

"Given, Prince Edward Island Like the Dew"
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"The strongest memory is weaker than
 the weakest ink."

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1956

U. S. Pre-Election Policy

It would probably be a mistake to assume that any British-French military action in the Middle East over the Suez Canal problem would automatically bring the United States into the fray on the side of the two Western powers. When Secretary of State Dulles, following his consultation with British and French government officials, declared "we have made no commitments of any kind" it seems likely that he meant exactly what he said. Indeed, there is plenty of evidence for the widely held view that Mr. Dulles was sent to London for the sole purpose of impressing upon the British and French the fact that the United States would not join them in any military action they might consider necessary—at least for the present. His subordinate, Mr. Murphy, could have handled the routine business just as well.

The United States, while having a very real interest in keeping Suez traffic running smoothly, is not as dependent on it as are Britain and France. Moreover, President Nasser has given every indication that he is ready to give special consideration to American interests in the region in return for an official hands-off policy at Washington. As a long-term arrangement this would hardly be acceptable to the United States, but it might be satisfactory in the interim between now and the November election. The Republican record of "keeping the country out of war" during President Eisenhower's tenure of office is the chief plank in the party's platform; and it would never do for United States' forces to be engaged in any military adventure, however small and limited in scope, for the next couple of months.

It can reasonably be supposed, therefore, that nothing short of a direct attack on the continental United States or some vital American outpost would drag the country into any sort of military sanction during this politically crucial period. After the election is over, a reappraisal of the situation may be expected. It can be presumed that this is well understood in London and Paris.

National Policy Needed

The proposal of Mr. Clarie Gillis, CCF member for Cape Breton, for a national transportation policy may be well worth considering in view of the continuing freight rate increases which are working to the detriment of these Atlantic Provinces. It is the railways' long-haul customers here and in the western provinces that bear the brunt of these exorbitant rates, leaving the big central provinces largely unaffected because of their competitive truck traffic. Mr. Gillis is undoubtedly right when he claims that freight rates should be regarded as "a national problem, rather than a regional headache." The long-haul traffic is in basic commodities, essential to Canada's economic stability. The CCF member proposes a national regulatory body to plan all land, water and air transportation in Canada, in such a manner that the various areas of the country would be served by the most economical means.

Another CCF member, Mr. Hazen Argue, Assiniboia, charged that the Board of Transport Commissioners made "a tragic blunder" in granting an interim increase of seven percent, pending hearings next September of an application by the railways for a 13 per cent rates boost. This was granted without sufficient evidence being presented, and in effect prejudiced the case of the provinces which have been protesting any further increase. Already the value of the Maritime Freight Rates Act has been practically destroyed by successive freight rate increases, and we seem to be caught in a vicious circle in this regard.

It is worth recalling that in the

Prince Edward Island brief before the Turgeon Commission on Transportation (1949), nationalization of all our railway systems was urged. Lengthy reference was made to the unification proposals of Sir Edward Beatty in the 30's and to the Canadian Pacific Railway's statements before the Commission that railways would constantly require new capital. Transportation costs, it was argued, are paid by the people of Canada of all trades, professions, or other occupations in the form of rates or of taxes, and it does not matter from which pocket such costs come. On the other hand, there is danger of the railways pricing themselves out of business and also of a heavy burden on marginal producers and of interference with the productive economy of the country. Under nationalization, if freight rates cannot be raised a deficit would result which would be paid by the government.

The Prince Edward Island proposal was turned down by the Commission, and little further has been heard of a Saskatchewan proposal that a study of the question of unification of all railways under public ownership be made. The C.P.R. opposed it and the Commission concurred. It did, however, concede that horizontal increases "aggravate the disadvantage already suffered by long-haul shippers and consignees," and warned that if the railways do not give consideration to this problem, "it ought to be the duty of the Board (of Transport Commissioners) to see that they do so." There the matter rests, very unsatisfactorily so far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned. It is to be hoped that Mr. Gillis' proposal will spark a united drive on the part of Maritime members to remedy this grievance.

EDITORIAL NOTES

ment now approaching prorogation is said to be the second longest in the country's history. Whether it has been the second most useful is a question for the historians to answer at a future date. It doesn't look that way at the moment.

The world's population, according to a UNESCO report, is growing by leaps and bounds. Latest figures show an increase of 160 million over those of a year ago. China has the most people, 583 million. India ranks second with 377 million.

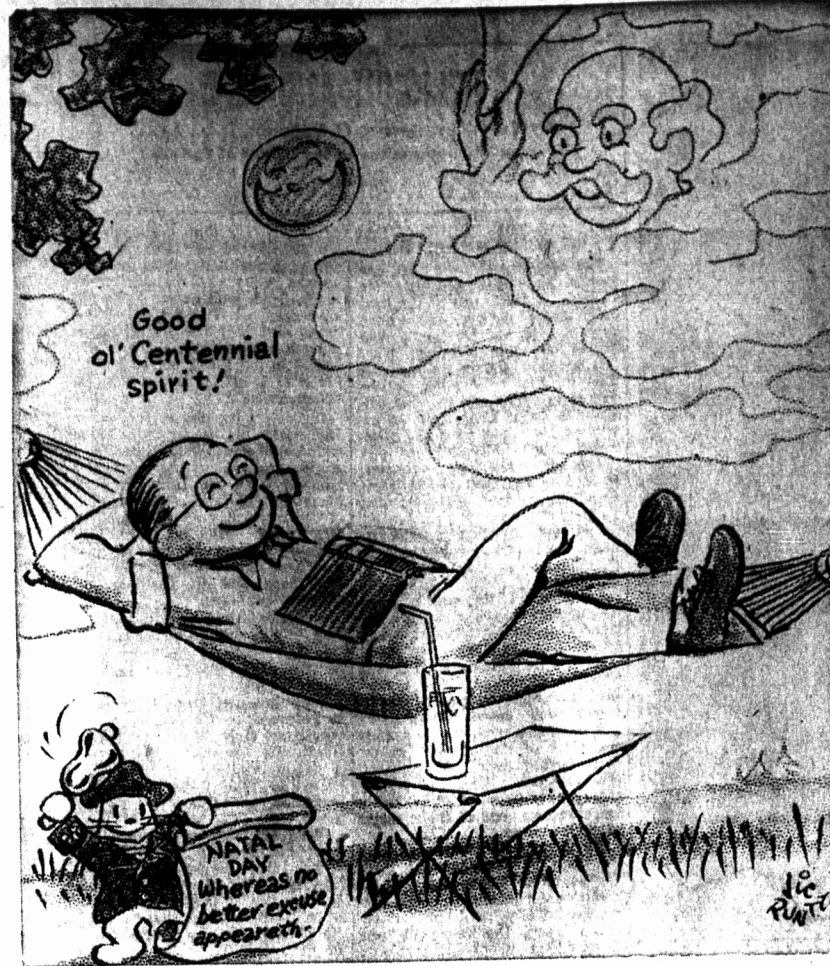
The first lawsuit claiming damages from the sinking of the Andrea Doria has been started. The claim is for \$100,000. There will be plenty more before the unfortunate event has passed into history. It will probably be several years before everything is settled.

The Soviet and Chinese Communists have never been too smart in making up excuses for their aggressive designs, but the excuse given by the Chinese for their current invasion of Burma is the lamest on record. The soldiers were looking for a herb recognized as a cure for snake-bite!

Police Chief Llewellyn Strange of St. John's, Newfoundland, thinks that a censor board is needed in that city to classify movies, books and magazines which children see and read. Censorship of that type is, admittedly, open to abuses. Nevertheless, it may have to come in many Canadian communities.

In bringing before the Commons legislation to provide for equal pay for men and women doing similar work in industry, Labor Minister Gregg said it had been "unavoidably delayed." Women workers will say that it had been delayed for quite a long time. It was 20 years ago that the late Miss Agnes McPhail, the Commons' first female member, started agitating for the legisla'tion. Incidentally, she was not a Liberal.

The Newfoundland Government is not depending too much on a Federal-Provincial agreement on a health plan but is going ahead on its own in a limited way. Legislation passed at the recent session of the legislature provides for free medical, dental and hospital care to all children under 16. The plan is now being put into shape and will be implemented in stages. The first stage, presumably, will precede this fall's provincial election. That, however, does not detract from its usefulness to the public health.



SHADES OF YESTERYEAR

Scotland Yard's Ghost Squad

By Ramond Palmer, Associated Press, London

LONDON (AP) — The shadowy figures of Scotland Yard's "ghost squad" of undercover agents are moving into action against London's gangs.

Behind the red-brick walls of the Yard, London's police chiefs have conferred on the problem of beating the capital's thugs and their "protection" racket.

At such a conference 10 years ago—on combatting the post-war crime wave—the idea of the ghost squad was born.

The squad has won many victories over crime, but much of its work remains cloaked in secrecy.

As one example a man and a woman operative wormed their way into the heart of a gang that was pulling a regular and violent series of payroll robberies. After months of preparation their work paid off. The girl operative phoned in a tip which enabled a police ambush to capture five gangsters.

All went to prison.

The idea of the squad came to Ronald Howe, assistant police commissioner in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department. A craggy-faced man with thinning, almost white hair, Howe is an unusual police chief. He had never served in the ranks or put on a hat, but studied at Oxford and became a lawyer in

the office of the director of public prosecutions. When he joined the force he was made chief constable of CID. Later he became head of the department.

He was not bound by tradition. Instead, he was prepared to use unorthodox ideas, often gleaming them from his avid reading of detective novels.

At a Scotland Yard anti-crime conference in 1946 many officers complained that the old type of police informer was dying out.

"Why can't we have our own informers?" Howe asked.

Eventually there were 30 men and women recommended for initiation into the squad. These volunteers did not look too much like the usual conception of a detective, and could frequent underworld haunts without attracting more than passing interest.

One by one they dropped from regular duties and faded into the underworld. They are usually known to their colleagues at "the Yard" only as a voice on a phone, identified only by a code number. Occasionally they arrange a meeting, far from police headquarters.

These are the men and women who are out to provide the information that will break up London's gangs.

The Value Of Education

Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Letter

One of the most frightening things in our world is ignorance; not merely lack of knowledge, but more than all other the ignorance that consists in not knowing that there are better things, better ways of doing things, and a social responsibility to try and see and do these better things.

Education will help you to think clearly and reach good judgments about the relative importance of the various kinds of activity that make up human life. Scientific technology has broken up the placid life familiar to our grandfathers. It has converted the man of general competence into a specialist.

Our ancestors were content so long as they were just one potato row ahead of starvation; tomorrow, science will have moved forward another step, machines will run machines, labor will be upgraded in terms of skill, and there will them be no appeal from the judgment that will be pronounced on the uneducated man.

SHOULD BE USEFUL
 Education should be useful. We don't mean useful in the sense of making us adept in manipulating gadgets. You wish to be fit to perform justly, skillfully, magnanimously and with personal satisfaction all the offices of life.

Learning sheer fact is not all of education. The three Rs do not constitute an education any more than a knife, fork and spoon constitute a dinner. Some of the greatest bores are people who memorized a great deal of information and love to talk about it.

The aim of an educational institution is to give students a living fund of knowledge from which they may generate ideas. When you can bring relevant background to bear on a problem, as a sensible pertinent data, grasp relationships, appraise the values involved, and make a judgment; when you can do that you are an educated person.

But, you may say, "so-and-so made good in life without having had an extensive formal education." Quite true. Many men and women did not have the opportunity that is open to every boy and girl in Canada today. They left school and went to work before completing high school; some did not go any further than public school. But they continued to learn while they worked.

IN SPIRE OF HANDICAPS
 They succeeded in spite of handicaps and not because of them. They had a daemon in them that prodded, and a vital energy that strengthened them to attain education by home study, or in evening classes, or in other ways.

Choosing a career today is not the docile following in father's footsteps that was common a half century ago. There are attractive vocations in useful, but that liberal education is not useful. That is nonsense. All education is useful.

"Huck Finn lost interest in Moses when he found out that Moses was dead, because I don't take no stock in dead people." Today many "don't take no stock" in dead languages, or even living languages apart from their own. Latin, French and German are academic and useless; but English is practical and useful. They teach literature—Shakespeare and Milton are useless. Don't teach grammar—gerunds and participles are only for the pedant. Just teach English!

USEFULNESS
 "But it is the student of useless languages and literature who can use his own language with precision and imagination. Useless algebra, history, philosophy and physics produce useful powers and resilience. The usefulness of liberal education is to develop useful, independent citizens, and in this process the longest way round is often the shortest way home. Education should enable a person to earn a living and to live a life."

Then: work. To be fully prepared for life you must learn to work. Someone has said that idleness is the nurse of naughtiness; at any rate it is the death of progress. Life is not a thing of ease. Maybe it ought to be, and perhaps some day it will be (though such a life has no attraction for progress-minded people), but it never has been and it is not now.

We should not try too hard to make education easy. There are difficult things that must be done, whether we like it or not. Education should prepare us to face difficulties courageously — three virtues that apply as much to success in business and industry to success in science.

Third in this list of requirements

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (Aug. 8, 1931)

The Boy Scout Camp just closed at Fairview was by far the largest and most satisfactory ever held in Prince Edward Island. 44 boys enjoyed to the full the nine days of camp, and, with the weather ideal there was plenty of opportunity for hikes, swimming and the passing of tests.

The champions of the P.E.I. Tennis Tournament will be decided today. The semi-final matches played yesterday produced the most sparkling tennis ever seen on the island.

TEN YEARS AGO
 (Aug. 8, 1946)

The Queen Charlotte Naval Division, Charlottetown, is to have two new officers added to its staff in the persons of Lieut. Vernon A. Campbell, Borden, and Sub-Lieut. Charles A. Graham, Charlottetown. Lieut. Campbell is at present serving on the H.M.C.S. Middlesex.

A Prince Edward Islander who has achieved a distinguished record in the field of economics is Dr. E.P. Weeks, a native of Mount Stewart, who is now enjoying a brief visit at the home of his father, Rev. Ernest S. Weeks, Bedeque, before going to join the Economics Research Branch of the Department of Reconstruction.

Over 400 citizens of New London and neighbouring communities attended the Illustration Station Field Day on the farm of William E. Johnston, New London, Wednesday afternoon.

The Poet's Corner

SO BACK TO THE WILD

How smooth this road, how ribbon-straight it glides!
 Though where motel and rush of motor feud
 With groves of greenness patching countryside.
 But I have need of deer-run solitude,
 Horizons carved by mountains lost in mist;
 A longing for the scrubby, singing wild
 Of hedge where thorn and berry bush persist,
 With pine and elm, not yet by speed defiled.

And when returned to roads that rutted stay,
 I shall, where wildwood things expect no harm,
 Even glimpse a pheasant flame across the play
 Of sunset, valleys veiling in the charm
 Of mauve; and when the silvery notes retire,
 Know stillness by the song of tranquil fire.

—Suzanne Gayne, in the Christian Science Monitor.

is discipline. We cannot imagine useful thought or creative ideas arising in other than a disciplined mind . . .
 Is it better to be educated to some extent than not to be educated at all? You will, of course, agree that it is. Then is it not still better to have a better than average education?
NONE TOO OLD
 No one can pack enough into his mind during school-days to last his lifetime. None of us is too old to acquire knowledge, but any of us can reach a deadline if we cease to learn. At 45 we are still able to learn more than we could before we were 14, and even at 65 we can absorb knowledge as fast as we could when we were 25.

Education ends only with one's life. What you learn at school is something to which you must add, year by year and pass on to others. Thus, said Einstein, "do we mortals achieve immortality in the permanent things which we create is common."

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Sandness, M.D.
ARTIFICIAL SWEETENERS SHOULD BE USED WISELY

The American Medical Association reassures us about the safety of artificial sweeteners such as saccharin and cyclamates in reducing, diabetic and other special diets, introduced to the public in 1950. Cyclamates are the sodium and calcium salts of cyclohexylsulfamic acid. Sounds pretty dangerous, doesn't it? but it isn't, of course.

The six-year-long studies reveal no significant adverse effects per cent or less of the total diet. When they totaled 5 per cent of the diet of laboratory animals used in the test, there were some slight toxic effects, including moderate diarrhea.

TOXIC EFFECTS
 The board used rats to check the chronic toxic effects of saccharin and found the sweetener is relatively non-toxic.

Studies on cyclamates have been conducted since these sweeteners were introduced to the public in 1950. Cyclamates are the sodium and calcium salts of cyclohexylsulfamic acid. Sounds pretty dangerous, doesn't it? but it isn't, of course.

In healthy men, the only adverse effects observed when 5 or more grams were taken per day was a softening of the stools. And this doesn't seem to affect the health.

SAFE DOSAGES
 Since experience with cyclamate is more limited than with saccharin, more studies are needed to determine safe dosages for children and expectant mothers.

While the AMA report is reassuring as far as special diets are concerned, it does not support unrestricted use of these sweeteners in general purpose foods and beverages.

Just use your head when you use saccharin or cyclamate.
QUESTION AND ANSWER
 B.K.: Is fish a good source of proteins?

Answer: The proteins in fish are practically equal to those of meat and eggs. This is beneficial to those wanting to reduce, since the amount of fat as compared to other protein foods is less.

Fish is also a good food from the point of view of supplying certain minerals, such as calcium and iodine.

The Age Old Story
 Contentment consists not in great wealth but in few wants.

MAXIMS

Stand still and silently watch the world go by—and it will.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Baby sitters have become so proficient they are almost afraid to leave the youngsters with their mothers.—Lethbridge Herald

The sooner this twenty-second Parliament of Canada is put mercifully out of its misery the better.—Calgary Alberton

It's a tough old world and there seems to be little likelihood of its inhabitants escaping the necessity of work which, in the final analysis is the real coinage.—Edmonton Journal

A famous Hollywood actor has a custom-made station wagon which carries a boat, beds, kitchen, T.V., phone and air-conditioning. What, no swimming pool — Brantford Expositor

It is possible to set up a national minimum standard of educational opportunity. It is possible also to measure the cost of attaining the standard in any province and the amount that a provincial government may be expected to contribute to its establishment and maintenance.

British old age pensions follow the pensioner to the ends of the earth and the end of his days. If he migrates at age 65 to Tasmania, Peru or the Yukon the cheques continue to flow and don't stop until the death certificate is issued. Canadian old age pensions should be payable in the same way because they too are now based on the principle of contribution.—Financial Post

Motorists who knock down a tree in Preston must replace it with a tree of similar size and type. The Parks Board says 15 maples in half a mile of boulevard have been destroyed in this way. The council has ordered its constabulary to report names and addresses of anyone damaging a tree. This is a sensible provision. Trees are hard enough to get and to grow. Preston's plan might well be copied by other places.—London Free Press

Lots of the same girls who were taught by life guards how to swim last year will be taught again this year.—London Free Press

The gap between the cost and the ability of the province to pay should be the criterion of federal financial aid.—St. John's News
 Canadian universities face the future with trepidation and alarm, for their purses are empty. Yet the problem of providing accommodation for doubled enrolments inevitably and inescapably turns on money. A conservative estimate of the cost of new construction which will be required on Canadian campuses in the next eight years is \$42,500,000.—Toronto Globe and Mail

As it is proposed to apply the license systems to operations of motor boats, it will be necessary to give consideration to the matter of age. It is the common thing now to see juveniles, sometimes not more than 10 years of age, operating a motor boat. Many of them apparently are quite capable as well. The chances are there will be a graded age related to the power of the motor.—Port Arthur News-Chronicle

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 congratulates
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NATAL DAY
 and says — thank you to its citizens for having such a fine city in which to live, do business and thoroughly enjoy family life.
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 WHERE QUALITY IS SURE