

Thanksgiving

Monday's observance of Thanksgiving Day falls during the "season of mists and mellow fruitfulness," and for a good reason. It is a time of peacefulness and serenity, between the bustle of summer and the cold stillness of winter, that lends itself to contemplation and introspection.

It is of very old origin, this expressing of gratitude for the bounties of Providence. It dates back to early Greek and Roman times when, on October 4, the populace worshipped and gave thanks to Ceres, goddess of food plants.

In North America, Thanksgiving Day has been observed in prayer and rejoicing since the first celebration of the Pilgrim Fathers in Plymouth colony in 1621. Its meaning and scope have broadened with the years, but it remains primarily a day in which "to count our blessings" in whatever form they may take.

Surely, on this occasion, the signs of a relaxation in cold war tensions is a matter for universal thanksgiving. For Canada, the year 1953—with two and a half more months yet to run—has been one of general progress and prosperity, in which we have shared in this Province "in bountiful harvests from land and sea. If we have had difficulties, let us reflect that these will always be with us, and that there would be no progress without the challenge that comes from surmounting them.

True thanksgiving is in the spirit and the soul. It breeds humility and a sense of oneness with our kind, which brings us to the ultimate virtue that St. Paul insisted on so strongly. It would be a selfish sort of thanks if we were unmindful of the less fortunate, those in ill-health, in poverty, unemployment or other forms of adversity. This was the new meaning which Christianity put into the pagan rites of thanksgiving, and the one which so enhances its value for us today.

Mosley Soundly Drubbed

A minor source of satisfaction in the British election was the sound drubbing that was administered to the former Fascist leader, Sir Oswald Mosley, in his attempt to ride into Parliament on a wave of racial antagonism. He was at the bottom of the poll in London's North Kensington district, which takes in the Notting Hill area where race riots occurred in 1958. He lost his £150 deposit.

This Mosley is a baronet and a man of independent wealth, with a house on the outskirts of Paris where his friends include prominent members of international society. He has also a house in Ireland, where he lives the life of a country gentleman. He has been in Parliament as a Conservative, Independent and Laborite member, and was a junior minister in the Labor government when he broke ranks and founded his Union of Fascists.

This group had all the paraphernalia of the continental European fascist parties: the street parades, the raised arm salute, the Jew baiting, the beating up of hecklers at meetings and the black shirt uniforms with the wide belts and brass buckles that could crack a man's skull. It is not surprising that when World War II came, Mosley, as a friend and avowed admirer of Hitler and Mussolini, was clapped into jail on security grounds.

When West Indians started moving to North Kensington and other London districts after the war, race friction sprang up. Mosley moved in too. He dropped all mention of the Jews, and concentrated on the colored people. His campaign meetings were noisy affairs, but the police

kept a vigilant eye on any riotous tendencies.

Mosley's case is an example of how free speech can be abused under British democracy; but it proves the value of the system as well. Suppressing him would have been easy, on the basis of his malodorous record alone. But that might have made a martyr of him. So he was given all the rope he needed in which to hang himself politically. This may not be the end of his attempts at mischief-making, for he is stubborn as well as nasty; but it is likely to prove the end of the British public's patience.

The Taft-Hartley Act

President Eisenhower is now taking steps to invoke the "national emergency" provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act in the 88-day-old steel strike, as he has already done in the case of the waterfront strike, which lasted only a week. The provisions of this Act are only incidentally concerned with making men go back to work. It aims to restore things as they were before the actual stoppage or threat of stoppage. In a dispute, management need only sit tight to press its position; a union must threaten or actually walk out. Hence restoration of the "status quo ante bellum" seems to, and usually does, weigh more against the bargaining position of the union than of the industry.

Thus far, however, the Taft-Hartley Act has not been invoked unless there is strong evidence that the innocent bystander—the public—is being threatened or harmed more than either the industry or the union involved. In that case the Act insures a period of 80 days during which the immediate threat of harm is lifted and the disputants are under special pressure of negotiate realistically. If no settlement has been reached at the end of 80 days the President must throw the impasse in the lap of Congress.

It is not difficult to see why the President has acted more promptly in the waterfront strike than in the more protracted steel strike. The steel strike was long foreseen and prepared against by heavy stockpiling; the dock strike exploded after hopeful developments and brought about an immediate break in the chain of distribution and an early glut in the whole process of transporting goods. But as the steel strike drags on, it is becoming more and more a matter of grave public concern. President Eisenhower has flown back from California to Washington to set in motion the legal machinery that will halt it temporarily.

A Rich Anthology

The Atlantic Provinces are surprisingly rich in good literature, but heretofore it has been difficult to gain access to these widely scattered sources of inspiration, entertainment and information. An attempt at meeting this requirement has now been made in "Atlantic Anthology", a work compiled under Mr. Will R. Bird as editor-in-chief, and published handsomely by McClelland and Stewart Limited, Toronto.

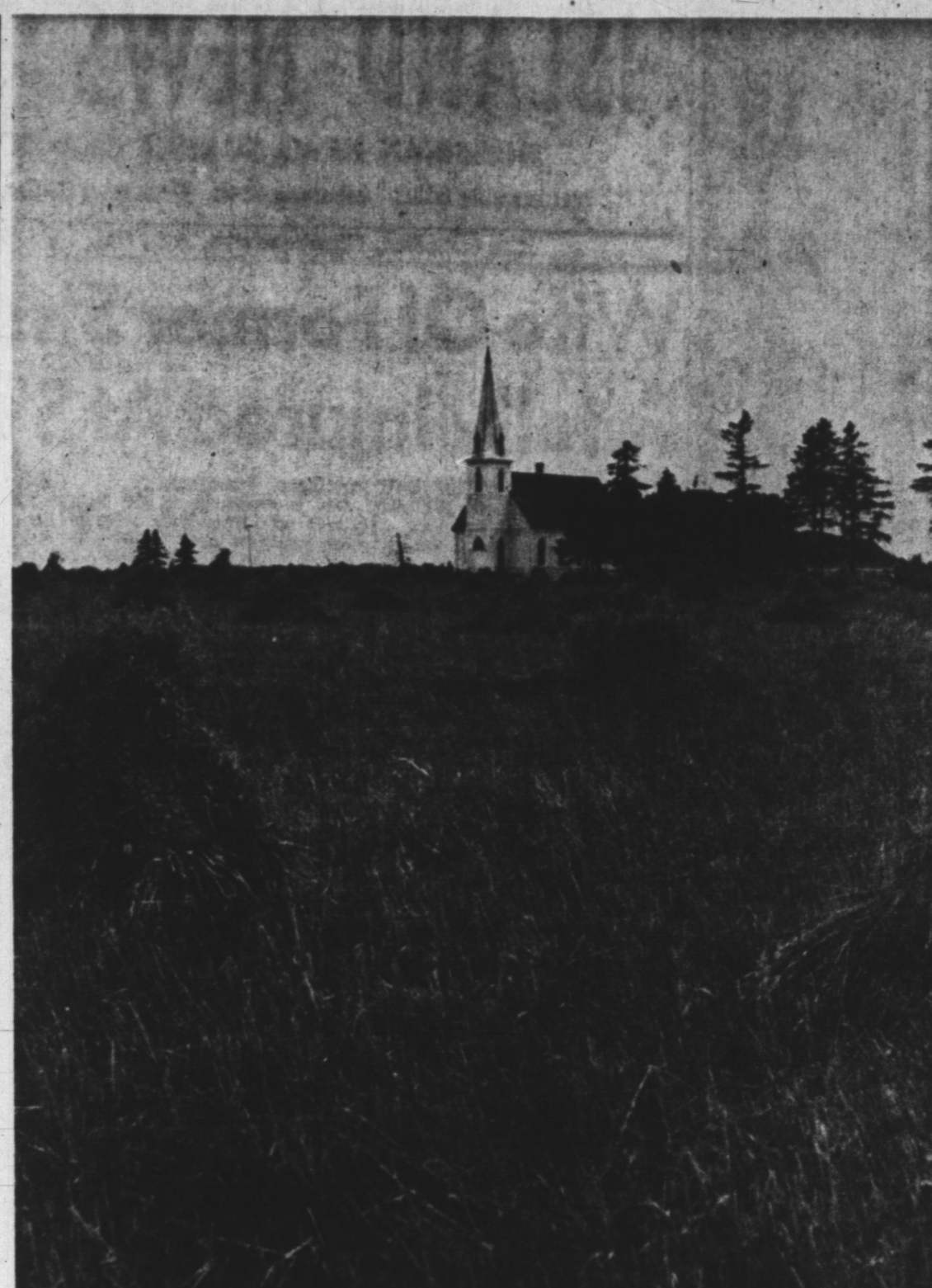
Several selections are taken from our Island authors, including the late Judge Warburton, the late W.L. Cotton, L.M. Montgomery, Malcolm Macquene, Dr. Frank MacKinnon and Walter S. MacNutt, who appear along with such famous names as Samuel de Champlain, Marc Lescaillot, Bliss Carman, T.C. Haliburton, Joseph Howe, Charles D. Roberts, E.J. Pratt, and scores of others.

We warmly recommend this volume to all our readers, who will find it a treasury of good things in fiction, non-fiction, prose and poetry—past and present—constituting certainly the best work of its kind that has yet appeared, or is likely to appear for a long time. The price is \$6.00, the publication date October 17. Don't ask us for the loan of our advance copy; we're still reading it.

EDITORIAL NOTES

As announced by Hon. Melvin McQuaid, provincial treasurer, an external audit of the financial condition of the Province will be undertaken immediately. The extra expense is certainly justifiable, where a new administration is taking over after the lapse of so many years.

A survey of Island farms for sale is the first step in the Shaw Government's program of land resettlement and rehabilitation, and is to be warmly commended. There is no reason why this fertile little Province should have unoccupied farms at all. Efforts made to remedy this situation will pay rich dividends in future.



FOR A BOUNTIFUL HARVEST

ISLANDER REPORTS ON

Khrushchev At The U.N.

By Heath Macquarrie, M.P.

The biggest news item in the American press for many a day will be the visit of Russian Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev. During the Soviet leader's stay in the United States every medium of mass communication, radio, television and newspaper brought his sayings and doings to the attention of the American people.

Though her husband seemed to pay little attention to her, Madam Khrushchev made a most favourable impression as a friendly, unsophisticated person with a desire to get along with people about her. Not all Americans restrained their sentiments about the visit of the Russian dictator and there were gatherings of protest in various places. On the evening of Mr. Khrushchev's visit a colleague and I were walking along Park Avenue in front of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel where the Premier was staying.

After his address he left the chamber and took leave of the Assembly president, Dr. Belaunde, and the Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjold. I was able to witness the departure, from the U.N. One had the feeling that policemen were everywhere. An armada of motorcycles led the procession out the gates, secret service men stood on the running boards of the car following Khrushchev's and U.N. police share the view of Italian Premier Segni who said in Washington recently "A handshake and a few smiles are not sufficient to justify too much optimism."

Some Misunderstanding

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer

Did President Eisenhower reach some secret understanding with Premier Khrushchev on the Berlin issue? And if so, did the president bring State Secretary Herter into his complete confidence on this understanding? The questions are raised because Eisenhower and Khrushchev recently held private conversations, the contents of which have not been disclosed, and because of a variation in view on the Berlin question as expressed by the president and his chief foreign adviser.

At his press conference that followed the Camp David conversations with Khrushchev, Eisenhower talked of seeking a West Berlin solution that would recognize the "legitimate interests" not only of the Berliners and West Germany, but also of East Germany and even of Russia.

He said he couldn't guarantee that any settlement would uphold previous Western vows to protect the freedom of West Berliners and to guard Allied rights in that city. His words, offered without hesitation in reply to questions, set off such a diplomatic furore that the White House hastily put out a statement saying the president did not mean that the freedom of West Berlin would be abandoned or that Allied rights in that city.

DIPLOMATS UPSET His words, offered without hesitation in reply to questions, set off such a diplomatic furore that the White House hastily put out a statement saying the president did not mean that the freedom of West Berlin would be abandoned or that Allied rights in that city.

She did not display jewellery. Yet perhaps it was not to be expected that she should appear as a Park Avenue dowager. She is a plain, stout, grandmotherly-looking woman with a countenance hot at all unpleasant. Indeed, throughout the tour, al-

Even with this statement, it was clear Eisenhower's views on

Follow Safety Rules In Home

By Herman M. Bundesen, M.D. HOW SAFE IS YOUR HOME?

Most of you parents are very careful to warn your children against playing in the streets. You caution them to cross only with the lights and you still worry about them when they are away from the house.

Check the following questions and see just how much you are doing to safeguard your family in the place they should be safest—the home.

1. Are all dangerous substances, insecticides, poisons, etc. locked up — not merely placed on a high shelf — but under lock and key?

2. Do you always make sure you have adequate ventilation before using cleaning fluids?

3. Do you date all drug supplies when you purchase them?

4. Do you always shake the bottle thoroughly before giving or taking liquid medicine?

5. Do you periodically, at least every six months, weed out leftovers from your medicine cabinet?

6. Do you always wash your hands thoroughly after using insect poisons, weed killers, solvents or cleaning fluids?

7. Do you always read the labels and follow "caution" warnings on chemical compounds?

8. When you throw away drugs or hazardous materials do you always place them where tots and pets can't get at them?

9. Do you ever take medicine in the dark?

10. Do you ever take or give medicine from a bottle that is unlabeled?

11. Do you ever give infants and young children drugs other than those recommended by your physician?

12. Do you ever use or give a prescription drug ordered for another member of the family?

HOW TO RATE

The answers are pretty obvious—"Yes" for the first eight questions and "No" for the last four.

However, if you have answered them truthfully, I think the flaws in your home protection program will be just as obvious.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

W. J. M.: Would hemorrhoids be the cause of continuous backaches? Answer: This is an unlikely probability.

The Poets Corner

THE LOST WOOD

Here, and not so long ago, it stood, The bird-enchanted wood, Not too small to be full of such mystery

They have built houses here, concrete and brick, Cover the earth, thick Yet not so thick but memory can raise again

And at night, with a full moon, when fathom-deep The households are sunk in sleep, May not a green-and-amber Pattern of leaves clamber

Each wall, And birds call —Faint, sweet, foretelling rain— And the lost wood live again?

—Audrey Alexandra Brown in the Montreal Gazette

The Age Old Story

As I was with Moses, so I will be with thee: I will not fall thee, nor forsake thee.

ocrats, raised a lot of dust by saying the U.S. should not budge from West Berlin; that it should strengthen its forces there instead of reducing them.

Coupled with this was Khrushchev's note to the East Germans congratulating them on their 10th anniversary and on their stand in getting rid of occupation forces in Berlin.

Herter took note of this at his press conference. It would seem from his statements that perhaps Herter felt it was time to resume a "hard" line on Berlin instead of a "soft" one. Or it may be that Herter was a bit in the dark on what actually was said between Eisenhower and Khrushchev.

In answer to one question, he said no plan for changing the status of Berlin had been worked out at Camp David, nor were any specific details discussed "as far as I know." It may be significant that Herter had to use that qualifying phrase.

Khrushchev removed his threat against Western occupation of Berlin on the basis that a solution to the Berlin problem would not be postponed indefinitely. Eisenhower indicated the way now was clear for a summit meeting at which Berlin and other issues would be discussed.

The variation in views as expressed by Eisenhower and Herter, coupled by other expressions by the state secretary, has led some observers to suggest that the U.S. government was having difficulty adjusting to the cold war tangle.

GOES DEEPER

There may be more to it than that. The U.S. administration may be playing the Berlin tune by ear. Dean Acheson, the former state secretary for the Dem-

NOTES BY THE WAY

"Continental record: 1,780 days without a traffic fatality." This appeared in the front-page masthead of The Medicine Hat News.

The figures, revised upward daily carry their own lesson—they have carried it for close to five years. The recipe is available to any city. Its inseparable ingredients are an objective and a community will to achieve it.—Golbe and Mall

Although he later founded a political party and came to feel that democracy was workable only through parties, it is worth remembering that when Thomas Jefferson was young, and his mind was young, he said that if he had to go to Heaven in a party he would rather not go at all.—The Printed Word

The design of a new French missile called Veronique aroused curiosity in an electrical show in Paris. "What was that smooth, round object at the tip of the weapon? It didn't look like a satellite or a warhead, what could it be?" Officials gave the answer. The spherical object had been added to prevent visitors from injuring themselves on the missile's sharp point. An excellent idea; nobody wants people to get hurt by one of these gadgets. Heaven forbid.—Financial Post

A person has of he a contentions to get along these days. First of all he has to keep his back to the wall and his ear to the ground. He's expected to put his shoulder to the wheel, his nose to the grindstone, keep a level head and both feet on the ground. And, at the same time, look for the silver lining with his head in the clouds.—Irish Digest, Dublin

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(Oct. 10, 1934)

Harris Rogers, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Russell Rogers, Coleman, has entered Mount Allison University this fall. He has been awarded one of the Mount Allison Scholarships. Mr. Rogers graduated from the Academy in 1933 with a full arts matriculation and a high average. It is understood he will continue his course to an Arts degree.

V.T. Travers was elected president of the Summerside Branch of the Canadian Legion at the annual meeting held in the Armouries last night. Other officers include: 1st vice-president, C.B. Rogers; 2nd vice-president, R.L. Mollison; executive committee, N.R. Durant, B.W. Robinson and L.W. Smith.

TEN YEARS AGO

(Oct. 10, 1949)

A resolution authorizing the installation of parking meters in Charlottetown as soon as possible was passed at the monthly meeting of the City Council last evening. His Worship Mayor Earle MacDonald presided. Considerable discussion was held relative to installing the meters this fall and the matter was left in abeyance until a later meeting.

Mayor J.F. Arnett of Summerside leaves today by plane to attend a meeting in Montreal of the executive of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities. The members of the executive plan to confer with Prime Minister St. Laurent regarding the taxation of government properties located in towns and cities.

THE NEW FLAGSHIP

ROTTERDAM Oct. 20, Nov. 12

NIJEUW AMSTERDAM Nov. 2

STATENDAM Dec. 14

RYNDAM Oct. 28, Dec. 26

MAASDAM Jan. 6

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WESTERDAM Oct. 31, Dec. 5

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Advertisement for 'BIG FOUR FOOTBALL TELECAST' featuring a cartoon character pointing to a 'B/A' logo. Text includes: 'MONDAY — 3:00 P.M. CFY-TV — CHANNEL 13 OTTAWA vs. MONTREAL ASK MR. B-A FOR YOUR FREE B-A FOOTBALL SCHEDULE'