

own independent objectives. It is a part of the country's economic policy as a whole and must be planned as such."

Monetary policy is described as one of three methods the Government can use to direct economic policy: the others are fiscal measures and direct controls. Monetary measures can help, but alone cannot be relied upon "to keep in nice balance an economy subject to major strains both without and within." This conclusion, notes the Post writer, is in striking contrast to the faith in monetary policy shown in the summer's hearings of Canada's Senate Finance Committee. There, it was stated, we had the weapons to beat inflation; only the will was doubtful. The British Committee—though overwhelmingly "free enterprise" and anti-social in outlook—said: "In some circumstances selective direct controls might be preferable to exclusive reliance on monetary measures."

Other conclusions reached by the British committee run counter to current Canadian assumptions. They deserve, at least, to be carefully studied by our finance experts.

Salute To The Loser

Following his resignation on Sept. 15 or 16, Premier Matheson plans taking a month's vacation—his first real one since 1953—before resuming his private law practice. Our citizens, regardless of politics, will extend their very best wishes. Public life is an exacting master, and Mr. Matheson has not spared himself in performing his duties conscientiously. He has had a long term in office, and will still be occupied, as Opposition leader, in a very important public capacity. But he can afford now to relax a bit, so far as political chores are concerned; and we trust that he will come back from his holidays refreshed in body and spirit.

This is as good an occasion as any to express our thanks to the retiring Premier for the co-operation and courtesy he has extended to the Press. The Guardian has never been his partisan supporter, but he made no distinction on that ground. We have had our quarrels with him, it is true, and this goes also for his cabinet colleagues; but he—and they—bore no grudges and there was never any attempt to discriminate so far as important news releases were concerned. In most cases, the public got them first through The Guardian as the medium of earliest and widest distribution throughout the Province.

However busily engaged, as he usually was, the Premier never refused an interview, and frequently talked "off the record" with surprising frankness in explanation of some particular course he was pursuing. This he did to supply background for the news story or editorial comment, not to influence the paper through its representative, which he never sought to do.

The result has been a satisfactory arrangement between Government and Press based on mutual respect, which we have tried to cultivate with fairness and which we valued the more because it has not always been forthcoming from politicians. It was based, on the Government's part, on realization that the newspapers, after all, are not just a necessary nuisance but a legitimate and vital vehicle of public opinion and source of public information. We have no doubt that the same frank relations will prevail with the new Conservative administration under Mr. Shaw; but we would be remiss in not acknowledging the services Mr. Matheson has rendered in this respect.

Crisis In Laos

Laos has appealed to the United Nations to send troops to help repel Communist attacks, and Britain has promptly announced that it favors U.N. action if aggression in Laos is proved. Britain, it is said, has a special interest in the area because it was, with Russia, a co-chairman of the 1954 Geneva conference which ended the war in Indochina. It is now suggested by Britain, that the two countries should ask the United Nations to send an observer team to the country, presumably to determine who is at fault.

It seems unlikely that Russia will join in making any such request. The Communists operations in Laos have evidently been inspired and aided by Red China, and the Soviets are not going to embarrass their allies by demanding a showdown on their subversive activities in this manner.

The present troubles began several months ago, when armed forces from Communist North Vietnam took over some northern Laotian villages and Laos complained about it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, apparently without effect. The fighting so far has been mostly skirmishes, but it is mounting in intensity and the position of the country—bounded by two Communist, two pro-Western and two middle-of-the-road nations—makes it a battlefield of strategic importance.

The United States, no doubt, will support Britain in backing the Laotian appeal to the U.N. at this time. But if, indeed, Communist China is the real aggressor, what action can be taken? The latter nation is not a member of the United Nations, and it has been largely due to pressure by Washington—which recognizes only Chiang Kai-shek's forces in China—that it remains excluded. Were it received fully into the international family, it could be dealt with more effectively. China's behaviour, too, might be better if resentments were salved and anxieties allayed as to American activities in Asia. That is mere speculation, but there is nothing speculative about the fact that the cause of world peace has been poorly served by ignoring Red China's existence.

Lessons For Canada

According to the Financial Post, a newly published British report on the working of the monetary system is likely to prove highly topical—and possibly disturbing—at Ottawa. The report throws light on many of the key questions Canadians have been asking—about the relations between the Central Bank and the Government, about the effect of interest rates, the control of the money supply, the role of the chartered banks and much else.

Although conditions in the United Kingdom are in some ways quite different from Canada's, yet our monetary institutions and methods trace their ancestry directly to London, and the parallels in this case are, if not precise, highly suggestive.

The new report—known as the "Radcliffe Report" because Lord Radcliffe was chairman of the eight-man committee of industrialists, bankers and economists—results from an enquiry launched in 1957, after a situation rather like that which Canada now faces.

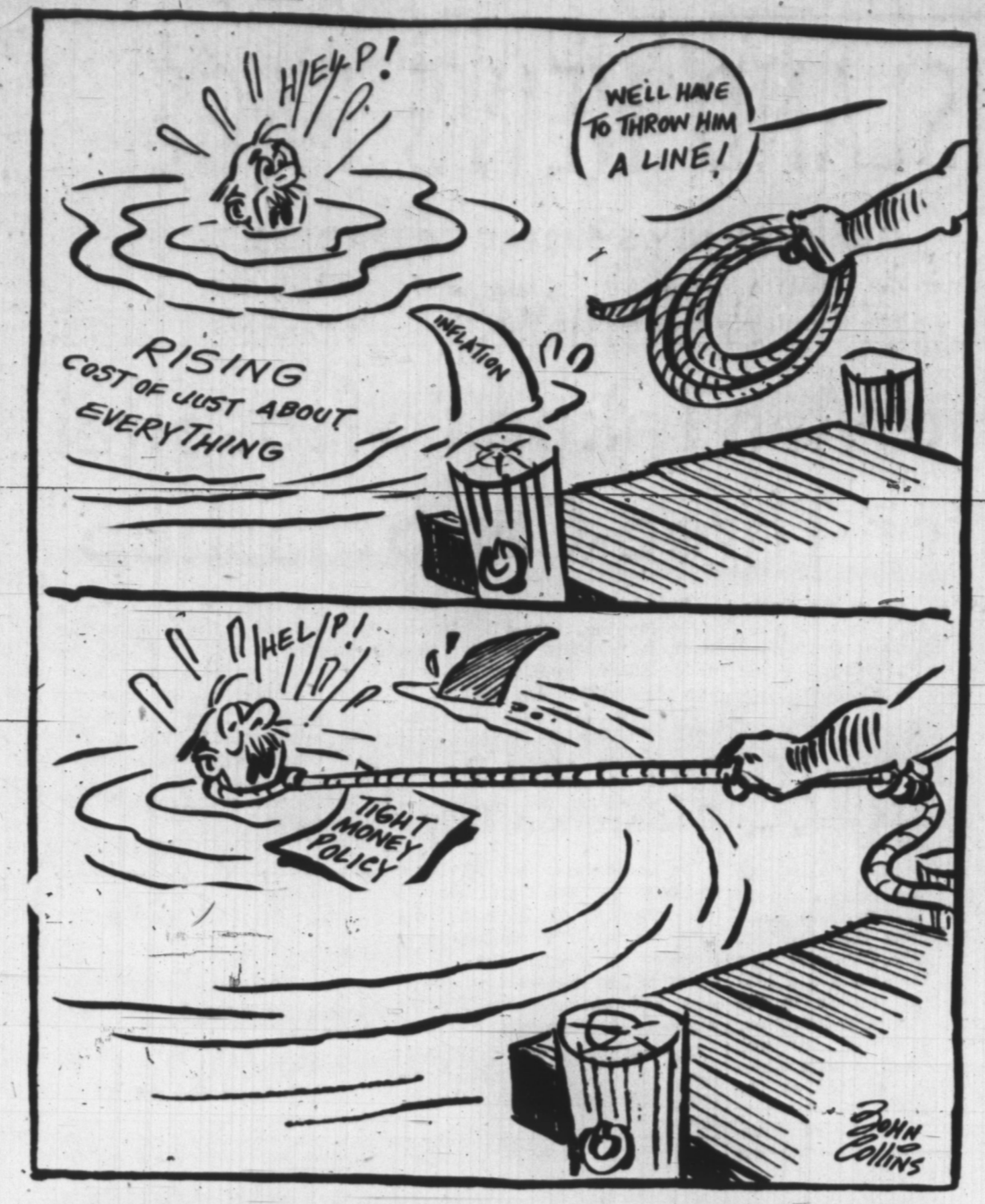
For one thing, the report describes the Central Bank—Bank of England or Bank of Canada—as being essentially subordinate to the Government. It completely rejects the idea that it might be a sort of watchdog defending the currency against an extravagant administration. Its policies "must be from first to last in harmony with those avowed and defended by Ministers of the Crown responsible to Parliament." This is because "monetary policy cannot be envisaged as a form of economic strategy which pursues its

EDITORIAL NOTES

There will be widespread regret and concern at the news of the serious illness of the Hon. Maurice Duplessis, veteran Premier of Quebec, whose condition at the time of writing left little hope for recovery.

Our federal cabinet member, Hon. Angus MacLean, doesn't let the grass grow under his feet. After giving very substantial aid to his party in the provincial campaign, he flew back to Ottawa on Wednesday and left again on Thursday for Vancouver for a round of conferences and public engagements. He will be back at his Ottawa desk on Sept. 9, catching up on departmental affairs.

The Wall Street Journal reports that, in a National Automobile Dealers' association survey, 55% of buyers of foreign cars gave "better workmanship" as an important reason for their choice. An economist for a major American auto firm recently cited another survey showing that 22% of potential car buyers considered European autos "mechanically more reliable" and 31% said they had "better workmanship."



NOT SO SURE THAT HE WANTS TO BE RESCUED

OTTAWA REPORT

Encouraging Statistics

By Patrick Nicholson

Daily papers report the news of our nation: broadcasting stations report the news, too often the tragic news, of our communities. But what of our personal news? How are we as families getting along in our various homes across the land?

The answer to that question can be built up as an interesting and composite whole from the statistics gathered by our Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in its huge new home on the nostalgically named "Tunney's Pasture" here in Ottawa.

That answer, in short, is that we are doing better and better year by year.

Recent statistical bulletins told us that exports of Canadian produce reached a record value in the second quarter of this year; and that the paid workers in our record labour force are drawing salaries and wages some 8 per cent above last year.

JOHNNY CANUCK

But it is the more homey side of the Bureau's recent reports which give us that composite picture of the Canadian family in warmer tones than the broad national picture.

Such as the fact that in 1957, some 1,099,000 gross of wooden clothes pins were produced in Canada, nearly 10 pins for every man, woman and child in the country, and a staggering two

and one-half times the number produced only five years earlier. What a picture that conjures up of ample shirts and dresses and diapers strung from the Atlantic to the Pacific every Monday morning.

As for food, the number of hogs on Canadian farms has jumped 11 per cent above last year, and has only once been exceeded in our history; that was in 1943, when Canadian bacon was one of the staples of beleaguered and refugee crowded Britain. Perhaps the culinary marriage of bacon with eggs will help to reverse the slight downward trend in our egg consumption (down 8 eggs per person per year, to 24.8 dozen).

But last year we ate more cheese, at 6.75 pounds per head, including 4.72 pounds of good Canadian cheddar. And perhaps our waistlines in some cases testify to our higher consumption of skip-bought ice cream, up to 17.12 pints per person.

Those of us who want our drinks cooler and our homes warmer are also well catered to. 50 establishments across Canada, half of them in Ontario, made artificial ice, increasing their output by 13 per cent to 1,058,000 pounds. Incidentally we also spent a record \$13,990,000 on metal bottle caps.

A record 143,838 warm air furnaces were made, to heat our homes; one third of them being

gas burners, which are enjoying quite a sensational increase in popularity at the expense of wood and oil burners.

MORE CANADIAN HOMES

While 1959 will not end with a record figure for homes built, there are some 5,000 more homes under construction than this time last year. And we are living less crowdedly: the number of homes housing more than one family is steadily declining.

The average income of non-farm families has risen above the record \$4,269 achieved in 1957 which itself had been increasing at the average rate of nearly 6 per cent per year during the previous six years.

Some of this extra income we spent on increased purchases of daily frills from ball-point pens to watches, both produced in record quantities by our plants.

Substantial sums were spent on house furnishings of all kinds made in Canadian plants. \$307,340,601 was spent on furniture; a record \$274,000 on awnings and veranda curtains; more pianos, (but fewer organs) were sold; sharply increased numbers of record players (283,491) and of fusions (17,218,195) were bought from Canadian plants.

If home comfort and increased luxury can be adequately described by statistics, there we have a picture of Canadian families who, on the average, have never had it so good before.

Red Menace In Laos

By Alan Harvey
 Canadian Press Staff Writer

The latest news from the lotus land of Laos suggests that a conflict with comic-opera overtones may have to be treated with the utmost gravity.

For some time there has been a tendency to look lightly upon the scattered fighting between Laotian government troops and Communist forces in the north. Now the seriousness of the situation is emphasized by reports of a new offensive, involving regular troops from Communist North Viet Nam.

This increases the danger of Laos becoming the cockpit of a military struggle between East and West.

The United States strongly supports the present anti-Communist government, training the Royal Laotian army and supplying extensive financial aid. It is even said that the army, police and parts of the civil service are subsidized from Washington.

WESTERN BASE?

Communist China and its satellite North Viet Nam claim Laos is being turned into a Western base in contravention of the Geneva agreements of 1954.

Laos, a kind of Asian Shangri-la with mountainous terrain and an indolent, opium-smoking people, is little smaller than the United Kingdom. But it is bordered by six countries—China, Thailand, Burma, Cambodia and the two Viet Nams—giving it great strategic importance.

The reported new Communist attack will be depressing news for external affairs department officials in Ottawa.

Under the Geneva agreements, Canada was named with India and Poland to form a supervisory commission for Laos. Early last year, Canadian officials decided that the job was finished.

After difficult negotiations the Canadians managed to convince a reluctant India that the commission should be adjourned indefinitely.

The late External Affairs Minister Sidney Smith, announcing the adjournment in the Commons July 25, 1958, spoke of the way the commission had helped pacify Laos and suggested that the idea of a peacemaking commission might be applied to the Middle East, then in turmoil.

Now there may be second thoughts about the Canadiana initiative in liquidating the Laos commission.

stained by "colonial" taint. Chester Ronning, Canada's ambassador in India, used to hold diplomatic consultations with high Indian officials on a bench in his office, known as the "love seat." Now the mood has changed.

Canada has steadfastly refused demands by India, and by Communist powers, that the supervisory commission should return to Laos. It is probably too late to do so now.

Twenty Years After

Montreal Gazette

Twenty years ago today, the most terrible war the world has known began with Hitler's invasion of Poland. It lasted for almost six years, caused millions of military casualties and many more millions of civilian casualties—some of whom have not yet been restored to normal life. It spread all over the world a horror of devastation.

Politically and militarily it brought two enormous developments: the rise of the Soviet Union to the status of a first-class power, a status now occupied by many other nations. In United States; it gave millions of non-whites, who had seen white nations humbled, a great new hope for self-government—for which very few of them were ready.

It is possible in theory only to think of the years since the end of Hitler's war as a time of peace. In fact, those 14 years have been a period of continuous warfare at one or more points at all times. The war in Indo-China lasted for eight years; the war in Korea for three; the war in Malaya is not ended yet; only a truce, not a peace treaty, separates the armies of Israel and the Arab League.

In Asia today, the two Chinas face each other across the straits at Quemoy and the Matsus with guns and airplanes and gunboats stripped for action. After failing to take Quemoy, in 1958, the Chinese Reds have turned to Tibet and Laos.

Around the world, the Communists have been steadily nibbling at the remaining areas of freedom and the Kremlin has arranged it so that Russian forces never, officially, take part. Asians or Africans or Russian "volunteers" do the fighting, in the sky above Korea or in the hills around Dien Bien Phu.

COMMUNIST GAINS

It is discouraging to chart how much the Communists have raised since 1945—but it could

have been so much worse. If they had held their ambitious hand in Czechoslovakia in 1948, or in the Berlin blockade of 1948-49, the free world might still have been unarmaged when the Russians gained the secrets of the fission and fusion bombs.

They were too impatient; they were too ignorant of the reactions of the "decident" West. Their actions caused the formation of NATO and of the organization of United Nations armies in Korea.

The West can be grateful that the Communists showed their true character so early and that we reacted so quickly. We are armed today; 20 years ago today, we were not.

The Age Old Story

He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life: and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him.

The Poets Corner

THE SEA SHELL

Without, the enamelled beauty of the shell
 That dazzles in the sunlight
 Proclaim
 A many colored radiance, and flame
 In riotous effulgence, all too well
 Delighting boatmen on the undulant swell
 Of the harbor whose calm mood
 Is prone to tame
 A longing for the ocean's bolder claim
 Young mariners stake when smitten
 by its spell
 Within that shell whose outward
 charms allure
 There breathes a life that endlessly
 beweeeps
 Its darkling habitation too secure,
 Rearing for heaven's height and
 ocean's deep:
 Imprisoned symbol of the life of man
 Aspiring to a reach it cannot span.

—WILBERT SNOW
 in The New York Times

Baby Takes Time To See

By Herman M. Baudens, M.D.
 MOM or POP—they both look the same to a new baby.
 He can barely see their faces and what he does see is a fuzzy blur.

As a matter of fact, it will be some 22 years before his complicated eye mechanism is working at peak efficiency.

So don't worry if the tiny tike doesn't respond to your smiles and hand-waving.

DEVELOP GRADUALLY

A baby's eyes, you see, need time to develop. Of course he will be able to see clearly long before he becomes 22 years old, but the development of his eyes is a gradual process.

For the first few weeks of his life, an infant just isn't able to control his eye movements with any degree of accuracy. Even if he could, his vision is so poor that it wouldn't do much good to "aim" at anything anyway.

UNDULY CONCERNED

Many parents are unduly concerned about a baby's eyes being crossed. An infant's eyes usually act independently of each other until he is approximately eight weeks old.

Along about the ripe old age of four months his eyes are in pretty good shape. By this time, he can look at things and focus his attention on them at least for a brief time.

Within the next two months his visual processes develop to the point where he can follow an object with his eyes. Now things are beginning to make a little sense to him. And he might grin back at smiling Mamma and Papa.

At this age—six months—his eyes should be working well together. And it is time for his first eye test.

Give the not a rattle-or-bone to inspect, preferably something that he hasn't seen before. Then watch how he examines it.

NORMAL EYESIGHT

If his eyesight is normal he should look at the object at about arms-length. He should hold it approximately centered between his eyes.

If he holds it close to his face, or seems to favor one eye, I suggest you take him to an eye specialist. There might be nothing at all wrong with his vision, but it's always best to make sure.

And don't make the mistake of thinking a six-month-old baby is too young for an eye examination. He isn't.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

D.M.: From what source would one most likely get vitamin F?
Answer: Medical literature does not indicate any substance which is officially designated as vitamin F. If the question refers to Folic Acid, its natural sources include green leafy vegetable, liver and kidney and yeast.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(Sept. 3, 1934)

Willard Leard was re-elected Mayor of the town of Borden following the election held on September 4. Mr. Leard won with a majority of 22 votes over his nearest opponent Willard MacNeill. The voting results were: Leard, 38; MacNeill 16; Sherry, 12; B. Gillespie was returning officer and Tom McAleer poll clerk. A default reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J.A. Martin, Lyndale, on Saturday evening, when the Lyndale Women's Institute entertained in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Martin, new residents of the district. During the evening an address was read by Mr. E.M. MacDonald, and a gift was presented on behalf of the residents of the district.

TEN YEARS AGO

(Sept. 5, 1949)

The new general secretary of the local branch of the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Fred B. Gamble, arrived in the city Saturday night to take over his duties which commenced immediately. Mr. Gamble succeeds Mr. J.A. McConnell who has been appointed Y.M.C.A. Field Officer for the Maritime Provinces.

Word has been received that a portrait by Donald W. Sears of the Royal Puffin, Summerside, has been awarded the highest possible honours at the annual convention of the Photographers Association of America held in Chicago recently. The portrait has been chosen for inclusion in a travelling loan collection to be shown in all parts of the United States and Canada.

PUPPET CONVENTION

KITCHENER, Ont. (CP)—The Ontario Puppetry Association is planning a province-wide festival in Peterborough next year. The three-year-old association, which serves as a promotional body for the various puppetry guilds in Ontario, has approximately 100 members and another 30 outside the province. They are scattered through British Columbia and the United States.

FIRE AT NEGRO YOUTHS

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Four white youths charged with firing shotgun blasts at a group of Negro boys walking along a street were sentenced Wednesday to five years each in prison. Three years of each sentence were suspended. Suspended sentences were given to two other white youths charged in the April 26 shooting. Six Negro youths were wounded by three shots fired from a moving car, as they walked in a mixed Negro area.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Something has been discovered that will do the work of a hundred men—50 women.—Calgary Herald

Some one is busy compiling a now list of seven deadly sins to fit the modern world. We'll just stick to the old ones.—Peterborough Examiner

Rome was not built in a day. If lumber, bricks and labor were at the present prices, they might never have started it.—Stratford Beacon-Herald

Country boys spend the first 18 or 20 years of their lives dreaming of going to the city where they will spend the next 35 years working their heads off so they can afford to retire to a place in the country.—Ohio State Journal

Over the years, automobile manufacturers have spent tens of millions of dollars in reducing the noise of cars, and today show-offs with half-open mufflers are putting the nerve-racking clatters of early cars back on the streets again.—Ottawa Journal

What has become of the old fashioned rolling pin? A fair and searching question. Things are not what they used to be when a Halifax woman enters a tavern with a paring knife in her hand to look for her husband. Her visit caused consternation. In court she was placed on a six-month police bond for being in possession of a weapon dangerous to the public peace. For pity's sake all that fuss about a paring knife.—Cape Breton Post.

In controlling the sale of tranquilizers by requiring that they shall only be dispensed on prescription, the Department of Health has taken a precaution which was long overdue. But the regulation brings a corresponding responsibility to the medical profession to give more attention to the ailments which have made the free sale of these drugs so heavy. The fact that the number of sales was alarming indicates that the profession has been remiss in its ministrations to those who have felt the need for relief from their responsibilities—which they brought about by the use of tranquilizers.—Peterborough Examiner

General Nasser plans to strengthen his Cairo radio transmitter to such an extent that it can be heard anywhere in the world. A humble fellow, Nasser.—Ottawa Journal

The Mohawk Indian chief who claimed that he is entitled to net fish in the St. Lawrence River by virtue of a treaty signed in 1774 may be right. Those early French and British administrators were almost as good at holding out promises as the politicians of today.—Ottawa Journal

Spare The CBC This!

Ottawa Journal

Mrs. Kate Aitken, a member of the CBC board of directors, should take time to read a commentary in the report of the 1959 Commons Broadcasting Committee. It was that the CBC at times appeared to suffer from a multiplicity of authority and this was one of the factors causing confusion and a wavering of morale among employees.

The report is commended to Mrs. Aitken because she has a plan to have 2,000 amateur critics give their views on CBC radio and television shows. That, in that extent, is all right. The CBC would be none the worse for a few more sensible critics.

The unpleasant part of the proposal is Mrs. Aitken's statement that program changes would be based on the reactions of the 2,000. The CBC spokesmen say this will not be done, but it is obvious that if the board of directors thinks the 2,000 critics should set program standards then the wise CBC employ would seek to be guided by their reports.

Another set of bosses for this over-governed organization!

TOO MUCH CONTROL

For what the CBC has now in radio and television, the CBC board of directors appointed by the government, the periodic examination of its affairs by government committees and commissions, the direction of a large staff of experienced men at national headquarters in Ottawa and in the larger cities and, finally, the continuous criticism of the public which feels that a CBC cost of \$51,000,000 a year paid from taxes entitles every citizen to take a fling at its programs.

Now in addition to all that, Mrs. Aitken suggests 2,000 amateurs who would not only criticize but be able to influence programs, be assured that they could influence programs.

What we have said before we repeat. It is that the CBC management should be given sufficient time and confidence by the government and the board of directors to see whether it can give the broadcasting services desired at reasonable cost.

UP TO MANAGEMENT

If the management cannot do the job, it should be dismissed. In attempting to show whether it can do what is wanted it should not be harassed by interfering board members who were not appointed as producers, directors or accountants but as directors of policy.

No staff, even a staff less subject to emotional tensions and injured prizes than the CBC can operate efficiently with a sense of being at the mercy of 2,000 bright-eyed, uniformed critics, sitting across Canada, with pencils nicely sharpened, tea on the table beside them, waiting to pounce.

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