The Guardian

"Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew"

Published every week day morning at 163 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I., by the Thomson Company Ltd. 44 King St. W., Toronto.
Montreal Office, 225 University Tower Bldg.
Editor, Frank Walker
General Manager, Ian A. Burnett
Member Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association
Member of The Canadian Press
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations
Branch offices at Summerside, Montague and Alberton
Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa.
By Carrier Charlottetown Summerside $15.00 per annum. Elsewhere in P.E.I $9.00 Other Provinces and U. S. $12.00 per annum

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

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1956

New U. S. Farm Bill

After months of Congressional bickering, most of it inspired by the coming general election, a farm bill has ben made into law by the presidential signature. It is clear that Mr. Eisenhower signed it because it was the best he could get, not because he was particularly pleased with it. It would be unthinkable to go to the country without something in hand as an enticement for the farm vote. The bill differs from the previous one which the President vetoed mainly in its ignoring of high parity prices, for which most Democrats have a preference and most Republicans do not. The soil-bank plan which the administration favours and under which farmers will be paid for taking certain acreage out of production and putting it into soil building crops has been retained. Under it almost $1 1/4 billion will be expended. This will have to wait until after the election, however, as the Democratic majority in Congress was not disposed to give the Republicans the political advantage of sending cheques to farmers a few weeks before voting time. The Democrats are hoping that farmers will forgive them for this, in view of their insistence on high parity prices which the administration rejected. Perhaps they will and perhaps they won't. It is at best a political gamble.

One disquieting feature about the bill in so far as it concerns foreign trade is the provision which calls for the Government to put certain surplus farm products on the world markets at prices far below standard and considerably less than what the Government paid for them. This provision is aimed specifically at the huge cotton surplus, 5 million bales of which will be released for world distribution at an early date. However, there is no mistaking the inference that all farm surpluses should be disposed of as quickly as possible, regardless of what effect the action might have on world economy. In signing the measure, the President took note of the danger in what he called "the far reaching consequences at home and abroad of this inflexible program of surplus sales". He suggested that "extreme caution" should be used in implementing this provision of the bill. It is doubtful that any such caution will be used this year, at any rate, in view of the attraction that disposal of farm surpluses has for farm areas.

Things To Come

An exhibition of automative devices has just concluded in London. It was the largest and most impressive that has yet been shown in the world; and it attracted buyers and observers from 50 countries. An American visitor was so impressed by what he saw that he declared "we have nothing like this in the States"—a most unusual admission surely.

All sorts of electronic "brains" were put on display, including cranes, conveyor belts, trucks, typewriters that work independently, make no mistakes, and produce almost any number of letters a day, elevators which need no human assistance whatsoever. One specially intriguing sight was that of a large loading crane playing a game of chess, picking up pieces at random and placing them in their proper squares. Another was that of railway cars being shunted all over the place with not a trainman anywhere in the neighbourhood.

Sir Miles Thomas, who presided over the exhibition, was very enthusiastic over the prospects of automation. "I see the day approaching", he said, "indeed it must come, when automatiion in Britain's factories will be widespread, enabling us to produce more in less time and at less cost. In this way we would gain an even bigger share of the world's markets and pay higher wages for the specialists who operate these highly developed machines". He did not say what the non-specialists, of whom there will always be a great many, will find to do or how they will manage to find the wherewithal for sharing in the great prosperity which push-button industry is expected to produce. Perhaps the intention is to pay them big wages for doing nothing, and doing it gracefully. Who knows? It may be that in the not distant future a man will be asked not "how much work can you do in a day", but "how good are you at doing nothing?"

Colonial Empire

Whatever may be happening to colonialism as a political concept, it is clear from the British Colonial Office's annual report that colonial possessions are still an important factor in Britain's economic and industrial strength. The Empire, as distinct from the Commonwealth, still extends over almost one billion square miles of land and takes in a total population of nearly 100 million. There are 58 colonies and dependencies at the present time; but several of these are on the verge of independence within the Commonwealth.

The richest colony from a commercial viewpoint is Malaya, which last year had a substantial surplus to its credit, despite the big expenditures it was obliged to make in its defence against Communist guerrillas. Incidentally, Malaya has been fighting Communism longer than any other community in the world and is making a success of it. Independence within the Commonwealth is due about a year from now. The most troubled spot in the Empire at the moment is Cyprus. The gravity of the problem there is increased by the fact of the island's strategic position in current East-West tensions.

The total gross domestic product of the colonies in 1955 was about $9 billion, an increase of some $600 million over the previous year. Exports rose 11%, while imports rose 18%, making a slight overall deficit for the whole Empire. The least favourable financial showing was in the West Indies. Whether this will delay the proposed Caribbean Federation is not discussed in the report; but certainly it is not a very good way to start out on new responsibilities.

EDITORIAL NOTES

National Flying Club Week.

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A new village will soon be added to the map of Korea. It is rising on former paddy land to house the employees of a plant which is being built by the U. N. Korean Reconstruction agency at a cost of $8.5 million.

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While a good deal is being said and written about the new German army provided for in the NATO agreement, very little has been broadcast about the new navy. Actually, this branch of West German might is doing better than the other. A few days ago the first ships were put into service at ceremonies attended by a number of allied representatives. By 1959 the navy is expected to have 170 ships manned by 20,000 men. No ship, however, will exceed 3000 tons. Most of them will be motor patrol boats.

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The 'Quoddy power project has run into another difficulty. Although it was approved by the United States Senate some time ago, a House bill providing funds for the State Department, under which the project comes, did not include an appropriation for it. The majority leader of the House has reported that the omission was an "error" which, he thinks, will be corrected in due course. That remains to be seen; but the project's backers have been disappointed so many times that they will "believe it when they see it."

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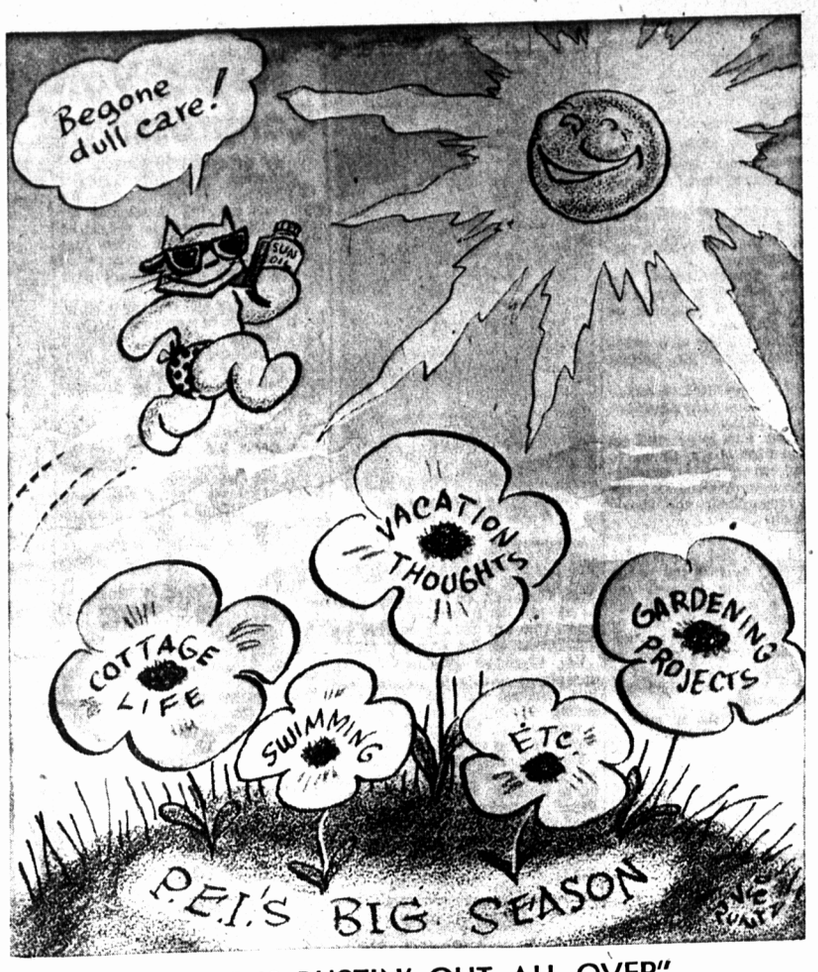
Prime Minister Nehru of India says he is convinced that Communist policy has been changed drastically, due to the demand for liberties that is being pressed by the increasing number of educated Russians. Time alone will tell whether the view is correct; but it seems to tally with opinions expressed by American church leaders who visited the Soviet Union some months ago. They reported that, despite official frowning on organizations outside those sponsored by the Communist Party, many such organizations, with religious and cultural aims, are in fact operating among young people.



"JUNE IS BUSTIN' OUT ALL OVER"

Cheap Trans-Atlantic Air Fares

By William Courtenay, O.B.E.

WASHINGTON, DC—A move to slash air fares on the trans-Atlantic run has been initiated to North American Airlines and if successful it may lead to a fare cutting war in which millions of potential air travellers will benefit. North American Airlines have asked the Civil Aeronautics Board here for permission to commence a low fare route from four U.S. east coast cities to Luxemburg, Europe, at the attractive rate of $145. While the tendency of first class air travel rates is to rise and is now over $400 for a 'bed and breakfast' ride across the Atlantic this trend in the opposite direction will kill first class air travel.

On April 9th this air line was granted full landing rights by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which evidently scents the dollar traffic and is smart enough to go all out after it.

Luxembourg is a convenient point for travel to Paris or Berlin or London and to other continental cities. Ultimately Luxembourg will be but a Helicopter flight from London or Paris.

NIGHT SERVICE

This independent airline plans using 95 seater Douglas DC B aircraft which are quite modern. It is an air line with much experience and last year carried 272,640 passengers—without accident. They want to commence the new air service June 15th from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore as night services and aim at slicing into the lucrative summer air traffic. The big air lines like B.O.A.C. Pan-American; Trans-Canada etc., charge about $280 for a tourist coach fare between New York and London. The $145 fare will prove more attractive even with an additional charge to fly from Luxembourg to London.

The world's air lines who maintain fare structures through their own business organization—the Internation Air Traffic Association—are pressing for increases of fares on many routes but so far the C.A.B. in USA is opposing them. The pressure from the public for cheaper air travel is so strong that the air lines must eventually give way; drastically overhaul their internal administration; and effect that way such immense economies as can be reflected in lower fares. They will gain by the attraction of a vastly immense increase in air traffic. This in turn will mean they must plan the ordering of many more air liners or they will be caught short.

WATCHING CAREFULLY

The shipping lines are watching the situation carefully. Tourist travellers compelled to travel four in a cabin and spend up to nine days on an Atlantic crossing at a cost of about $180 don't like it and tell their friends the world over they don't like it. Where they have children to look after, the voyage is anything but a happy experience. If they must be crowded they prefer to get the agony over in 24 hours by a cheap coach air journey. The shipping lines have entered the world of aviation to share the cake.

Probably the great ships like the "Queen Mary" and "Queen Elizabeth" in the 80,000 ton class will not be seen again on the North Atlantic when these two veterans are retired within the next ten years. Smaller ships of half the tonnage will reign in their stead.

The first class passenger with time to spare will always prefer a five days sea voyage to a crowded air journey and the Cunard Line's slogan of "getting there is half the fun" will continue to have strong appeal—but not to the passenger who must share a cabin with three other strangers when the $180 fare is higher than the cheap Atlantic air fare. All the air lines are watching North American Airlines application for if it is approved their futures and fortunes are all affected.

The Age Old Story

For thus saith the Lord of hosts; yet once, it is a little while, and I will shake the heavens, and the earth, and the sea, and the dry land; and I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come: and I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of hosts.

Commonwealth Economy

By Robert Rice
Canadian Press Staff, London

The Commonwealth, sprawled over 14,500,000 square miles, is a huge mine, a great farm and a thriving factory.

It accounts for half of the free world's wool, jute, cocoa, tea, gold, nickel, manganese and asbestos. And a third of the rubber rice, tin, oilseeds and chrome; a fifth of the wheat, oats, sugar, butter, woodpulp, bauxite, copper, lead, zink, and coal.

It includes the factories of Britain the breadbasket and mineral wealth of Canada, the ranchlands of Australia, Nigerian forests, Malayan rubber, West Indian sugar, Ceylon tea, and so on.

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Some members, such as Canada and Britain, are prosperous and growing; others, such as India, are trying to speed development of factories and hydro - electric schemes; and still others notably the African territories and Caribbean islands, are replacing peasant farming with tractors and market research, attempting at the same time to balance a farm economy with some industry.

They are tied together by tradition and trade. The Commonwealth except Canada, is linked, for example, within the sterling area, with Britain holding the collective kitty of dollars. Because of this inter-dependence — raw material areas sell to manufacturing areas which in turn sell finished products back—there is a great deal of mutual co-operation, of which the Colombo plan is an important example.

This economic relationship is, in many ways, as important as the political fraternity. For example, three colonies on the verge of political independence—the Gold Coast, Nigeria and Malaya—together account for the greater part of the gold and dollar earnings of the British territories, and the colonies as a whole are responsible for considerably more than half of the net gold and dollar earnings of the sterling area.

Expressed in money terms, the colonies produced in 1954, for which full figures are available, 110,000,000 of gold and dollars, compared with 55,000,000 from all other sterling area countries. This latter amount is largely achieved through South Africa's gold sales.

SENSITIVE FOUNDATION

On this basis, comments the Financial Times, it becomes clear on "what delicate and sensitive political foundations the economic viability of the sterling area really rests."

"The political problem for the future will be to maintain a form of common organization which will be able to hold both South Africa and the autonomous West African territories."

Elsewhere, political problems are also economic problems, and vice versa. India, with its tremendous 376,750,000 population, is trying to catch up in five-year jumps with industrialized nations that took far longer to achieve their present status. Between now and 1961, India hopes to increase the national income by 25 per cent, compared with a 15 per cent increase in the United States in the last five years, and for this, the country must rely to a large extent on outside help, foreign loans, investment, equipment.

"The whole philosophy," says a British spokesman, "is to help people to help themselves, which ultimately helps everyone." This applies to a republic like India as well as to a small colony.

AID FROM CANADA

Thus, in Pakistan the Maple Leaf Cement Factory began operations in March. Half of the cost was paid by Canada, in the form of plant and machinery, and the rest by Pakistan, all through the Colombo plan.

This is the name given to the whole sum of co-operative effort which southeast Asian countries, helped by other nations, are making to develop their economies and raise living standards. Originally, when formed in 1950, it was strictly a Commonwealth idea, but now it includes outside areas in the same region, Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam, Burma, Nepal, Indonesia Japan the Philippines and Thailand.

In this region just one-sixteenth of the world's surface with a quarter of the world's people, some 650,000,000 has been spent in six years, and observers see it as an important free world contribution to the ideological-economic battle now being waged in Asia.

Canada, a founder member, has contributed $133,400,000 which has been used many ways, such as buying 120 locomotives for India, building a fisheries project in Ceylon, a power station in Pakistan.

Under different agencies, but with the same end in mind, similar development work is going on elsewhere in the Commonwealth.

OFFICIAL VIEW

A British colonial secretary said: "We are all determined to pursue the economic and social development of the colonial territories so that it keeps pace with their political development."

As a result, Britain has made available 230,000,000 under colonial development and welfare acts; another 100,000,000 through the Colonial Development Corporation, of which almost 50,000,000 is already committed. The World Bank also offers economic aid, and the United States is another major source of money. There is also a Commonwealth Finance Corporation with headquarters in London.

In the dependencies, so near now to self-government in many cases, great changes are taking place—drainage of the mangrove swamps in Sierra Leone, more power from the Owen Falls scheme in Uganda, irrigation in British Guiana, a power plant on the Volta river in the Gold Coast linked with a Canadian-financed aluminum project, roads, docks, railways in Malaya, Singapore, East Africa.

And with economic development, trade unions are being created, a sign of growing political maturity. At last count, there were some 1,400 registered unions in the dependencies, with a membership of about 900,000.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health services are being expanded, and education widened with new schools and universities. Scholarships help some students to go abroad for more training.

As a result, colonial areas are producing more of their own business men, more lawyers, more civil servants. Many naturally aspire to administrative and nominated posts held by British officials sent out by the colonial office.

This has led to a fear in some circles that the British colonial office is a member of a disappearing breed. There remains, however a need for trained officials, and the colonial service is being reorganized to provide a pool of men and women available for tasks anywhere in the overseas territories, responsible locally and paid locally Yet if they serve more than one government, they will look to each for a share of the pension at the end of service.

"What is most to be hoped is that the service will in so much confidence as gradually to dispel any sense that a government that draws upon the empire's common stock of experts to fill some of the places in its service thereby confesses inferiority," says The Times.

IMPORTANT ROLE

These things—the administrative, economic and social developments—are part of the new awareness in so many territories of the role they may fill in their own countries, and in the Commonwealth.

At the top are the Commonwealth prime ministers who meet for the seventh time since the war this June in London. Their discussions cover a wide area, from co-operation to the Commonwealth position in world affairs.

"The Commonwealth has great resources, natural, human and industrial. The need for their development is urgent and vital."

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

QUICK ACTION NEEDED IN CASE OF POISONING

WEED killers and other gardening poisons can be found in most homes this time of year.

These are just one group of poisons which you must protect your children against. Sleeping drugs are another—and there are many more.

Quick action is essential in any case of accidental poisoning. Labels of most poisons contain instructions for administering antidotes. Read the label even before you open the container—just to be prepared.

SOME STEPS

Here are some steps you should follow even before you take the time to find an antidote.

If poison in your home should swallow an overdose of any sleeping drug or liquor, or take any gardening or vermin extermination poison... iodine, arsenic, strychnine, kerosene, wood or de-natured alcohol, here's what you should do until the doctor arrives:

1—Force him to swallow large quantities of water containing baking soda or soapsuds (not detergent suds). If no soda or soap is immediately handy, make him drink a lot of lukewarm tap water. This helps to dilute the poison as well as induce vomiting.

2—Make the patient vomit repeatedly until the fluid is as clear as when it was swallowed.

3—Give him a dose of epsom slats—a glass of water containing one heaping teaspoonful.

4—Then give him any antidote which might be on the label of the bottle which contained the poison swallowed.

SLEEPING DRUGS

One more word about sleeping drugs.

If the patient has taken an overdose, of one of them, you should continue treatment after following the above procedures by giving him strong black coffee in easy doses. But be careful not to exhaust him.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

J.G.: What causes brown spots on the skin and what can be done for them?

Answer: Brown spots are due to excessive pigmentation. Often these spots may be bleached out by a physician since there is dan-ammoniated mercury.

However, this should be done by a physician since there is danger in the use of bleaching ointments.

The Poet's Corner

SONNET FOR THE YOUNG.

Gather up, gather up beauty against the time
When the grey wolf of age seeks out your door;
Hoard loveliness, as avid misers store
Silver and gold; turn harvester in your prime
And garner the precious yield so close at hand;
Then when the ancient doom comes down your path
When dripping tongue and eyes where pity hath
No dwelling place, meet stare with stare. Command!
Subdue his cruel purpose to your will.

Withdraw your barricades of bolts and bars;
Hale forth your treasurers: Nature's every hue
On land and water; dazzle him with the blue
Infinity, impaled above with stars...
And watch him slink, defeated from your sill.

—Blanche G. Eisendrath in the New York Times.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(June 5, 1931)

Former Inspector Cecil A. Miller, of the Provincial Police (R.C.M.P.) is now Superintendant Miller, having recently been promoted.

Throughout the Province and throughout Canada in general the taking of the census began yesterday.

The S.S. Champlain, Captain Seaman, from British Guiana arrived in Summerside today, where she unloaded 375 tons of molasses.

TEN YEARS AGO
(June 5, 1946)

Plans have been completed for the holding of a Drama Festival sponsored by the District Convention comprising the following Womens Institutes: Margate, Clinton, New London, Graham's Road, Spring Brook, Long River, Irishtown, Kelvin Grove, Norboro and Springfield.

The MacBrien and two smaller boats of the Detachment class arrived in Summerside last night. These ships are part of the reorganized R.C.M.P., marine section, and were former fleet minesweepers in the R.C.N during the War.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

New detergents and soap powders are many and varied, but the greatest labor saver of all is the soft soap that persuades somebody else to wash the dishes.—Stratford Beacon-Herald

No blessing from heaven seems more poorly appreciated than rain. It is time that rain get the credit that rain deserves. How few people say a good word for rain and a dark day. The sun is magnificent, yes, but, without rain we would be lost, famished and unquenched upon a desert—dehydrated, the life juices evaporating from our being. The thought is terrifying.—Sydney Post Record

Children at play are particularly vulnerable to street accidents. This fact is borne out by the knowledge that they account for many of the pedestrian accidents each year in Canada. Children should be taught the rules of safety from the earliest possible age—both at home and at school. Safety experts tell us that the best possible training method is through examples set by parents.—Rimbey Record

A British Prime Minister these days, so the saying goes, is like a well-compartmented ship—that is, virtually unsinkable.

Slim, handsome Sir Anthony Eden is a case in point, for the present occupant of No. 10 Downing Street has survived a barrage of criticism and a whiff of mutiny below decks. Yet after more than a year as the Queen's First Minister, he can be described as still afloat and confident of finishing many trips.—Christian Science Monitor

Every truly great city has a park at its core. It is the mark of a civilized and mature community. Toronto's lack of one gives it an air of sterility, and absence of soul. One has only to stand at the corner of Queen and Yonge Streets to sense it; there is no beauty. Even a small open space such as Montreal's Dominion Square is refreshing. A park need not be the size of Central Park, Hyde Park or the Boston Common to achieve its purpose. The value of an expressway can be measured in dollars and cents but the value of a park in the right place is incalcuable—Globe and Mail

New political machines seem to have too many cranks.—Brandon Sun

Definition for today: An executive is a man who pays someone to cut the lawn so he can play golf for exercise.—Kitchener-Waterloo Record

In England a man was disqualified from use of his car for 2 months because he used it to carry a bottle of orange juice required for his business as a cafe proprietor, the car not being lincensed for business purposes. When he gets it back he will probably be careful not to carry any pens or pencils between office and home.—Port Arthur News

Professor Clyde Crobaugh of the University of Tennessee has produced a potential best seller. It explains how to cuss more effectively. Professor Crobaugh's book is a slim dictionary entitled simply: "Abusive Words." He claims it is basically a much needed how to do it book. The professor, a financial lecturer and author when not studying cussing, thinks everyone should select the "exactly right" nasty word for any given occasion. He frowns on profanity. "Abusive Words," he says, "provice a far more effective method of cussin' someone out than profanity. The right word can be far more suave, much more subtle and three times as devastating as profanity."—Welland Tribune

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The course will be of five weeks' duration. Teachers who have completed Grade XI are eligible to attend.

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(b) Those having Grade XII standing who wish to secure a license through Summer Schools, and
(c) Those returning to the profession who wish a Refresher Course.

Teachers in any of the courses listed above who are obliged to live away from home will receive assistance to the amount of Fifty Dollars upon the successful completion of the course.

All those planning to attend should notify Mr. William A. MacPhee, Director of the Summer School, Prince of Wales College, stating the course they wish to take.

L. W. SHAW,
Director of Education.

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