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

Victoria Day

Queen Victoria was born on May 24, 1819, and her fame is such that we still observe the anniversary as a holiday throughout the Commonwealth. For convenience, the observance falls this year on Monday, May 19, but old-timers will remember the juvenile jingle that fixed the real date permanently in mind: "The twenty-fourth of May is the Queen's birthday; if we don't get a holiday we'll all run away!"

The grand old Queen reigned for sixty-three years. She received a Crown that had been tarnished by ineptitude, and made it a symbol of what it is today—of private virtue and public honour. Opinions differ as to the Queen's political acumen, but no one has questioned her devotion to her duty, as wife, mother and sovereign, nor the transparent honesty and integrity of her character. Character was indeed her supreme claim to achievement; it shone through all her actions and is fittingly reflected in a prayer, dated Jan. 1, 1878—one of many which she wrote in her Journal: "May this year bring us peace, and may I be able to maintain strongly and stoutly the honour and dignity of my dear country! . . . God help me on my arduous task!"

God did indeed help her, and the nations under her. Her reign coincided with the greatest years of British expansion, and, for the most part, of peace at home and abroad. After the acute industrial distress of the early 'eighties a period of unprecedented material prosperity set in—the "Jubilee period." The end of a century was approaching, and the end of an age—the Victorian Age. In the Jubilees of 1887 and 1897 the Queen was accepted as the worthiest symbol of a great nation and an unparalleled empire. She died on Jan. 22, 1901, after a brief and painless illness. It was by four years the longest reign, and by three days the longest royal life, in British history.

There are still "soldiers of the Queen" amongst us, who treasure the Christmas gifts Victoria was accustomed to send to her forces on active service. There are many others who recall the closing years of her benevolent reign, and the sorrow which found world-wide expression at the time of her death. It is fitting that younger generations should be told why we honour her memory, and observe her natal day for the tradition it enshrines.

British Goods

An alleged hindrance to increased British trade in Canada is the hesitancy with which Canadians buy goods made in Britain. Talk all we like about the desirability of diverting a certain percentage of imports from the United States to Britain, it will do nothing to encourage flow of British goods until Canadians get over the idea that for some reason articles made in the United States are superior to British manufactured articles. Incidentally, this is a comparatively modern concept. In the old days—that is, in the days before the First Great War—the label "Made in Britain" was considered a guarantee of quality. Since then, apparently, American advertisers have managed to persuade many Canadians that they would be wise to choose American products when they have to buy from outside.

An answer to this kind of thinking was supplied a few days ago by Sir Edward Herbert, a member of the British trade delegation now touring Canada, who reminded reporters that the United States is Britain's best customer, not only in volume but on a percentage basis as well. "If British products are hard to sell in Canada", he observed, "why is it that a British soft drink firm has been able to sweep the American market? They were told before they came in that they didn't have a chance. A British textile firm, after a \$25,000 survey, was told the same thing in regard to the American market; but it went ahead and is succeeding."

Another member of the delegation stated that Irish linens get a better reception in the United States than in Canada. It would seem, there-

fore, that a first requisite to increased British trade in Canada is a restoration of the old tag of quality attached to British goods. This is a matter in which British advertisers will have to take a special interest.

A Sad Incident

The action of a U.S. Senate Internal Security sub-committee in mentioning the name of Robert Bryce, Secretary to the Canadian Cabinet, as the man who introduced the late E.H. Norman to a Japanese university professor at Harvard University in 1936 was, of course, contrary to an agreement entered into by the Canadian and United States Governments last summer. External Affairs Minister Smith has good reason to say that Canadian trust in the United States was "misplaced."

A still more serious breach of international courtesy lies in the fact that Mr. Bryce's name was brought into the sub-committee's report—as was the late Mr. Norman's—a little more than a year ago—merely on evidence that he attended a "study group", allegedly pro-Communist, at Harvard 22 years ago. How any intelligent person could deduce from that that Mr. Bryce at that time had Communistic leanings—and that is clearly the assumption of the report—is beyond understanding.

American Congressmen must know that in the 1930's attending study groups of every conceivable character was the fashion in educational circles. And if Mr. Bryce did introduce Mr. Norman to an educator from Japan, what of it? If he was a friend of each, was it not the natural thing for him to do?

From all reports, Mr. Bryce has given good service as a Federal Government economist and as Secretary to the Cabinet. He will lose no prestige by being mentioned by a foreign agency as a member of a study group in 1936. The sad and irritating thing about the whole business is that no Canadian official, however respectable and however capable, is safe from the tongues of those apparently irresponsible individuals who make up Congressional sub-committees on internal security.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A group in Glasgow has called for a ban on the reading of Sunday papers. Presumably, however, they have no objection to their being read on Saturday or Monday.

The Opposition Leader in the Senate, Hon. W. Ross MacDonald, complains that the Diefenbaker Government has become the "most fabulous spender" of public funds in Canadian history. The Liberal campaign promises, as we recall them, dealt not only with fabulous expenditures but fabulous tax reductions as well, leaving the treasury in a condition that Senator MacDonald would find still more alarming if his party had been returned to power.

U.S. Secretary of State Dulles said on his return from the NATO meeting in Copenhagen that "the United States and the free world will not sit idly by to be more and more closely encircled by a hostile despotism which seeks to strangle us." He was referring to the need for more liberal trade policies in the United States. Congress, which has the last word in such matters, appears to believe that restrictive trade practices are good for the United States and that the rest of the free world will have to put up with them.

President Gronchi of Italy has just concluded a state visit to Britain. He and his wife were guests of Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace for three days. The last previous occasion on which an Italian head of state visited London was when King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena were guests of King George Fifth. It is thought that Queen Elizabeth will go to Rome sometime later this year, although no announcement has been made. Up to the Second World War Britain and Italy were traditional friends.

Says the Edmonton Journal: "Prime Minister Diefenbaker should lose no time in squelching the reported efforts of a group of his members to obtain an increase in their sessional indemnities. The same agitation was started last October but was quickly discouraged by Mr. Diefenbaker. Now, with a huge Conservative majority, the group in question is said to feel that it has a better chance of success." We do not know what ground there is for our Edmonton contemporary's surmise, but if correct we are in full agreement with its warning.



RETREAT FROM MOSCOW

UNITED KINGDOM OPINION

Londoners Go Walking

By "Onlooker"
 Thomson Newspapers, London, England, Bureau

My feet hurt. Don't bother to extend sympathy. Aching feet is a fairly common complaint here right now, during the first London bus strike since 1937.

So far, the strike, 1958 edition, has been going strong for over a week. There have been rows in Parliament, behind the scenes, and among the strikers (though the last have been more amicable than usual). And, when the strike was only a few days old, the railway strike—covering not only London but all over the country—started to brew anew.

During the bus strike, London's commuters have been making do. "It may never happen" was an attitude which, I remarked last week, Londoners adopted as the bus strike loomed. And when it did happen Londoners seemed to accept it calmly. The war-time air raids gave them plenty of experience in travelling when transport systems were disorganized—and when they were having sleepless nights.

SHOW-DOWN

In Parliament, Opposition Speakers have been declaring that the Conservative government in power wants to have a show down with the Trade Unions and cry a halt to the demands for more pay. That is why Labor Minister Iain MacLeod sat mute for a whole week throughout the strike, promising to "intervene when the right moment came."

But he has acted in the case of a railway stoppage. He has invited Labor and Trade Union chiefs to meet him to avert a stoppage. But at the moment it seems as if the Government will have to produce a better come-

back to the railwaymen if they are to get sympathy.

True, the solution they offer is sound, but it is too long term to satisfy potential strikers at the moment. What the Government is offering in fact, is the granting of more money to Britain's nationalized railways to that they can modernize their equipment and stations and attract more customers.

But railwaymen want something more. And it does seem as if the offer is a little cock-eyed. It is like saying to a railway engineer in Toronto: "No—we won't give you any more pay. But we'll put up a new station for your pals in Vancouver."

ANOTHER ROW

Another row is brewing over here—mostly a behind-scenes one.

On one side: Defence Minister Sandys, son-in-law (but only incidentally, of war-time leader Churchill) who is determined to push through a stream-lining plan for the three services and make British forces more and more dependent on missiles for defence. He declares that, for instance, Britain's Royal Air Force will not need any fighter beyond the P.I. supersonic type which should be reaching squadrons in a year or so, and that the mighty "V" bombers Britain is building are obsolete then missiles will be so advanced that she won't need bombers any more.

On the other side of the argument: most of the high ranking officers in the air force.

But the row stepped into the public limelight this week with a conference the air chiefs held to which they invited among others, the Duke of Edinburgh, industri-

alists, and politicians of both the main parties. And the airmen bluntly declared their belief that manned military aircraft will be needed far into the 1970s.

CLEFT STICK

Duncan Sandys has the power to demand the sacking of some of the rebels against his policy. But he is in a cleft stick. He must be casting his mind back just 20 years.

Then, a very young Member of Parliament who was also a Terrorist (Reserve) officer got up in the House of Commons and asserted that he had in his possession information showing how bad Britain's anti-aircraft defences were—and that he had been summoned to appear before a military court because he had that information.

But his fellow Parliamentarians were quick to save him, saying that Parliament is a 'place of privilege.'

The young Member of Parliament was Duncan Sandys. . .

BRAVE MAN

A respectful salute to one Doctor Svenson. He was one of the guests of honour at the birthday dinner of the British Association of Women Executives, and was asked along because the women wanted to "pay homage to the understanding and encouragement of husbands who allow their wives to pursue an independent career." Doctor Svenson is the husband of British ballerina Beryl Grey.

Among those at the dinner: a woman engineer who built Bailey bridges during the war, a woman director of a driving school, a woman director of an insecticides firm, and a woman gunsmith.

It certainly seemed to be an event that men should have missed. But Doctor Svenson turned up.

to the mainland as part of the British Columbia colony till 1866. Not until 1871, however, did the enlarged colony become a province of Canada.

FIRST CAPITAL

The first capital was at Derby but was soon changed to New Westminster because it could be more easily defended from possible attack. In 1868 it was again shifted—this time to Victoria, named in honor of England's great Queen.

British Columbia's chief resources are its fisheries, forests, mines, agricultural products, and manufactures, although recently it has been developing its natural gas and petroleum industries. Its yearly exports run about \$775,000, its imports \$530,000,000. Its area of 366,000 square miles exceeds that of Texas by 35,000 square miles. It is expected that its population of 1,500,000 will double in the next twenty years.

The centennial celebration will center around the recreation of the Gold Rush days. It will include parades, rodeos, regattas, races, water sports, fishing derbies, county fairs, tournaments, school conventions, banquets, dedications, exhibitions, art and musical festivals, and numerous other forms of public entertainment.

INTERNATIONAL FAIR

One of the most important events will be a major exhibition of the world's products to be held at the International Fair in Vancouver early in May. Philatelists will be glad to know that on May 8 a special British Columbia centennial postage stamp will be issued, picturing a gold miner working his claim on the Fraser River. Princess Margaret is expected to attend sometime during the summer.

The calendar of events is jammed full of impressive and exciting things—athletic, educational, historical, entertaining, dramatic, pictorial, sometimes spectacular. These will be presented at various places.

Interesting activities have been scheduled for practically every day of the year from the Alaska border to the international boundary line.

The Age Old Story

Be not afraid nor dismayed by reason of this great multitude; for the battle is not yours, but God's.

Sore Throat May Be Serious

By Herman N. Baudens, M.D.

I have often cautioned you to see your doctor if you develop persistent hoarseness or sore throat.

While they may be caused by a variety of ailments, including the common cold, prolonged hoarseness and - or a sore throat can be signs of laryngeal cancer. EASILY DETECTED

Cancer of the larynx, or voice box, usually is very easy to detect and, fortunately, fairly easy to cure. In fact, next to cancer of the skin, it is the easiest form of cancer to find and cure - if treatment is begun in time.

Nearly 90 per cent of all laryngeal cancer occurs in men. Half of these cases occur between the ages of 50 and 70. Most common age group for this type of cancer among women is between 40 and 60.

Most significant early symptoms are the aforementioned hoarseness and local discomfort, including a sore throat that gets worse and worse. HARD TO FIND

Since most lesions occur in the vocal area, they can easily be detected. Some, however, begin in the so-called "silent area" outside the voice box and are much more difficult to locate.

Because of this, the first really noticeable symptom of such types of cancer may be a lump in the neck. Generally, this is preceded by minor pain and discomfort to which the patient pays little attention.

Persistent sore throat and difficulty in swallowing are other symptoms which can indicate cancer of the silent area.

Laryngeal cancers can be detected by a dentist using a good light and a laryngeal mirror.

HOW IT LOOKS

By having the patient pronounce the letter "E," the false vocal cords and true vocal cords are exposed. A laryngeal lesion may appear as an ulcer, a nodule or a cauliflower mass.

If examination discloses such a lesion, a regular laryngoscopic examination and biopsy are in order.

Surgery or X-ray treatments may eliminate the lesion if found early enough. Otherwise, laryngectomy and irradiation may be necessary.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

J.M.: What is the cause of colic in infants?

Answer: Colic may be caused

NOTES BY THE WAY

If women are stronger than men, as the statistics indicate, why can't they dig their own gardens?—Ottawa Journal

Many a man in a crowded room—at a cocktail party for instance—has been enabled to locate his wife or girl friend by catching a glimpse of her hair, but they may not be able to do so in future if an idea now introduced by New York becomes general. That is wigs for women for evening wear. Of course, the idea came from Paris.—St. Thomas Times-Journal

The Poet's Corner

ARCTIC OWL

After the blizzard, in the geld air
 Of day that had no wind nor sun nor sky.
 I saw the Arctic owl. And stare for stare.
 Exchanging disbelief, he met my eye
 Perched on a cedar post that barely rose
 Above white drift, his feathers merged into,
 He waited for a signal to disclose
 What next brave thing he might have done.
 Wing-frayed and wearied by the storm that tossed
 Him down upon the bluff, far from his kind,
 His proud eyes blazed denial he was lost,
 Or lacked for anything he could not find.
 No affirmation heard before or since
 Had surge of stubborn wings for emphasis.

—Betty Cassie Liddell in the Christian Science Monitor.

by many conditions such as exposure to cold air, or the eating of cold food. If a child is sensitive to certain foods, he may also have colic.

Some children swallow an excessive amount of air, are overfed or are given excessive amounts of starches, any of which may also cause colic.

Once, while making a campaign speech, William Howard Taft found himself being heckled from the gallery. Finally a cabbage landed on the stage and came to rest at his feet. Pausing in his address, Taft peered at the vegetable and then remarked, "Ladies and gentlemen, I see that one of my opponents has lost his head."—Catholic Digest

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(May 17, 1933)
 Co-operation of local service clubs will be asked in the promotion of some form of supervised playgrounds for school children during the coming summer holidays. One or more of the public squares could be used for the purpose, it was thought, and although equipment would be expensive, a supervisor would be required.

The new residence of Robert Rhynes, Frenchfort, and all its contents were destroyed by a fire which occurred yesterday afternoon. The blaze broke out while Mr. Rhynes was away and made such headway that the large crowd of neighbors who gathered were unable to save anything.

TEN YEARS AGO

(May 17, 1948)
 With the unanimous approval of the Provincial Government and the City Council, the Charlottetown Planning Board has forwarded to Ottawa recommendations for a site of the proposed new Dominion Public Building. The site suggested is that fronting on Pownall Street and bounded by Richmond and Grafton Streets.

A fire that caused an estimated \$4,000 damage occurred in the chicken hatchery owned by S. R. Penlington in Kensington Saturday evening. About \$250,000 worth of chickens were saved but eggs in incubators valued at \$1,400 were lost. It is understood that the building is partly covered by insurance.

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