album would be full of pictures of your folks.—Chicago Daily News

Grappling with a currency divided into pounds, shillings, and pence—to say nothing of half-crowns, florins and farthings—proves a constant headache to many visitors to Britain, but even they may be surprised to know that according to mathematical ways there are no fewer than 324,946,182 ways of giving change for a one-pound note.—BBC Bulletin

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The Poet's Corner

WILD GEESE
On the quiet seaside afternoon they came
In brave formation, flying fast and high
Above the sun's last brilliant burst of flame.

I watched them span the pale green streak of sky,
Then change direction, moving out to sea
With such a sense of purpose in their flight
They seemed to reach toward infinity.

And now, long after they have gone from sight,
I see them moving still in the mind's eye,
Tracing the secret message that still brings
In silent beauty to the tranquil sky
The memory of lost legendary
—Douglas Gibson
in the New York Times.

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