

"Lovers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew"
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Matters Of Trade

It was suggested at the last meeting of the Queen's County Federation of Agriculture that steps should be taken to forestall the importation into Canada of New Zealand butter. It was felt by some members that in the event of a Commonwealth trade conference as suggested by Prime Minister Diefenbaker butter would be one of the products for which New Zealand would be likely to seek wider distribution within the Commonwealth.

This, of course, is a reasonable assumption, since New Zealand usually has an over-supply of butter. It may be worth considering, however, whether there can be any worthwhile extension of Commonwealth trade if each country is going to put up strong protective tariffs against imports and at the same time expect its own exports to be treated generously. We are not suggesting that Canadian butter should not be protected against competition. There may be every justification for it. We are merely pointing out one difficulty that stands in the way of increased trade within the Commonwealth: the emphasis which each country puts on exports and protection.

A similar difficulty can be seen respecting Britain's tentative plans to join the European Common Market. Canada and other members of the Commonwealth have let it be known that they have no objection to Britain's participation, provided it does not mean that agricultural products from the Commonwealth will be included in the common tariff schedule. But it is extremely doubtful whether the countries of Europe will consent to this, since for most of them agricultural products are main items of export to Britain. It seems likely that eventually Britain will have to choose between participation in the Common Market and her present trade agreements, or better ones, with other members of the Commonwealth. Prime Minister Macmillan hinted as much in a recent speech, although he expressed the hope that something can be worked out that will make that choice unnecessary.

Recalling Runnymede

Along a quiet, green stretch beside the Thames, representatives of the American Bar Association this summer are dedicating a memorial to the Magna Carta—a reminder of the establishment of England's fundamental principle of government by law. The hands-across-the-sea gesture takes the form of a small circular temple at Runnymede Meadow, between Windsor and Staines. Near its site, 742 years ago, King John unwillingly accepted limitations on his power imposed by the rebellious barons of his realm.

The exact spot at which the historic document was sealed during the mid-June conference of 1215 has long been disputed by local contenders for the honor, says the National Geographic Society. One version says that baronial and royal parties assembled on opposite sides of the river, meeting on an island for the affixing of the seal. A cottage built in 1834 on what is now Magna Charta Island contains a stone said to be one on which the parchment lay. Other authorities, however, now agree that the formal assent probably occurred at Runnymede Meadow, where the barons, with armed retainers and church backers, greeted the king and his cavalcade from Windsor.

The atmosphere of the scene, contemporary history records, was heavy with tension, fear and the suppressed fury of the king. For the meeting represented John's capitulation after a bitter, years-long struggle involving both church and nobles. The basis of the Magna Carta was the "Articles of the Barons," derived in turn from the coronation agreements made by John's great grandfather, Henry I, but repudiated by his successors. Listed among the Great Charter's

provisions were feudal rights and privileges, definitions and limitations concerning the respective spheres of king, nobles, church, courts, merchants, towns and — more vaguely — benefits to seep down from ruling to dependent groups.

Modern interpreters have often read into the Magna Carta far more liberal principles than the drafters could have imagined. But its guarantees of personal and property rights, and security against extortion and despotism were specific and broad enough to serve as a cornerstone for individual liberties eventually extended to all classes. The original Articles of the Barons and four original copies of the Great Charter of 1215 are still in existence. The Articles and two of the copies are on display in the British Museum at London. One each of the others belongs to the Lincoln and Salisbury cathedrals.

Like the principles, some of the Magna Carta documents themselves have travelled to the United States. During World War II the Lincoln Charter, which had been lent for the New York World's Fair, remained for safekeeping in the Washington Library of Congress. When it was returned in 1946, the Lacock Abbey copy of 1215 temporarily replaced it. Today, a later reissue, dated 1297, is on view at the British Pavilion set up for the 350th anniversary festival of Jamestown, Virginia, America's first permanent English colony.

A Bit Of Humbug?

The rumor—hardly more than a whisper as yet—that the ousting of the three "black sheep" from the Soviet Presidium was a "put up job" has at least a slight appearance of plausibility. The chief thing in its favor was the way the expulsions were carried out. The whole thing, come to think of it, had a touch of unreality. The violence with which former Soviet purges were undertaken was absent in this case. Even the speeches delivered by Mr. Khrushchev and his cronies, the pronouncements over the Moscow Radio and the editorials in the controlled press were very mild by Soviet standards.

Then, to add a further touch of make-believe, the ousted men were given new posts of responsibility, almost as if they were being recompensed for the inconvenience and indignity to which they were subjected. In the past, when the heavy hand of authority fell on a man, he was through, even if he managed to stay alive, which was more often the exception than the rule.

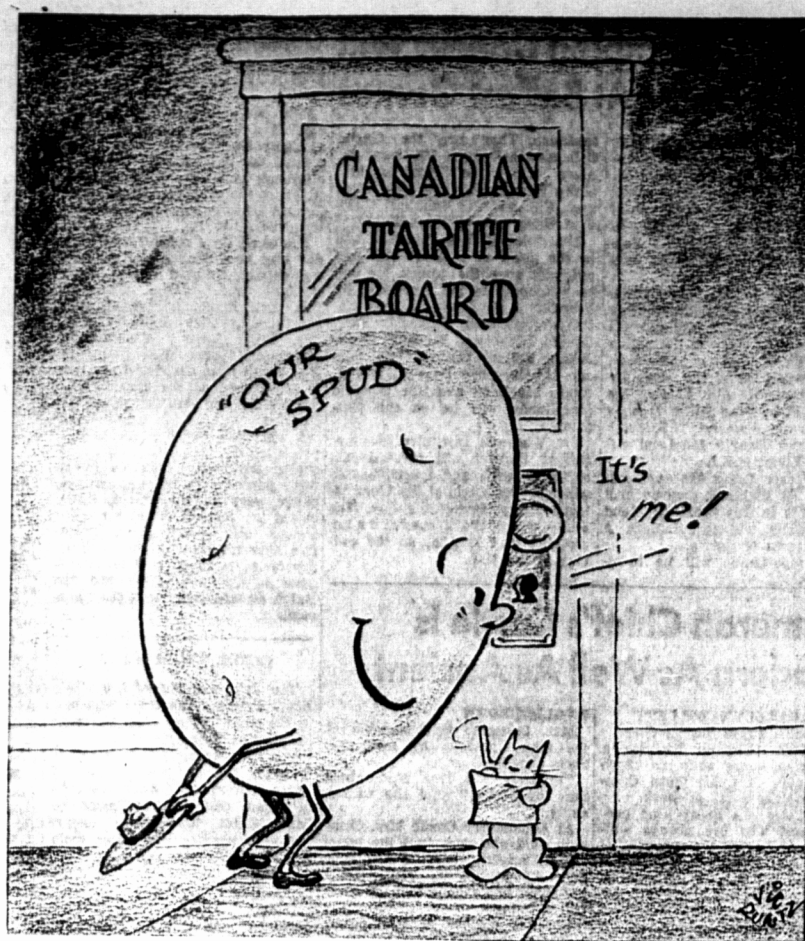
It is, of course, possible that Khrushchev's heart is warmer than Stalin's used to be. There is really no way of telling. But if, in fact, the episode was merely a bit of sophomoric humbug, the reason behind it is clear enough: to try and convince the outside world and, of course, the Soviet people themselves, that the last traces of wicked Stalinism have been obliterated. Time will tell whether there is any truth in this speculation. At present it seems to be about as plausible as any of the others which have been put forward.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A news report from Long Beach, Calif., where this year's international beauty contest was held, says that the contest was "very tough on the judges." It was tough on the participants, too, especially those who felt they had a right to the crown but were passed over in the final reckoning.

Without doubt, Saudi Arabia is somehow connected with the current flare-up in the Sultanates of Omar and Muscat in the Persian Gulf. Reports would seem to suggest that the arms being used by the rebels are of American origin and were supplied to Saudi Arabia under a mutual aid program. This, if true, would certainly complicate matters.

The Prime Minister is quoted as saying that "the question whether farmers should be given cash advances on stored grain must be decided by Parliament and not by Order-in-Council." It seems hardly possible that Parliament would reject such a policy, in view of the fact that the Conservatives, the CCFers and the Social Creditors all spoke in favor of it in the recent election campaign. Nor could the Liberals very well vote against it, although it was not governmental policy when they held office.



UNDER REVIEW

OTTAWA REPORT

Great Rivers Contaminated

By Patrick Nicholson

OTTAWA: We can expect the new Diefenbaker government to initiate action to halt the ruination of one of our most valuable natural resources, namely our great rivers.

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker is the only family man who has a home near each of our two biggest sewers. At Prince Albert, he knows what it is to have a shortage of pure water, while the ample waters of the North Saskatchewan River flow past, polluted and foul. Now in Ottawa, with the rivers sluggish at their low summer levels, he is learning why the French Ambassador here had to evacuate his family from their lovely home one recent August.

The French Embassy here is scenically located on the cliff overlooking the Ottawa river. On one side the waters of the pretty little Rideau river tumble down that cliff face into the Ottawa river, on the other side stands the grey stone residence which is the official home of our prime ministers. But in late summer the Rideau is like a beautiful maiden with halitosis, and the Ottawa suffers from something worse than b.o.

This national shame arises from the wanton dumping of sewage into our capital's rivers. It is not necessary for health officials to check whether the waters are polluted: the tell-tale summer scum on the slow-moving shallow waters proclaims its origin.

BE LIKE A FISH
Yet Ottavians allow their young to swim and boat in these waters. But wild life is wiser: no fish inhabit the lethal rivers even 100 miles downstream from Ottawa.

There was an outcry some years ago when industrial waste from Edmonton was permitted to foul up the North Saskatchewan river. Mrs. Diefenbaker has told me how she and the Prime Minister enjoy the very different taste of Ottawa coffee, because it is not made with North Saskatchewan an "funny runny" from Alberta.

These two glaring examples, among our many polluted rivers, underline the need for government action to preserve the amenities and value of our rivers and to safeguard the health of our people.

Exploring The Side-Roads

Adelaide Leitch in the Imperial Oil Review

Because of the whit-bang aspects of super-highway travel a new cult of Canadian motorists has lately sprung up and is now growing every year. They are the side-rovers—the motorists who deliberately get off the beaten path and on the back roads that may lead anywhere—or nowhere—all.

The attitude of this cult—to which my husband and I happen to belong was pretty well summed up last summer by an arduous westerner who, along with his wife, towed a house trailer from the Pacific to the Lakehead by the all-Canada route, instead of using the super highways south of the border.

"We just wanted to take our time and see the country before it was filled with highway signs and hot dog stands," he said.

For much the same reason, other side-rovers will eagerly take to even more remote routes. Besides the unhampered view of the countryside, they like the sense of adventure they get from exploring back roads, the quiet, helpful courtesy that characterizes most residents of such regions, and the unusual landmarks which they often discover accidentally.

FOR SIDE-ROADERS
For it isn't from the main highways that you can see such sights as a landlocked anchor, a giant life-like head carved by hand from a stump, or a church financed by a poker game. A confirmed side-rover will tell you experiences like these are worth the risk of getting lost, winding up on a dead-end road, or having a mee-



THE READER
He comes with laurel on his brow,
In his hand a book of gold,
He reads in dulcet tones and low,
Legends of long ago.

He sees the march of centuries,
Splendour to pagantry,
He hears the stamp of warriors,
Conquerors in revelry.

His voice reads on—
In cadence sweet and low;
He seems to hear Love's whisper,
Romances of long ago.

The sparkle of the knightly shield
The clash of lance and spear,
The cry of Bravo! for the knight,
And Beauty's beautiful tear.
—William H. Doucette
Rollo Bay and Charlottetown

OUR YESTERDAYS

From the Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(July 25, 1932)
The third fire within a few months broke out in the Tanton Building last evening. The blaze, of unknown origin, was confined chiefly to the ground floor in the rear of the Island Stores, owned by Mr. Elmer Dunning. Goods to the value of over \$800 were damaged together with considerable loss to the buildings which were only partly insured.

A meeting of considerable importance—the lobster fishermen of Prince County was held yesterday afternoon in Summerside. The meeting was the outcome of difficulties between the north and south shore fishermen because the north shore fishermen were preparing to participate in the south shore lobster fishing season. A resolution was passed that only one license be issued to each fisherman.

TEN YEARS AGO

(July 25, 1947)
Cadet Sergeant Charles G. Rogers of the Charlottetown Air Cadet Squadron left this morning for Montreal en route overseas as a member of the Royal Canadian Air Cadets group visiting the United Kingdom under the plan inaugurated by the Air Cadet League of Canada and the Air Training Corps of Great Britain.

A group of 22 teachers and students from the College of the Pacific, Stockton, California, headed by Mr. J.H. Jonte arrived in Charlottetown last evening. The 42-day tour of the United States and Canada, is intended to give a background on how other people live in other parts of the country.

ning of the actual trip. You'll find you've caught the itch to explore enroute. Then you'll have to rely on your own sense of direction to keep from getting lost.

On bright days it's simple just to keep checking the sun. If you have to head in a westerly direction to get from point A to point B, you can cruise around side roads as you please and still come out approximately where you want, as long as you remember the sun sets in the west.

But for side-riding in any kind of weather, it pays to carry one of the small car compasses that are available at little cost in any auto accessory store.

With a little practice, though, you can learn to "read" a side-road the way an Indian reads a trail.

A well-travelled road is bound to be going somewhere and will usually connect with main traffic routes. But grass that is beginning to sprout in the middle of the tracks says "Beware" if your road seems to be petering out and you're debating about turning back watch for tire marks to see which way the farmers turn when they come out of their lanes. The direction they turn will show you the way to the nearest town. The same rule-of-thumb is a useful guide at any intersection.

No Danger From This Pest Here

A vacation menace in many sections of the country is the black widow spider. Children especially are likely victims of the dangerous insect whose bite is sometimes fatal.

In many cases, the site of the bite might not be seen, and worried parents might lose valuable time trying to figure out what made their youngster ill. So it's extremely important to be able to recognize the symptoms in order to begin proper treatment promptly.

PRODUCES SHARP PAIN

The bite produces a sharp pain which usually disappears pretty rapidly. Occasionally, it will linger for as long as four or five hours.

For the next 15 minutes or half an hour the victim might feel perfectly comfortable.

Then local muscular cramps will set in. The victim become weak and probably will complain of excruciating pain in the limbs.

Most likely he'll develop a very tender and rigid abdomen.

LABORED BREATHING
Speech may become difficult and his breathing labored. The pulse will be feeble and the heart-beat slowed. There may be a rise in temperature, an increase in blood pressure, headache and vomiting.

Small children may get convulsions.

There's not much you can do for the victim. Best thing is to call a doctor as quickly as possible. Despite its rather violent symptoms, a black widow bite seldom is fatal.

Most of these that are, are caused by the female of the species. The black widow is coal black and about 1/2 inch long.

ADDITIONAL MARKINGS
The mature female has one red or orange hourglass marking on its belly. The immature female has three additional spots of similar color on its back.

The spiders prefer dark and damp places. That's why they often are found in basements, garages and around country homes.

A good way of getting rid of them is to spray their haunts with a 10 per cent solution of DDT in kerosene.

We have many medicines which provide us with an effective way of dealing with spider bites.

TO KILL PAIN
Morphine and phenobarbital sodium can be used to kill the pain. An intravenous injection of calcium gluconate usually procures relief. Latrodect treatment and symptoms generally subside within a couple of hours.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
M. K.: What causes the skin to itch an hour after eating ice cream?

Answer: Itching of the skin after eating ice cream might be due to a nervous disorder or to an allergy or sensitivity.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Bears and wolves thrive in Quebec to a surprising degree. The Quebec government in the past year paid out \$79,950 in bounties, this accounting for 6,317 bears, 444 wolves.—Ottawa Journal

Medicine Hattie says: "Be the first to work in the morning and the last to leave at night" is the advice of a prominent industrialist. And the boss won't dare fire you. He'll figure you're a spy from head office".—Medicine Hat News

The hush is like the Monday morning wash. It can be "wringing wet" when put on the clothes line but a hot sun and a bit of wind soon dry it out. Heavy rain can saturate Ontario's forests but the forest fire hazard is not long in creeping back after the rains cease. On exposed rock faces the mosses and the lichens dry out and crunch underfoot. They become fuel for the carelessly dropped match or discarded cigarette butt.—Sudbury Star

A University of Toronto psychologist reports that immigrant husbands are nonplussed by the Canadian practice of husbands helping their wives with the dishes. They feel that their new political and economic freedom has been gained at too great a price; the price of male comfort in the home. From the great body of domesticated Canadian males there arises a cry of muted sympathy—understandably muted.—Peterborough Examiner

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