

The Guardian

"Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew"
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THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1956

Commonwealth Ties

"See things at first hand" is the motto of the Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in the British Government, who with Lady Home visited this Province yesterday as the guest of His Honour Lieutenant Governor Prowse and Mrs. Prowse, and who attended a Government dinner last evening. On his arrival in Canada Earl Home stated that, as he sees it, his job is not so much just sitting behind an office desk, but rather to journey through the Commonwealth nations and obtain a close insight as to how his government can better co-operate with them. He has had warm words of appreciation for Canada, noting particularly the increasing influence of this country on world affairs. Acceptance of responsibilities for the world's solidarity, he reminds us, prevents other nations from being apprehensive of Canada's power and influence, and is the best contribution we can make to ensuring stable peace.

The vast congeries of communities forming the British Commonwealth differ widely in character, and are the outcome of a process of development which is continually at work. Underlying their diversity is the basic principle of unity under the Crown, though this principle too has been modified very considerably in recent years. Canada's place in the Commonwealth family is secured by right of precedence, and, in the course of her comparatively short existence as a nation, by right of growth and achievement. We form a very small part of the nation geographically or from a population standpoint in Prince Edward Island, but Lord Home's visit is indicative of the status we enjoy as a full-fledged Province. The distinguished visitors will see much more impressive things as they journey westward, but nothing, we hope, that will give them a more favorable impression of Canadian sentiment, and of the close ties of unity which Canada cherishes with the Mother Land.

To Sell Or Not To Sell

Of all agricultural pursuits, potato raising is one of the more uncertain from the standpoint of the farmer's income. Especially when there is no overall marketing system, the farmer never knows from month to month what to expect; and, of course, a marketing system in one particular region when all other regions are not organized for the purpose, is of doubtful value. It is the old story of supply and demand which may or may not tell the whole truth.

At any rate, farmers in this area who sold their crops last fall for prices below the cost of production now wish they had waited until Spring. And those who still have tubers in their cellars must be saying to themselves: to sell or not to sell, that is the question. Some predict that prices will go even higher than they are at present; others, that they will drop in a matter of days. It's a ticklish problem, certainly, and a farmer would have to be as wise as Solomon to know just what to do at any given time. (Perhaps he would need to be even wiser than Solomon, since that great man had nothing to do with potatoes, his agricultural efforts being limited to such things as spices, barley, straw, and almond trees.)

However, Spring brings new interests, and of course new bills. Seed, fertilizer, and all the other items needed for another year's speculation have to be purchased. In view of this, perhaps it is the part of wisdom to take good prices now without waiting for better ones; and perhaps it is not. This, of course, must be said: if all farmers had waited till Spring in the hope of better returns, the prices now being offered would not have appeared at all. Admittedly, though, that is small comfort for those farmers who disposed of their stocks immediately after digging them.

Were Is The Urgency?

As concerning the government-sponsored resolution to provide Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Ltd., with a loan of \$80 million, it was a foregone conclusion that it would pass the Commons. The powers of the Hon. C. D. Howe may not be limitless; but certainly he can always count on the Liberal majority to do his bidding. At least that has been the situation for a good many years now, and there was no reason to expect any change in the present instance. But, whether the proposed legislation be in the public interest or not—doubtless, there is something to be said for it as well as a good deal to be said against it—the Government's action in cutting off debate by the arbitrary device known as "closure" cannot be excused on any grounds. Except when the utmost urgency is indicated, and this certainly was not such a case, the practice is undemocratic, unsound, and an offence against one of the essential freedoms. Moreover, it can easily be interpreted as a sign of lack of confidence in the validity of the legislation at issue.

Any Government with an overwhelming majority of private members at its beck and call can surely be expected to fight its battles fairly and with respect for normal parliamentary processes. By forcing a vote before, in the opinion of Opposition speakers (who have just as much right to their opinions as have Government ministers) the subject had been debated thoroughly, Mr. Howe and his colleagues may make certain "dead-line" requirements; but they must not think that the action betokens strength. After all, an \$80 million loan, when considerable risk is involved, is big enough to warrant careful and unhurried consideration.

Automation

It is certain that electronic techniques in industry will soon be established on a wide scale. Already in many factories a single "electronic brain" has taken over work which formerly required hundreds of men. In the United States, this trend has been played down by some government and industrial leaders, who seemingly have tried to pretend that both automation and full employment are possible, without nay dislocating preliminaries. This, obviously, is an unreasonable speculation, even allowing for the increasing demand for trained technicians to attend to the needs of the new machines.

In England, where the new techniques have led to the first strike over "robot production" a more realistic approach is in evidence. The government is urging industrial firms to take the matter up frankly with their employees before going too deeply into automation. Every industrial change has brought its own particular problems. Hitherto, these have been brought under adjustment to meet the new conditions. Doubtless, the same thing will happen with respect to this latest development; but only by careful and well planned co-operation on the part of industry and labour, assisted by government. There is no point in suggesting that no real problem is involved, when a simple exercise in arithmetic proves the contrary to be true.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Immigration Minister Pickers-gill allowed the American author and lecturer, Corlis Lamont, to make his scheduled speech in Toronto after all. It was a wise decision. It would never do for extreme left-wingers from abroad to get the impression that Canada is afraid of their silly preachments.

While municipal elections in Britain are not directly related to national issues, their results are usually interpreted as "straws in the wind". The present contests show a decided gain for Labour, which, added to the government's difficulties, cannot be too reassuring to Sir Anthony and his supporters.

Prime Minister Eden may be sincere enough in saying that the visit of the Soviet leaders served a useful purpose. Apparently, though, it wasn't useful enough to persuade him that it should be followed up by a visit from China's Chou En-lai. Questioned in the Commons about the feasibility of such a visit he replied "the time has not come when it would be appropriate to pursue this idea".



KIND OF HARD ON THE OLD ADAGE

OTTAWA REPORT

The Pipeline Controversy

By Patrick Nicholson

Tempers in Ottawa are hot and running hotter on the subject of the proposed Trans Canada pipeline for natural gas. It is being freely predicted that this will be the major issue in next year's federal general election.

Public opinion seems to be gathering quickly and in strength behind opponents of the government's proposal to permit foreign capital, reinforced by an even larger contribution from the Canadian taxpayer, to build the pipeline.

The total cost of the Alberta-Montreal project is estimated at \$375,000,000. The government has already committed \$118,000,000 of the taxpayer's money to build the Northern Ontario leg. Then it proposed to lend a further \$72,000,000 to help the American promoters by financing nine-tenths of the cost of the western leg.

Trade Minister C.D. Howe has described this pipeline as being as important to Canada's development as the St. Lawrence Seaway. That single remaining adequate reason for all the opposition to the sell-out to the Americans.

REMEMBER THE SEAWAY

In 1952, when the Americans were hanging back, Canada declared that she was prepared to put up the extra money to "go it alone" and build an all-Canadian seaway. That soon brought the Americans in, to share the cost of the \$700,000,000 project. Have we grown so poor in the past four years, that we could not today go it alone on an equally important pipeline costing half that sum?

Delays have cost three years in this project. In the national interest, this summer is the latest date the pipeline can be allowed to start, says the government. That national interest, of course is the fact that Ontario, the throbbing industrial lifeline of our nation

World Highway Of History

National Geographic Society

The blue Mediterranean Sea has witnessed so many world-important events and shaped the destinies of so many nations that its story reads like a novelized gazetteer.

Current emphasis is on the troubles of nationalist revolts and border tensions make news from French North Africa to the British island colony of Cyprus and neighboring Arab-Israeli states of the Near East. But there is hardly a water area that has not, at one time or another, known military or trade conflict and rivalry, and, conversely, periods of high achievement and progress.

GEOGRAPHY BEHIND HISTORY
The key to historic events of the Mediterranean region lies in basic geographic factors. The National Geographic Society. Straddling more than 2,300 miles from Gibraltar to the Suez Canal, this almost timeless sea since time immemorial has offered an easy and accessible link between the many and varied peoples along its shores. Its very name means "in the middle of lands."

A jagged coastline of deep inlets, bays and sub-seas has provided an endless succession of navies and merchant fleets. Mild climate, with sunny summer days, starry nights and steady winds, encouraged pioneer sailing.

Thus the science of navigation developed, naturally, beginning with the prehistoric seamen who island-hopped in crude log dugouts made from once abundant forests in the area.

Under the bright blue Mediterranean sky, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman empires rose and waned in lands at the sea's eastern boundaries were born three of the world's great religions - Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

New ideas and inventions rode the Mediterranean's waves, as knowledge spread from early centers of learning in art, architecture and drama. Philosophy, astronomy, medicine and mathematics. With them went the trade products of sea and soil, and handicrafts of changing and developing civilizations.

From sites near today's busy Levantine ports, the ancient Phoenicians—skilled shipbuilders and galley to explore, colonize and trade. Reaching the Pillars of Hercules at the western gates of the sea, they ventured beyond to Britain, where they bartered Mediterranean dyes, fruits and wines for Cornish tin.

In medieval days, powerful city states—Pisa, Genoa, Ragusa and Venice—sprang up along the northern arms of the sea. Growing rich on Maritime trade, they poured into European markets the East's spices, silks and other exotics carried by caravan to Syria, Turkey and Egypt.

In Italy the Renaissance bloomed and scattered its seeds over the rest of Europe. From Spain and Portugal in the west, fleets of dis-

covery and settlement sailed for the Western Hemisphere. Meantime, other chapters of Mediterranean history were being written by invading Norse seamen and barbarians from central Europe; by clashing Saracens and Crusaders, by pirates who long preyed on the sea's rich shipping.

By the early 1800's extortions of tribute and capture of British and American sailors by the Barbary pirates of North Africa became so flagrant that the harassed nations sent out punitive expeditions. In ensuing operations the corsairs were driven from their lairs—and France established itself as a North African power by occupying Algeria.

IMPORTANT SUPPLY ROUTE
The growth of European inter-colonialization during the latter half of the 19th century gave the Mediterranean new importance as a supply route for communications route.

The Crimean War of 1854-56 (England, France, Turkey and Sardinia against Russia) spotlighted strategic stepping stones and bottlenecks, such as the Dardanelles Strait leading to Russia's only southern outlet, the Black Sea.

Completion of the Suez Canal in 1869 cut an exit at the eastern end of the Mediterranean and made the sea an inevitable short cut for world shipping and a lifeline of empire for the British.

World War II found the Mediterranean a battle theater on its largest scale, when British and American troops fought Axis forces along the southern shores and, victorious, leaped from North Africa to take Sicily and fight their way up the Italian peninsula.

Since the war, the United States' continuing interest in this part of the world has been underlined by duty tours of the American Navy and by the establishment of scattered bases on both sides of the sea.

Today still another new element has been added to Mediterranean geography: the increasing significance in world affairs of the Arab states that sweep in an unbroken arc across all of North Africa, and in the Near East surround small Israel on three sides.

CD WANTS FIRST BID

ARNPRIOR, Ont. (CP)—The federal civil defence administration is seeking Cabinet order giving it first call on all supplies declared surplus by the armed forces. Maj.-Gen. F. F. Worthington, civil defence coordinator, said Tuesday surplus service supplies usually are turned over to the War Assets Corporation for sale to the highest bidder. The federal civil defence organization did not have sufficient funds to compete against high bidders.

TRAGIC FIRE

The Coconut Grove night club fire in Boston in 1942 killed 491 persons and injured scores of others.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

CHOOSING THE RIGHT FRAMES FOR GLASSES

Are you wearing the right glasses?

The lens prescription may be all right, but what about the frames? While this may be going a little far afield in a health column, I'm going to give you some advice about selecting frames which will suit you best, for appearance as well as from a medical standpoint. For there still are some who feel embarrassment at wearing spectacles.

FOR GLAMOUR

Actually, glasses can glamorize your face. The Better Vision Institute has set up a few basic rules for selecting the right pair. If your nose is long, you'll want a frame with a low nose-bridge. This will make your nose appear shorter. Conversely, a high bridge will lengthen a snub nose.

For eyes that are too close to gether, try frames with ornamentation at the outer corners. Very small lenses not only cut your field of vision, but they also make your eyes appear little and close set.

PINCHED LOOK

Unless the frames are at least as wide as your face at the cheekbones, they are apt to give it a pinched look. If you have a small face with delicate features, slender, comparatively inconspicuous frames probably will be more becoming.

Large specs, however, help balance a full round face with prominent features. For this full, round face, angular shaped frames will look better than round ones. Most men, incidentally, prefer angular design because they are considered more masculine.

COLOR OF FRAMES

Remember that the color of the frames should harmonize with your eyes, hair and complexion. A blonde with light eyes, for example, looks attractive in deep blue, blue green, gold or dark tortoise shell.

A blonde with brown or black eyes can wear medium green, coral, chinese red, gold and light amber tones or tortoise shell to good advantage.

A brunette with light eyes probably should choose deep blue, blue green, silver, white gold or light pink tortoise shell.

DARK EYES
A brown or black-eyed brunette generally looks better in deep yellow, tomato red, gold, green and light or flesh-colored tortoise shell.

Redheads can select any shade of green, coral, cocoa, gold or dark to medium tones of tortoise shell.

I think you'll feel a lot better knowing that your glasses improve your appearance.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

P.Y.: Will the daily use of a sun lamp be harmful?
Answer: It is doubtful that any harm can occur from short daily exposure to an ultra-ray lamp or sun lamp.

However, excessive exposure to the lamp can cause chronic skin disorders.

Today, on nights of manhood, still I stare At those slow-circling, silent, glittering flames, Steeped in the glow of some bright Otherwhere.

No eye can gaze at, and no mariner names— Uncanny powers, and super-natural alms, And knowing a little of suns and galaxies, I'm haunted yet by marvels and mysteries.

—Stanton A. Coblenz in the New York Times.

The Age Old Story

Fear thou not; for I am with thee; be not dismayed; for I am thy God; I will strengthen thee; I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness.

"Outer Baldonia"

ASSOCIATED PRESS
In the midst of this international snarling, consider today the good news from the principality of Outer Baldonia.

There all is calm and peaceful. For Outer Baldonia is a three-acre island off the coast of Nova Scotia. For seven years it has been a huge, continuing joke.

Russell Arundel, a soft drink bottler, bought the island for \$750, as a place to take friends who are as crazy about tuna fishing as he is.

The island was called Outer Bald Tusket, or Outer Baldy, until the Arundel imagination went to work on it. Soon it was not only Outer Baldonia, but Arundel had become Prince Russell I, letter-heads had been printed and a constitution had been dashed off.

Most jokers would have ended there, but Russell I has kept up the good work.

On page 875 of the Washington telephone book, which lists the empires of the world, there appears this line: "Outer Baldonia principality of, World Centr. BG."

Dial the number and you get the secretary of state, Florence McGinniss.

A lady doing a television series on embassies telephoned recently and wanted to include Outer Baldonia.

"She was so serious," Miss McGinniss said, "I hated to tell her." And the civil defence people wondered if the principality would want a supply of booklets on how to build an atom bomb shelter.

ASKS ATOM INSURANCE

WASHINGTON (AP)—The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission said Tuesday the government should provide insurance against the "mathematical possibility" that a nuclear power plant might run wild. Commissioner W. F. Libby, testifying before the joint congressional atomic energy committee, said a bad reactor accident might mean \$200,000,000 damage to property and the exposure of perhaps 500 persons to dangerous radiation.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Pedestrians need wings more than traffic rules... and sometimes get them.—*Charles Sca*

The sort of ear a man drives doesn't always tell you what he makes. It's more apt to tell you what he owes.—*Chatham News.*

It cost a Montreal motorist \$100 to indulge in the satisfaction of bumping a traffic constable's motorcycle with his car. Next time he will take out his irritation in a nasty look.—*Ottawa Journal*

Our language grows and expands," says a philologist. An example of this is the word "love," which as pronounced by popular singers, has now expanded to about five syllables.—*Edmonton Jour.*

In what appears to have been the first application of the new law, a Louisville, Kentucky, citizen was taxed an extra \$2 on a \$100 fine imposed for reckless driving. The new measure provides that the flat \$2 tax be imposed in cases involving fines to be paid into the state treasury. What will they think of next?—*St. John Telegraph-Journal*

Boys will be boys, and some girls will be tom-boys—and Spring is the season when the urges in both are strongest. This may be the reason for the rash of window-smashing in houses, cars and stores that has broken out in the past week or two. While it may be an explanation, it is no excuse. Just because young blood, like new sap, is running stronger and thicker at the moment that is no reason why householders and car owners should have to suffer.—*Kingsing Whig-Standard*

A rare type of blood, donated by an Indian woman and flows from Edmonton, was used to save the life of a baby at Toronto, giving proof that all classes of people are eligible to give blood for transfusion purposes, while its use also goes to show that under the skin, all people have things in common.—*Port Arthur News-Chronicle*

A member of Canada's House of Commons declared last week that Maine should be a part of Canada. We didn't know how to take the remark at first. But we have come to realize that the statement was actually a compliment. Canadians know us pretty well. Business and vacation trips bring them daily across the border. And we are frequent visitors in the opposite direction. We are friendly neighbors. And this is what probably brought forth the remark in the House of Commons. The speaker, doesn't want to start another "Aroostook war." He's just saying we're welcome to join Canada anytime. It's something to keep in mind—if U.S. taxes take many more turns for the worse.—*Bangor Daily News*

A man's outgo ought not to exceed his income, or his upkeep will be his downfall.—*Hamilton Spectator*

DRUG STORE SALE

CONTINUES TO SATURDAY

During this sale of regular drug store merchandise the Medical Pharmacy are offering many articles at less than wholesale price. This is possible because we recently purchased the stock of a drug store going out of business. Buy now and save up to 50% on many drug store items.

MEDICAL PHARMACY

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WEEKEND SAVINGS AT WEATHERBY'S

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CHOICE MEATS

- ROAST BEEF, lb. 39c
- SPARE RIBS, 2 lbs. 33c
- ROAST PORK, lb. 39c
- STEW MEAT, 2 lbs. 59c
- SLICED BACON, lb. 47c

- APPLES, 3 lb. bag 39c
- ORANGES, doz. 39c

- 6 Tins 79c
- 3 Rolls 25c

- KAM, tin 39c
- BUTTER, First Grade, 2 lbs. \$1.25
- PICKLES, Mustard, 16 oz. jar 25c

- 2 Reg. Boxes 39c

- TEA BAGS, 125's \$1.39
- SHORTENING, 2 lbs. 39c
- PEACHES and PEARS 2 15-oz. tins 35c

CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAY, MAY 21st

Have Your Clothes
**DRY CLEANED
PRESSED ONLY**

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