

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew
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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest link."

PAGE 4 SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1959.

The Road to Berlin

The March to Freedom still goes on in Germany. That is really what is bothering Khrushchev, and it is highlighted by the detailed figures released by the West German government, showing the 1958 flow of refugees from Communist East Germany.

The 1958 total is 204,092. Here are the monthly figures: January 21,343, February 15,646, March 15,796, April, 15,872, May 15,500, June 14,323, July 19,283, August 21,595, September 21,107, October 19,297, November 13,873, December 10,584.

Among these refugees were 12,600 teachers, 11,298 engineers, 8,561 students, 2,763 physicians, veterinarians and dentists, 693 lawyers, 625 pharmaceutical chemists and 393 university professors and instructors. Of the total, 48.1 per cent were under 25, 25.2 per cent were between 25 and 45; 20.5 per cent were between 45 and 65. Only 6.2 per cent were over 65.

Since September of 1949, 2,188,435 persons from East Germany have asked for and received asylum in West Germany. The flow continues. Between January 17 and 23, latest period available, another 2,640 spurned Communism for freedom.

This is why Premier Khrushchev is talking so beligerently about German reunification. In private conversation he has compared the situation to that before World War II. He has even indicated that Soviet missile strength gives him the power to force Germany to take sides with Russia, as in 1939.

But Berlin is no Munich. The West is resolute and united against permitting the kind of situation that Adolf Hitler exploited. Prime Minister Macmillan's visit to Moscow this week bears no comparison with Prime Minister Chamberlain's trip to Godesberg—where Munich was shaped. The road to Berlin will remain open at all costs. The alternative—we know from Munich—would not be "peace in our time" but a suicidal concession to aggressors.

Loggers And Their Pay

National interest has been aroused over the loggers' strike in Newfoundland. The basic issue tends to be lost sight of in a flood of recriminations on both sides. The St. John's Daily News thus reports on the wage scale and working conditions of the men, over which the dispute arose.

Woods labour involves basically two different classes of worker. One is the man who cuts and piles pulpwood. He is paid on a piece-work basis. The other is the general labourer who works on the winter haul of wood to the driving streams. He is paid by the hour or the day.

By far the larger group is composed of the men who cut wood. They average more than two cords a day. Some have been known to cut much more a day for a sustained period. The question of the sixty hour week is not applicable in their case because how many hours they work in a day is a matter of individual choice.

The average rate per cord is in excess of seven dollars. The average earning of the logger with a chain saw is about \$18 a day. Some men make much more, depending on the time they put in and the nature of the area in which they are cutting. At the average rate, gross earnings of these loggers is of the order of \$450 a month. Board is charged to woods labour at the rate of \$1.05 a day.

a great deal more than \$7.35 a week per man to provide meals in a logging camp.

The woods labourer does a variety of chores about the camp, particularly during the haul-off period and his working week is 60-hours in theory although it is almost impossible to work intensively on this standard in winter because of the early approach of darkness. His present rate works out at \$64.80 a week.

These conditions can hardly be regarded as representing any measure of economic injustice. And regardless of what room may exist for improvement, they do not justify what has been said about the hard lot of Newfoundland's loggers and their need for an international union to remedy their hardships.

None From The Kremlin

A report from Washington says that 10,000 letters, cards and telegrams have been received by Secretary of State Dulles since he entered hospital. The messages are arriving at the State Department and his hospital room at the rate of 1500 to 2000 a day.

The messages come from individuals in all walks of life and from almost all parts of the world, from church organizations, leaders of States and Governments, young people's groups and other organizations. Many of the cards come from school children. A typical message was from a little church in a small Mississippi town. It read: "We are distressed at hearing of your new illness. Many of us are praying for you. We want you to know that". A man and his wife wrote: "We join the many other Americans who wish you a quick and full recovery and who thank you sincerely for your capable and untiring efforts in behalf of this country. We shall be happier when you are well again".

Hospital officials say that Mr. Dulles reads as many of the messages as he can and is greatly comforted by them. He has been specially touched by warm personal letters from men in public office both at home and abroad who have often been critical of his policies.

There is, however, one regrettable omission from this pattern of goodwill towards a statesman of the highest integrity. At last report no word had been received from either Premier Khrushchev or Foreign Minister Gromyko of the Soviet Union. But that probably won't hurt Mr. Dulles very much. It merely adds emphasis to their lack of ordinary good manners.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Whatever else Canada may have a shortage of, there is no lack of flag designers. State Secretary Courtemanche reports that more than 1300 designs are now on hand in his department and more are coming in all the time.

Newfoundland is having more than its share of economic problems at present. On top of the dislocations caused by the loggers' strike at Grand Falls and its repercussions comes word that iron ore mining on Bell Island will be curtailed as a result of administering markets for the product.

Government officials in Brest-Litovsk, a city on the border between Russia and Poland, are wondering what to do about an American bible seller, Martin Nordfors. In 1956, Mr. Nordfors sold 200 bibles in the city. Last year he came back and collected contributions for American missionary work in Africa.

The recent ceremonies at Baddeck, N. S. remind us that 50 years ago the problem was how "to get a man in the air". Now, the emphasis is on how to get a man into space. What will the situation be 50 years from now? No one can predict with any accuracy, but it is safe to say that many of the secrets of the present time will have been revealed.

As the Ottawa Journal well says: If the A. V. Roe Company thought it was justified in throwing 5,000 Cape Breton coal miners out of work because the mine which they worked could no longer be worked profitably, how can the president of this same company hold, or any other Canadian hold, that the Government of Canada should commit itself to the expenditure of perhaps \$1,000,000,000 for an airplane which, on the word of its defence experts, would have little defence value when, two or three years from now, it came off the line?



FOUND THE KEY AT LAST?

National Gallery Costs

By Patrick Nicholson

Mr. Watson Sellar, our Scots-blooded Auditor General, certainly is paid the \$20,000 a year which he is paid for serving as watchdog over our tax dollars. But Mr. J. W. Murphy, the Conservative M.P. from Sarnia, earns only the taxpayers' gratitude for serving as self-appointed honorary watchdog over the common sense guiding the expenditure of our tax dollars.

His trail of good ideas and a successful sleuthing stretches back through the years. His spontaneous activities along that trail typify the poised threat of Parliament, which is intended to keep Government and Bureaucracy economy-minded.

"Lamprey Joe," a political adversary scoffed at him, when he was igniting the drive to our Great Lakes of that scourge of our fishermen; the mocking boom-eranged when Murphy's point was won and applauded.

"Get than man Murphy off my back," screamed C. D. Howe, when Sarnia's M.P. was repeatedly demanding a Parliamentary review of the need for more technical training and research in Canada; then the Russian Sputniks and Lunik streaked across our skies to show how right Murphy's thinking had been.

Recently we have learned the wisdom of his long-expressed uneasiness about various aspects of Polymer, the crown corporation manufacturing artificial rubber at Sarnia.

CHECKING ON WASTE Then there was the long trail of parliamentary questions which "The Sarnia Sleuth" asked about our tax money, frittered away on a Portuguese Palace bought as temporary bunkhouse for our Ambassador in Brazil; and the attendant mystery of the disappearing \$30,500 of taxpayers' money, which was unsatisfactorily explained as having been lost when some bureaucrat improperly involved us in the currency exchange fluctuations of a third country.

Mr. Murphy has done it again. He has focussed his wary eyes on what many taxpayers have come to distrust as the lair of questionable artistic taste and experience—the National Gallery, whose estimated cost to every taxpayer will jump an unexplained 50 per cent in this money-short year.

It began when Murphy made a routine enquiry as a visitor; an official told him that the Gallery did indeed own a painting entitled "The Road," by Carl Henry Ahrens. But it is in the vault, cannot be seen, and had never been put on show since it was bought, the official said.

So Sarnia's unofficial watchdog did some sniffing in Parliament. "When was 'The Road' bought?" As long ago as 1923. "How much was paid for it?" \$1,500. "How many other paintings have been bought in the past 25 years, which have not been displayed to the public?" Why, it seems that the vault is stuffed with the like: 27 others besides "The Road." "And how much of the taxpayers' money

was spent on these baubles, lightly purchased by the Gallery but not considered worth showing to their new owners, the public?" \$11,875.

Sensing trouble, the Gallery officials hurriedly changed their tale. "The Road" had not always lain forgotten in the vault. It had been taken out to be shown to its owners no less than nine times in the past 36 years.

Since 1950, Murphy's further questions elicited, over \$2,500,000 has been spent on about 435 paintings and sketches for the Gallery, and \$59,045.34 on 259 pictures to hang in our various Embassies abroad. These purchases range from "Green Landscape" by artist unknown for \$5.85, to two small, but very fine Charadin plus a Rubens and a Martini bought as a group for \$385,000.

A REVIVER NEEDED The average taxpayer would need a very strong Martini indeed if he could see some of the things being bought with his money as art treasures. There are some fine old masters and modern Canadians in the National Gallery, in the 90 degree temperature and 22 degree humidity which I found discouraging visitors and no doubt damaging our multi-million dollar collection last Saturday afternoon. But there is a disproportionate mass of gaudy daubs, which many taxpayers neither understand nor enjoy. Typical of these is the framed mosaic lavatory floor bought for our Embassy in Washington, which recently shocked visiting parliamentarians.

Murphy is still digging into the National Gallery. He may seek the justification for the 300 per cent increase in the cost of "special services" this year; for the 133 per cent increase in the stenographic staff. He may ask for whom is "I chauffeur" suddenly to be provided. He may analyse the list of recent purchases and ask whether it is the purpose of our \$100,000,000 Arts Council? And he may question the taxpayer, of the restaurant proposed to be included in the new National Gallery now being built.

INDIAN GIRLS AND IRISH DANCES Sir,—An editorial note from your paper has been brought to my attention; it appeared a short time ago and concerned Indian girls from North Vancouver winning three trophies in an Irish dancing contest.

As an Indian Missionary among these wonderful Indian people of British Columbia for five years, I have looked into this matter for you. And I can assure you that the judges were not "fixed". I know from your article that the question "Were the judges fixed or what?" is asked in jest. Nevertheless, here are some facts about these "Irish" dances out here in B.C.

Here in Kamloops, where we have the largest Indian residential school in Canada, our Indian children every year take all the top honors in folk dancing and singing at the annual Music Festival in competition with the white schools in the district. Some of the children from these white schools may even be from Limerick, Ireland; it makes no difference to our Indian folk dancers; they beat them all. White children have not got the natural grace and talent for these dances that the Indian children have been blessed with.

However, the Indian children do have a very fine instructor—a Sister of St. Ann who hails from Ireland. Be assured, therefore, that the music festivals in B.C. are not "fixed". Our Indian children need no help from judges to beat their white brothers at Irish folk dancing. Our boys also come out on top in boxing and basketball.

I am, Sir, etc. Rev. ALLAN F. NOONAN, O.M.I. Kamloops Indian Residential School Kamloops, B. C.

THE POETS CORNER AT THE BLACKBOARD I stared at the blackboard Bare as an eraser can blacken it Yet whitened gray by dusty atoms of chalk From the talk of a mountain of words and numerals Traced by big and little fingers since the room began.

There is no message for me here Until I develop perception To draw discarded hieroglyphs Out of the blackboard's memory Back to the surface again.

—THOMAS JOHN CARLISLE In the Christian Science Monitor

Early Farm Machinery

P. E. Island Historical Society

'Did you know the following about early farm machinery in this Province?'

The plows used by the early settlers had but one handle, and no one attempted to make a straight furrow. For forty years these crude and primitive implements were used, but in 1810 two-handled plows were introduced.

The grain was cut with scythes and sickles, and threshed by seaing it with flails on a wooden floor as Boaz did in the days of Ruth. Some farmers had hand-operated fanners to separate the grain from the chaff. Others made use of nature's winds.

The first threshing machine arrived in 1828 and was driven by a tread mill, a cumbersome machine that developed power by horses walking on an inclined, endless belt. It was a dangerous engine; for sometimes the brake mechanism would fail, and the horses would go faster and faster until, at a wild gallop, a fall might result in broken legs of necks, or a worker might be severely injured, or even killed, in attempting to save the mill and the terrified animals.

The first reaper appeared in 1820. This wonderful machine did not tie the straws into sheaves, and it was necessary for the harvesters to bind them with wisps of twisted straw.

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Keeping Track Of New Drugs

By Herman N. Bandagen, M. D. SO MANY new drugs are being placed on the market these days that it is extremely difficult for doctors to keep track of them.

Here are just a few: TAO-AC capsules combine an antibiotic, analgesic and antihistamine into a single compound for treatment of symptoms of the common cold and other respiratory infections. It also offers protection against secondary complications.

Taken orally, it is rapidly absorbed into the bloodstream. CURES INFECTIONS Another new antibiotic is floxone, which is used for combating many circulatory, broncho-pulmonary, genito-urinary, oral, venereal and upper respiratory infections.

It is also often used for abscesses, burn infections, wound infections and other infections of the skin and soft tissues. It is readily absorbed and reportedly is free from most side effects.

REDUCES BLOOD SUGARS Diabinese is a new compound effective in reducing blood sugars in diabetics. Investigators report it is indicated primarily for treatment of the "late onset" type of diabetic. They say it also has been effective in treating some of the difficult-to-manage patients whom doctors very often see.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

It makes things easier when a woman, while housecleaning, sweeps her husband out first.—London Free Press

It comes in tablet form and is taken orally. Some patients need only one dose a day. It is not a substitute for insulin. When and where it should be used is a matter for the doctor to decide on an individual case basis.

EFFECTIVE TREATMENT Another new drug is Wagice. It is reported useful in treating a contagious disease called trichomoniasis. This disease affects the vaginal tract causing itching, inflammation and discharging. While it is more disturbing than serious, it does affect an estimated 20 per cent of our female population.

NEW HEARING AID While not exactly in the field of medicine, the development of a new type behind-the-ear hearing aid was announced recently. Doctors, of course, are expected by their parents to know all about such devices as well as about all the new drugs. Keeping up to date is often a difficult job. But your doctor does his best to try.

QUESTION AND ANSWER R. V. T.: What is the cause of toenails becoming sore and turning black, and gradually falling off? Answer: This may be due to injury to the nail or to some infection. Your doctor should be consulted.

income in P.E.I. three years ago was twenty million dollars. Last year it dropped to nine million dollars. It is certainly not a good situation. However, there is one incident I would like to recall at this point: Some of our island farmers a few years ago were offered \$5.00 per 75-lb. bag, and because it wasn't enough they held them for \$6.00 per 75-lb. bag. But at last the market broke and some of them, who are personal friends of mine, eventually sold the remaining crop at \$1.60 per 75-lb. bag. An almost similar occurrence took place last year, with the high price being somewhere around \$3.00 per 75-lb. bag.

Another fact worthy of mention is that our island poultry farmers received as much money last year—and in many cases more money—for their poultry than did any other poultry farmers in North America.

Mr. Roland MacDonald noted that our increase in shipments to Newfoundland are so insignificant that it isn't worth mentioning, particularly in view of the fact that we are only selling that Province about 8 per cent of what we could and should be selling them. I would like to add for Mr. MacDonald's information that it wasn't "every old woman in the country with 100 hens", as he put it, that killed the poultry market in this area. That "somebody" that brought in American produced birds at 8 cents a pound less than our Canadian prices could have played a major part in our

lower prices during the last six weeks of 1958. At this point I am wondering if that "somebody" Mr. MacDonald referred to could have been the same concern that imports so many eviscerated packaged turkey from Omaha, Nebraska, (another foreign market), because they say our price of Island turkey is too high?

In summing up, I guess we have ourselves to blame at least to some extent, for our precarious position. We are in the doldrums and apparently don't want to do anything about it. We are in some cases about 50 years behind the times and our present liquor laws and our attitude towards daylight saving time certainly depicts our behind-the-times way of thinking. I am, Sir, etc., INTERESTED OBSERVER Summerside.

Princess Edward Island is a Florida of the North. However, this mammoth problem at present is far from being solved. I therefore firmly believe that immediate action is necessary.

Recent incidents which have occurred to our present system at times left us in a very precarious and much to be desired position. In view of this, I have a humble suggestion which I would like to offer, provided of course the causeway is forthcoming within five or six years; provided also that the forty-year-old S. Prince Edward Island can be kept in satisfactory condition for continued winter operation until the causeway or a large new ice breaker is completed.

My suggestion is, that a light, non-icebreaking boat capable of carrying 50 or 60 passenger cars with a speed of 30 knots or more be constructed immediately to scurry back and forth between Port Borden and Cape Tormentine, that the construction be completed and the boat placed in operation early in the summer of 1960 and at minimum of time and cost. This is only a partial solution to the huge problem, but I believe it will help relieve the situation considerably until some better system is brought about.

I would like to comment briefly on a statement made by Austin Cross of Ottawa and I quote: "If enough people holler, loud enough the Prince Edward Island New Brunswick causeway will be built." I am a body loss to know why it is necessary for the people to holler for a causeway when the need is so obvious. I am, Sir, etc., L. S. J. Summerside.

FARMERS' PROBLEMS Sir,—I read with interest the brief presented to the Island Legislature by the Farmers' Federation and take note, with particular interest of some of the items contained therein.

I think, first of all, that the farmers killed the goose that would have laid the golden egg when they scrapped the Potato Marketing Board. The body could have been of tremendous service to the farmers of P.E.I. It is very disappointing to observe that our Island spuds are rapidly losing their popularity in outside markets and are not commanding the higher than marketing prices that they had enjoyed for the past 50 years. I am not in a position to know the cause of this unfortunate occurrence; however, as an observer, I could be led to believe that it might be the result of deterioration of the grade and also of the packaging, — of not paying enough attention to the important factor of giving the consumer what he wants to buy and pay for, but rather what they are trying to sell him, an unattractive item without due consideration to his requirements. All this business of packaging applies not only to our spuds but to each and every item we have to sell. If the packaging is attractive the selling job is 50 per cent accomplished.

The only remaining factor is the quality therein, and this should be easy for us, in view of the fact that our Island products are assuredly of the highest quality. The above mentioned might very well serve to answer Mr. Saville's query of why Island cheese factories close up one after another, and are not selling Newfoundland as much produce now as we did 50 years ago.

It would appear to me that we in the Atlantic Provinces have been asleep at the switch and have allowed outsiders to come in and steal our very best market (our own) right out from under our very nose. This in my humble opinion is a deplorable situation, but certainly not beyond correction.

We should utilize rather than export some of our talented youth by putting some of them to work observing, obtaining and servicing the markets here in the Atlantic Provinces. The farmers are certainly the backbone of the country and this applies more so to P.E.I. farmers than any other farmers in Canada; they must be a very outstanding class of businessmen or magicians.

Any farmer that I have talked to has been losing money farming for 25 years or more with the exception of the war years and the year of 1955-56. For example, in talking with a prominent farmer a few days ago I was advised that the total farm

income in P.E.I. three years ago was twenty million dollars. Last year it dropped to nine million dollars. It is certainly not a good situation. However, there is one incident I would like to recall at this point: Some of our island farmers a few years ago were offered \$5.00 per 75-lb. bag, and because it wasn't enough they held them for \$6.00 per 75-lb. bag. But at last the market broke and some of them, who are personal friends of mine, eventually sold the remaining crop at \$1.60 per 75-lb. bag. An almost similar occurrence took place last year, with the high price being somewhere around \$3.00 per 75-lb. bag.

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