

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

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1956

Government Mediation

Governor Harrison of New York is an outspoken opponent of the Eisenhower administration and, besides, a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Consequently, much of his harsh criticism of the administration's handling of the current steel strike must be taken with the proverbial grain of salt. It is most unlikely that the President and his advisers are as indifferent to the serious situation that has arisen as Mr. Harrison is trying to make out. But there is one sentence in the governor's recent address on the subject that cannot be dismissed as mere political harangue. "The time for mediation efforts", he said, "is before a strike begins, not afterward."

It is a strange thing, which has never been explained, why governments wait until plants have closed down and thousands of men are idle before starting attempts at mediation. There seems to be an inclination to cling to the hope that one side or the other will "give in" at the last moment and thus avert a strike. This, of course, was a fairly logical assumption, say, twenty-five or thirty years ago when unions had not the financial backing necessary for a prolonged strike and when public opinion in the main was more often than not on the side of management. But these conditions do not exist at the present time, and it is useless to pretend that they do. For better or worse, organized labour is itself big business, and union leaders and industrial leaders confer on just about equal terms. There is so much evidence of this that it is a mystery why governments seem unable to accept it as a matter of course.

If laissez-faire were the fashion of the times, that would be a different story; industry and labour would fight it out among themselves and, in many instances, would probably arrive at some sort of settlement before a threatened strike became operative. But it isn't and everybody knows it isn't. In every dispute both sides are aware that sooner or later the government will come into the discussions and affect some sort of compromise, which each side hopes will be in its favour. In the present instance, regardless of the right or wrong of the steelworkers' demands or of the steel companies' position, one of these days the strike will end in a compromise brought about by government mediation. Nothing is surer than that. Why then, could not the mediation have been started just as soon as it became evident that no bilateral settlement was possible? That time, it will be noted, arrived very early in the discussions.

Food Bank Proposed

While the governments of the great powers are flooding that large part of the continent of Asia which has not yet come under the domination of Communism with appeals for political support, millions of Asiatics are wasting away from malnutrition. In only two countries, Thailand and Burma, has this year's rice harvest been adequate for local requirements and a limited export trade. The trouble about the latter is that prices are so high that the countries which desperately need the food cannot afford to buy it.

With this in mind the Government of Pakistan has appealed to the United States to create a million-ton "food bank" which would be stored in centrally located granaries and loaded to needy countries from time to time. A sum to be agreed upon would be paid for these "loans" and this would be used to help keep the food reserve up to a specified amount. This the Pakistan authorities believe, would help to build up political and economic stability in the area. At least, it

would alleviate the constant fear of famine. Incidentally, of course, this fear works favourably for Communist propaganda which thrives on every sort of social instability. An alternative plan would be for the bank to be sponsored by the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). This would be a practical way for the organization to show that it is interested in the economic wellbeing of the region as well as in its defence. As a matter of fact, some Far East observers claim that unless something like this is done, SEATO will soon disappear as a practical force, since its military usefulness is vague and unimpressive, owing to the great distances involved and, still more, to the weak economies of the Asiatic members.

No doubt, there are many difficulties in the way of the plan proposed by Pakistan; and United States government officials can be expected to study them in detail before making any decision in the matter. But all political considerations aside—in so far as these can be separated from economic factors these days—would not the plan help the United States, and Canada too, to overcome some of the vexing problems associated with ever increasing food surpluses? At the moment, the United States is reported to have more than \$8 billion tied up in perishable food surpluses. Canada's investment is much less on a per capita basis but still very considerable. These facts and figures are well known to Asiatics. Can they justly be blamed for wondering why this vast quantity of unwanted food is not put to use where it is needed to fight hunger and famine?

Ambiguous Words

It takes a lot of skill for a national leader to steer a straight middle course between the two opposing power blocs. But Prime Minister Nehru seems to have managed it pretty well so far in his European tour. His speech in Hamburg was so much of a riddle that spokesmen for neither the Soviet Union nor the West could tell what he had in mind when he referred to the "changing of the internal organization of a state by political or economic means". Nor could the West Germans have gotten much comfort from his statement that "German reunification would ease world tensions", since he did not suggest how the union might be brought about. The West Germans could have reunification any day at all if they were willing to give up their country to an all-German Communist dominated government. Mr. Nehru may be sincere enough in his views; but it would be helpful if he were to state them a little less ambiguously.

EDITORIAL NOTES

1000 fast horses are being offered free at the Kootenay Flats in Alberta. The only trouble is they are wild ones and so far no one has relished the job of rounding them up.

Stenographers and typists need not start worrying about their jobs right away, but they may as well know that an electronic machine capable of typing letters as they are dictated—and in any language—is now being developed.

Vice-President Richard Nixon says he is not a candidate for a second term, although he is "available". In other words, he is running for all he is worth, the little subtle distinction notwithstanding.

A movement is under way in England to introduce canonization in the Anglican Church. Three candidates already suggested for sainthood are John Wesley, the founder of Methodism; John Henry Newman, who became a Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church, and Dr. Cyril F. Garbett, the late Archbishop of York.

Motor vehicles are the commonest cause of all fatal accidents involving children up to 14 years of age, according to statistics compiled by a United States insurance company. Among children of school age, drowning causes the next highest number of deaths, while burns and fire account for a large percentage among pre-school age children. Figures from the same source show that 80 percent of all the accidental deaths occur among boys.



STEPPING STONE?

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

HISTORIC FILES

Sir—One of your summer visitors has just deposited in the splendid press room of the local public library a bound volume of "The Presbyterian" for 1867, published here in Charlottetown from 1866 onward by the Rev. G. G. Lawson of Zion Church. The first issue for the year is missing. The volume has been paged and indexed.

As the references to the work of the Presbyterian Church, as such, are comparatively few and the references to local issues very many, the preference has been given to the original home of the paper. A copy of the index will go to Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax.

Perhaps some one in P.E.I. can supply in return vols. 1852-53-54 and 55 and vols. 1909 and 1910 or any parts of them for "The Presbyterian Witness" file at Pine Hill. Likewise the following "Wesleyan" are required to complete the files at Mt. Allison:

1864, Dec. 28; 1865, Dec. 13; 1866, Jan. 3; 1867, Nov. 20, 27, Dec. 4; 1874, Feb. 23, March 17, July 8, Aug. 1, Oct. 24, Nov. 17, 1875, all up to and including Oct. 2, also Dec. 11; 1876, May 26, Sept. 30, Oct. 7, Dec. 2; 1878, July 27, Sept. 28, Dec. 28; 1891, Aug. 5; 1892, Sept. 15; 1894, Dec. 13; 1896, Aug. 12, Nov. 4.

"The Presbyterian" in this story was subscribed for by Arch. McKay, Sr., of Darnley; it came into the hands of Allison Proffitt of Freetown and was given by him to the writer of this note who will be glad to secure any of the above named papers.

I am, Sir, etc.  
REV. C. H. JOHNSTON  
254 Carmarthen St.,  
Saint John, N.B.

(Rev. Mr. Johnston is archivist for the United Church and is vacationing here at the present time. He is visiting several parts of the Province and will appreciate the opportunity of examining any old newspaper files which may be brought to his attention. He is highly appreciative of the facilities provided in the Charlottetown Public Library for this purpose, and of the courtesies shown him by the librarian, Miss Gill, and her assistants.—Ed. G.)

OUT OF FOCUS

Sir—I noted and liked the following sentiment credited to one of the top farm personalities at Washington: United States Secretary of Agriculture Benson may have a great many political critics, but, judging by a statement he made the other day, it is unlikely that he has many personal enemies. "I have no ill feeling," he said, "for any living person."

I think 95 per cent of your readers would not only agree with the above attitude—even if only a minority could reach it in their own lives—but, also, would applaud Mr. Benson's statement as being alike ethical and sound.

As I see it, the picture gets out of focus at the national, political and ideological level; and certainly, in terms of trade and the market-place, the Divine injunction "ye are brethren, one of another" gets badly smogged-up.

For the purposes of this little letter, may I draw upon the following items in my reading of recent days to illustrate the latter tendency: (a) "Canadian agriculture is officially estimated to-day as having a capital investment of \$10,000,000,000; giving gainful employment to 800,000 rural Canadians, i.e., roughly, 16 per cent of the nation's labor force. In 1955 these workers had an aggregate net income of \$1,500,000,000; or, a national average of \$2,500 on the nation's 600,000 farms from coast to coast" (Farm Journal, editorial); (b) "Canada's meat packing industry has \$150,000,000 invested in plant and equipment. It employs just 25,000 persons, whose annual earnings total about \$75,000,000" (Farm Herald and Weekly Star "Farm

Indian-Eskimo Education

Canadian Press, Edmonton

Only 25 per cent of Canada's Eskimos attend school but an educationist predicts their enrolment will triple in the next few years.

The educationist is J. V. Jacobson of Ottawa, superintendent for the world's largest school district, 1,500,000 square miles in Canada's far north.

Mr. Jacobson, in Edmonton to supervise the first course in Indian-Eskimo education offered in Canada, said in an interview that about 95 per cent of the whites, in the north attend schools.

Most students in the Northwest Territories are Indians although the bulk of the population is Eskimo. Sixty per cent of the Indians attend schools and 25 per cent of Eskimos.

The reason, Mr. Jacobson said, is that Indians do not migrate in tribes like Eskimos. The Indians attend school more regularly.

But a realization by Eskimos of the advantages of education and the impact on native life of the DEW (Distant Early Warning) radar line would triple enrolment in the next few years.

Mr. Jacobson, responsible for about 3,200 students, most of them Indians and Eskimos, travels 20,000 miles a year and has learned to accept forced landings in uncharted territory as "normal events."

Two winters ago he was stranded on a small island north of Coppermine, N.W.T., for 36 hours without food or sufficient fuel to detour around the storm.

PROBLEMS FOR TEACHERS

The course on Indian-Eskimo education is held in conjunction with the University of Alberta summer sessions and is sponsored jointly by the federal departments of northern affairs, natural resources, citizenship and immigration.

About 35 teachers, some from points as distant as Coppermine, Akhvik and Fort Rae in the Northwest Territories, and Hamilton, are attending.

Studies centre on problems suggested by teachers, including shyness in the Indian child, hygiene, adult education and methods of teaching basic English.

Mr. Jacobson said the greatest problem in northern education is

Some Catch!

(Montreal Star)

An Italian fisherman of Rimini, a town on the Adriatic coast known to thousands of Canadian troops, has come up with a catch of this or any other century. It is the ancient Roman town of Crusturnium and it lies at the bottom of the sea. He snagged his nets one day, looked through the glass bottom of his fishing boat and saw the unmistakable outlines of buildings and streets. But he's hit another snag now—a court case, since a couple of departments of the Italian government and local tourist organizations are challenging his claim.

But legal action or no legal action, Eugenio Pagnini is going ahead with his plans to take oxygen-masked tourists on conducted tours of the legend-haunted town. He has even arranged for a group of divers to begin cleaning the walls and the streets in readiness for what he believes will be a submerged gold-mine.

The great gulf of fishermen across the globe will feel for Signor Pagnini. It isn't every day one nets a city in the sea. If he loses out in the impending arbitration, the very least the authorities should do is to make Eugenio Consul of Crusturnium.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Factory value of Canadian industries making chemicals and allied products went over a billion dollars in 1955.

Briefs: July 12; and (c) — "Average number of hourly-rate G.M. employees in the United States: 410,000; and, total hourly-rate payroll in the United States: GM plants \$2,183,388,000" (From 1955 Annual Report, General Motors Corporation).

I am, Sir, etc.,  
STUDENT (ONT.)

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Sandesen, M.D.

WARNING SIGNS THAT SAY YOU SHOULD SEE DOCTOR

Millions of people have higher than normal blood pressure. Unfortunately, many of them are not even aware of the condition.

While we doctors can do a lot to aid those of you with high blood pressure, we can't do much if you don't seek our help.

WARNING SIGNS

Only a doctor, of course, can tell whether you actually have high blood pressure. But there are numerous warning signs which indicate that you might be suffering from this ailment. They are a signal to see your doctor soon for help.

Aches and pains are fairly common symptoms in hypertension or high blood pressure. You may attribute pains in your arms, legs, back or shoulder blades to neuritis or arthritis when the trouble really stems from hypertension.

FAMILIAR FORM

The most familiar form of ache in such cases is headache. The pain usually is centered in the back of your neck and head, although it may be in the temples, on the sides, the top or virtually anywhere.

Perhaps you tire easily and seem exhausted by midafternoon. You may also have difficulty sleeping at night. These may be symptoms of high blood pressure.

A sensation of being dizzy is another symptom.

You may feel as though you are about to fall, faint or feel as though you are swaying or spinning about. This feeling of dizziness is likely to begin abruptly upon bending over, turning around, sitting up in bed or when you suddenly change your position in almost any way. The sensation usually passes quickly and you will seldom faint.

UPSET EMOTIONALLY

Those with high blood pressure may be easily upset emotionally. Perhaps you blush with no apparent reason. Maybe you cry and don't even know why.

Irritability and worry seem to go hand in hand with hypertension. With the symptoms I've already listed, it is little wonder that hypertensive people sometimes are cross, magnify little things and generally adopt a gloomy view of everything. But such an attitude is only another symptom of high blood pressure.

Don't take these symptoms lightly. While they may not mean you have high blood pressure, they do usually indicate that something may be wrong. Better see your doctor and find out what it is.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

S.J.: I am going to take an ocean trip shortly and am afraid of getting seasick. Can you suggest any preventive?

Answer: There are certain contributory factors, such as constipation and the absence of fresh air, that will make you ill.

On ship, diet should be simple and the bowel movements kept regular. Also, a drug called Dramamine is very helpful.

The Poet's Corner

FUGUE

The figure of this fugue like shadows move,  
Marking meticulous mathematics.  
The music echoes its embodiment in sound,  
Makes substance of its abstract round,  
Spirals upward from the ground,  
Those fingers that are formed to shape and prove  
The measured music, move,  
Propelled by the momentum of pure sound,  
Across the white and black background  
Of keys whose beauty they have found.

—Louise D. Peck.  
In The New York Times

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(July 20, 1931)

Circus day with all its thrills, surprises and pleasures is once more in our midst. Shortly before dawn the wonders of the Sparks Circus are scheduled to arrive in the Canadian National Railways railroad yards.

Mr. Thos. Mason, who recently arrived from the United States has received a long service medal for the medal reads: "For long service in the Colonial Auxiliary Forces". Mr. Mason received the medal in recognition of his service in the 85th N.S. Highlanders.

TEN YEARS AGO

(July 20, 1946)

The appointment as second in command of the 5th Divisional Signals (Reserve Force) of Major Frank J. Storey, Charlottetown, has been announced from Halifax.

The hearing before the Board of Transport Commissioners on the question of alleged exorbitant truck rates on the Borden-Tormentine ferry, operated by the Canadian National Railways for the Dominion Department of Transport, was concluded in Charlottetown yesterday. Judgement was reserved.

The Age Old Story

The Lord is thy keeper; the Lord is the shield upon thy right hand.

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P.O. for M.P.'S

If you have written your local Member lately, your letter found its way to the new aluminum mail box recently installed in the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. With their attractively bevelled and sanded doors, these lock boxes look handsomely at home in the vaulted corridors of the Centre Block.

Imagination boggles at the tonnage of praise and blame that will flow through these boxes in years to come, to M.P.'s and Senators yet unborn. Meanwhile we find it fitting that a metal that has become such a vital part of the nation's economy should grace the nation's legislative halls.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

The Russians are telling children mathematics are fun. We tried that, too, but it didn't work.—Lehighbridge Herald

Police don't have to go to jail for driving while drunk. All they have to do, is avoid drinking if they are going to drive.—Oshawa Times

Police raided a card game in Cyprus and found one player with three aces up his sleeve. Looks like the cards are stacked against the British, too.—Toronto Star

The French government says it is aiming at an "acceptable" budget deficit. This will be \$171,000,000. If Canada's deficit were proportionately as large it would be about \$400,000,000, which, thank goodness, it isn't.—Brantford Express

If the adults of Canada were worthy of emulation there would be little juvenile delinquency. Immature groupings are a greater menace to wellbeing than the youngsters who have learned irresponsibility from their elders.—The Rural Scene

Is it any wonder that thoughtful citizens hope for peace when it is seen that Canada's defence expenditure for this year will be \$1,755,000,000, almost two billion dollars taking, forty cents out of every dollar collected by the government? — Niagara Falls Review

People who dump garbage and fine cans along the side-roads always seem to pick the prettiest places. Where the road passes through a pleasant woodland glade, in the little hollows and valleys which make the road a scenic one, on the banks of the river or the little stream—those are the places where you'll find rural dumps polluting the air and spoiling the scenery.—Wingham Ad- vance-Times

It is pathetic to watch man wrestle with the sheer mechanics of modern existence. He's always overmatched and comes out looking addled. For instance, Detroit has been told that all limits on the use of gas are off. Gas comes to us, via pipelines, from fields hundreds of miles away. Yet with more water than Detroit could possibly need flowing right by it, we're facing another Summer of restrictions on its use.—Detroit Free Press

Everything went black as William Eisenhart, 63, stopped for a light in St. Louis Ill., says news item. No wonder it went black. A truck tipped over dumping 21 tons of coal on his car. He escaped injury but his truck was badly damaged.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review

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