

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. President and Associate Editor, Ian A. Burnett, Associate Editor, Frank Walker. CIRCULATION "Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew" "The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink". CHARLOTTETOWN, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1952

The Olympic Torch

The ancient Greek states established peace amongst themselves during their games held every four years at Olympia. These five-day peaceful interludes may not seem very much compared with all the intervening time available for fighting, but the games contributed largely to the feeling of Greek unity of culture and tradition, despite their far from unified political situation.

The world today, too, needs to be reminded that we are all fellow humans, seeing the same sun, moon and stars, living in the same world and to a surprising extent descended from the same ancestors.

The Olympic Games can be used, as they were in Berlin in 1932, to vaunt national strength and pride in the face of other countries, but to a far greater extent they enable the participating countries to acquire a more human understanding of the peoples represented there.

When Paavo Nurmi, the flying Finn of the '20's, carried the Olympic torch on the last lap from Mount Olympus to the Helsinki stadium he lit a flame which must have warmed the hearts of contestants, spectators and people throughout the world and in particular the younger generation to whom athletic prowess and sportsmanship can become great beacons for right living.

Plague Of Locusts

Locusts are now infesting many parts of the Middle East from Pakistan to Egypt. The plague has been described by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization as the worst for a century. The invaders are desert locusts, the most destructive and most elusive of their kind. Other species—those of Northern Rhodesia and West Africa—seem to have been brought under control after 20 years of international warfare against them; the areas where they congregate and from which they swarm are fixed and known, and they can be watched and destroyed before they take to the air. But the desert locust's "outbreak areas" change from time to time; the reasons for its movements are not yet certain. The last plague, which had to be fought on a large scale throughout the Middle East and East Africa, came to an end in 1947; but a new cycle began in 1950.

These latest and worst outbreaks come from the Somali peninsula of East Africa, where large swarms settled last winter. It appears that lack of men, heavy rains, and the difficulty of moving equipment into desert areas handicapped the work of destroying the locusts before they could take flight once more.

Political complications have also on occasion helped the plague on its way, notes the Manchester Guardian. The locust is an international animal and can be effectively fought only on an international scale. It is good to know that Israel and Jordan are working together in this cause and the Soviet Union has joined the F. A. O. and its member-nations in providing equipment.

Meeting Children's Need

Some six years ago the United Nations general assembly established the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, for the relief and rehabilitation of children, and for child health and welfare purposes generally. It works with and through the governments of the assisted countries, its contribution being matched, or more than matched by the country concerned. The main feature of UNICEF's operations throughout the world is what is called "the matching principle." In order for any country to receive the Fund's aid for its children, the government of that country, or some voluntary agency within the country, must make a contribution equal or more in value to the aid requested of UNICEF. As this matching principle has operated, these contributions have often been many times that of UNICEF.

Thus, in effect, a contribution to UNICEF is doubled or more in value by the time the aid reaches the children. You pay for the powdered skim milk which UNICEF provides, and it is reconstituted into a glass of milk. With it, the child receives a piece of bread or some other food furnished either by the government or by some volunteer agency within the country. You pay for the raw cotton, wool and

leather with UNICEF ships. The cost of converting that material into clothing and shoes is borne by the government of the receiving country, and it amounts to as much or more than your contribution. In this way twice as many babies have diapers; twice as many youngsters have warm wool jackets; and twice as many boys and girls have shoes.

So with the aid given by UNICEF and the World Health Organization for mass campaigns against disease and other health projects, the governments of the assisted countries carry the main burden: UNICEF provides only those supplies and equipment that are not otherwise available and WHO gives its technical advice. This international assistance, however, makes possible national and local campaigns that otherwise could not be undertaken. Millions of mothers and children, and in some instances, whole populations, are reached in this way.

In all its operations UNICEF seeks to encourage initiative, whether governmental or private, and it particularly encourages efforts leading to lasting benefits for the children.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Sweden has overcome the deadly menace to seabirds of its Lange Jan lighthouse in the Baltic. By floodlighting the building they have made it a place of refuge for night-flying birds, rather than a death trap.

The Battle of Salamanca was fought this date 1812. It proved a brilliant victory for Wellington over the French but its value was lost because he did not pursue far enough or fast enough. Wellington did not destroy the separate French armies protecting Madrid but decided on retreat instead.

The result of reduced British purchases from Canada is that Canada is buying less and less from Britain. The total for the half year is only \$151.5 million compared with \$189.8 million in the first six months of 1951. Provisional figure of U. K. exports to Canada in June is \$9.5 (\$26 million).

A seven-man Canadian committee, including Deputy Highways Minister R. G. White, is to study the effect of traffic on a stretch of test road in Idaho. The U. S. Highway Research Board and the committee of the Canadian Good Roads Association will study the effect of traffic beginning in September until stopped by winter and finish the tests in the spring.

An invention to cut down road fatalities is being tried out in England. It is a wire mesh scoop, fitted to the front and the inside surface of all four wheels of heavy trucks and buses. The scoop turns with the wheels automatically and can also be operated by the driver. In a test "accident", a man threw himself in the path of a coach fitted with the scoop. He was hit by the rear wheels and pushed aside, absolutely unhurt.

As others see us. Canadians generally have a reputation for being style-conscious and like to appear and feel "well-dressed", says a report of trade prospects for British goods in the Canadian men's wear market, which has been compiled for the U. K. Board of Trade. That, however, is not what they say about our ties. The report, which covers every item of men's apparel from hats to handkerchiefs and from shirts to socks, gives general guidance to U. K. manufacturers on what Canadian men look for when they go shopping for clothes.

Among the 300 bandmen on parade in the Scottish Command tattoo at the Edinburgh Festival in August will be Canadian troops. It is expected that 200,000 people from all parts of the world, including many Canadians in Europe at that time, will witness the impressive ceremonial and military displays staged with Edinburgh Castle providing a magnificent and theatrical "backcloth." The pipes and drums of the Canadian Highlanders and a composite battalion of Scottish Canadian troops serving in Germany will be among the famous regiments taking part, which will also include the Royal Scots Greys, Scots Guards, Black Watch, Seaforth Highlanders and the Camerons. Everyone of the twelve Scottish regiments will be represented. The Canadian troops will join with the rest of the seven hundred performers in honouring three national anthems—British, French and Dutch, which will be played at each performance. This is to mark the fact that the tattoo cast will include the mounted band of the French Republican Guard—La Fanfare a Cheval de la Garde Republicaine—and the band of the Royal Netherlands Grenadiers. The French band rarely leaves France and, as far as can be traced, its only previous visit to Britain was at the beginning of the century.

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.

DELIGHTED VISITORS

Sir,—Although my wife was born in Prince Edward Island I had never visited there until this summer on my vacation. I was amazed and charmed by its beauty. We came by plane from Moncton and we will never forget its rare beauty and loveliness from the sky. Its woods and streams and cultivated fields were beyond description and we felt it was truly named the "Garden of the Gulf" and its people with their hospitality and graciousness certainly won our hearts. We shall be looking forward to visiting it again in the not too distant future. We salute all Prince Edward Islanders and especially those who were so kind to us. We are, Sir, etc. MR. & MRS. JAMES W. LENNON Waltham, Mass.

BORDEN LIQUOR STORE

Sir,—The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Bedford wishes to express strong disapproval of the placing of a liquor store in Borden, for each new outlet means more drunkenness, more accidents, and more heartbreak. The Union also takes exception to the Mayor's use of the word "good" in describing the business being done there. Perhaps he means a money-making business, but a "good business" never. Under no circumstances can the liquor business be called good. Have those who work for the establishment of liquor stores considered the woe pronounced upon those who give their neighbor drink? Hab. 2-15. We are, Sir, etc. MRS. P. AFLECK, President. MRS. C. LEARD, Secretary. Bedeque, P. E. I.

FIRST THINGS FIRST

Sir,—Two little girls were walking in Charlottetown on their way to Memorial Park one fine Sunday afternoon, when a gentleman with a nice personality met them and began talking to them. He asked questions about the City. "Have you a theater here?" "Oh yes," they answered, "there are two, the Prince Edward and Capitol theatres." "And what other amusements do you have?" "Oh there is bingo almost every night, often bridge parties, skating at the Forum in winter and hockey games in summer. We have horse racing two nights a week and Wednesday afternoon's all summer." "Where are you girls going now?" the man asked. "To Memorial Park to a ball game." This park is in memory of our boys who gave their lives in the wars. There will be large crowds at the game and they shout and cheer for the side that wins." The man said, "Did you ever hear the Commandments?" One is, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." One of the girls replied, "I don't want to go to Sunday School; my mother and father used to go with me, but since we got our car daddy does not have time to go and mamma is busy packing a lunch to take with us; we usually go to some beach on Sunday." "Do you ever have prayer meetings during the week?" "No, not in the summer months and there is no Sunday School in summer, but there will be when winter comes again." "How many go to prayer meetings?" "A good many women, five or six men and the preacher. For winter we have Scouts, Guides, Cubs, Mission Bands, etc."

"What do you think the most important thing in life is?" "Oh, we don't know, there are so many things to think of." The gentleman replied, "The wisest and best person this world has ever known said, 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness and all that will be added unto you.' Good-bye girls, I must go along now. Remember Christ died to save you." "What a wonderful man that was. We must go home and tell our father and mother about him and the questions he asked us." I am, Sir, etc. INTERESTED READER Charlottetown, R.R.

The Poet's Corner

FROM 'THE DAY-DREAM' All round a hedge upshoots, and shows At distance like a little wood; Thorns, ivies, woodbine, mistletoes, And grapes with bunches red as blood; All creeping plants, a wall of green Close-matted, bur and brake and bar. And glistening over there, just seen. High up, the topmost palace spire, When will the hundred summers die, And thought and time be born again. And newer knowledge, drawing nigh, Bring truth that sways the soul of men? Here all things in their place remain. As all were ordered, ages since. Come, Care and Pleasure, Hope and Pain, And bring the fated Fairy Prince. —Lord Tennyson. HELPED CONSTITUTION Canada's first Governor-General, Sir Charles Stanley Monck, was the chief promoter of the federal constitution of Canada.

The Neighbors



Notes By The Ways

A plastic lens which can replace the crystalline lens of the human eye is on display in an exhibition in Paris. First developed by a London eye surgeon, this technique is described as the greatest advance in cataract treatment since the invention of eyeglasses. The daring innovation consists of slipping a carefully ground lens of plastic into an eyeball from which a cataract-clouded lens has been removed by operation. Up to now, spectacles have been prescribed to make up for the removal of the lens. — Port William Times-Journal. Canadians could buy their coffee a good deal cheaper if the greater part of it sold in Canada were bought directly from Brazil. That was one of the interesting statements made by Senator Heitor Lyra, Brazilian ambassador, at a recent luncheon in Montreal given by the Canadian Inter-American Association. Senator Lyra pointed out that coffee is Brazil's main export. Nearly 14,500,000 sacks of it will be available for export this year. But because most of the Canadian coffee is bought through Britain and the United States, the middleman gets a profit which increases the price. The Brazilian ambassador said "things will be very different when Canada buys her coffee directly from Brazil." — Kitchener Record. The new refrigerator cars of the Canadian National Railways can operate on a hot or cold basis. The temperature can be sent plunging to ten below zero. Or, it can be set upward to prevent freezing in winter. The "reefer" cars are so much in demand for perishable products. In the winter, for example, there is a brisk demand for these cars from Prince Edward Island, which ships potatoes to all parts of Canada and also to the United States. The heated cars keep the spuds from freezing as they are sent by rail to their destination. In the summer, fruits and vegetables can be kept in fine condition as they are shipped to market. Introduction of these new "reefer" cars indicates the Canadian railroads are keeping up with requirements. Shipments of perishable goods bring in substantial revenues. The new cars will give assurance of delivery of products in good condition. — Windsor Star. The lone flying saucer having lost some of its power to attract attention a more spectacular appearance has been needed — and now we have it. The latest development concerns eight saucers flying in formation at more than 1,000 m. p. h. This sounds like hot weather facetiousness, until it's noted that the report came from two

Old Charlottetown

On Tuesday last, His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Dundas left Charlottetown for New Brunswick. His Excellency, accompanied by Hon. Major Longworth, Provincial Aide-de-Camp, Col. Stewart, Adjutant General, and Hon. Thomas H. Haviland, Mayor of Charlottetown, embarked on board the steamer "Westmorland" for Shediac, via Summerside. A number of that effect having reached our gallant friends, the Volunteers of Prince County, it was decided by them to turn out the battalion to receive Her Majesty's representative, to whom the Volunteer force of the Province is so much indebted. "Accordingly, notwithstanding the rainy morning, a detachment from each of the seven County Companies reported themselves, under arms, namely: the Summerside Artillery, Capt. McLeann; Queen's Rifles, Capt. Egan; Capt. Haszard; Bedeque, Capt. McLeod; Westmorland, Capt. Ives; Tryon, Capt. Howatt; Malpeque, Ensign McNutt; Casumpeque, Capt. Rogers. The whole line was under the command of Major Hunter Duvar, Lieut. Col. Pope being in attendance on His Excellency. "As the Governor and Staff, in uniform, stepped ashore, a salute of thirteen guns was fired in splendid style, by McLeann's artillery, the fire being delivered with great precision, under Capt. McLeann's Staff Adjutant. A number of influential citizens, and a guard of honour of officers, received His Excellency on the landing, and the whole extent of the long wharf was lined with an avenue of troops. Among the civilians present were High Sheriff Campbell, Hon. Messrs. Anderson and Ramsay, with other members of the Legislature and Magistracy, together with a brilliant assembly of the beauty for which Prince County is famous. It is estimated that not fewer than 3,000 persons, from all parts of the County, were assembled on the occasion." —The Islander, July 4, 1862.

The Age-Old Story

The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance and of my cup: therefore will I not faint. The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage. —The Islander, July 4, 1862.

In the midst of Success you may suffer Disaster

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The Passing Scene

By Observer GENERAL EISENHOWER'S CHANCES We on this Island are a long way removed, politically as well as geographically, from American political conventions. And yet, in common with all other democratic communities, we are affected by them. In some manner they are bound to have an influence on our affairs. It would of course be unreasonable to expect people in this part of the world to understand all the intricacies and involvements of American election maneuverings. For that matter, there are thousands of Americans who do not understand what they are all about. The Republican Convention which ended a week or so ago was typical of what happens when hundreds of Americans get together to decide who shall be their standard bearer in a Presidential election. There was much confusion, quarrelling over technicalities, some bawling, and a great deal of other horseplay. The Democratic Convention now in session will follow somewhat the same pattern. But beneath the gay and sometimes turbulent exterior there is much serious thinking and heart-felt concern for the immediate future of the United States. No people in the world take their politics more seriously. In choosing General Eisenhower as their "last best hope" the Republicans have consented to what may be called "a new logic" in their political fashion. The logical choice would have been Senator Taft. His strictly political qualifications were far above those of his chief rival. But logic is not always the dominating force in any democratic undertaking. It is perhaps fortunate that people like and dislikes often govern their actions, and certainly they did in Chicago. It remains to be seen what their final effect will be. One thing is sure. General Eisenhower, a soldier and politician, has a tremendously big job on his hands. For one thing, before he can hope to beat his Democratic opponent, whoever that gentleman may turn out to be, he must somehow heal the obvious breach in the Republican household. And that will be no easy task. Bitterness such as was in plain evidence at the Republican Convention is not dissipated overnight. As a matter of fact, the Republican Party has not been one happy family for a good many years. The invasion of the old conservatism by the new Liberalism has left an easily discernible mark. No doubt General Eisenhower's likeable personality had a good deal to do with his nomination but it does not tell the whole story by any means. Much as most Republicans as well as a lot of Democrats admire Senator Taft's ability and forthrightness, there is quite a widespread belief that he represents some undefinable force that does not seem to fit into modern political thinking. It must be remembered that there are many millions of American voters who know practically nothing in a political way but the New and Fair Deals of Roosevelt and Truman. There is still a substantial amount of conservative opinion in the United States, but it is by no means so articulate and sure of itself as it used to be before Mr. Roosevelt drove the Republicans into the wilderness. They will not find it easy to get back to the green pastures even with a popular hero to lead them by the hand. There is no question that General Eisenhower's nomination was a blow to the Democrats who, from Mr. Truman down, had been hoping that Senator Taft would be given the final nod. It would be a grave mistake, however, for anyone to fail to see that it will now be plain sailing for the Republicans. There can be many a slip between nomination day and the counting of the ballots. The prophets were taught that lesson by Mr. Truman in 1948. General Eisenhower is undoubtedly an extremely popular man, and deservedly so. He has rendered very distinguished service to his country. At the same time, notwithstanding his resignation from the army, he is still every inch a soldier. If elected he could hardly help bringing the characteristics of a great general into the executive branch of Government. Deep down in the hearts of Americans there is a natural hostility to any form of militarism in civil administration. We may be sure that the Democrats will use this underlying sentiment for all it is worth, perhaps a great deal more than it is worth. All up and down the land the cry will be heard: "General in the White House? Never!" As was to be expected, the Republicans have been making a great ado about what they call the blundering foreign policy of the Truman administration. While General Eisenhower cannot fairly be blamed for anything the State Department has done or failed to do, it is a fact that for some considerable time he was one of the chief tactical administrators of State Department policy. If it were of such a blundering character, many people will ask, why did the General show sympathy with it for so long? Indeed, it is just possible that the State Department acted on his advice more than once. So, at any rate, Democratic leaders will say, and many people will believe them. General Eisenhower's chief advantage is neither his personal popularity nor the corruption of such there be, of the present Democratic regime. It is rather, I would suggest, the fact that no really strong Democratic candidate has appeared so far. One may be found during the course of this week but those whose names have already been mentioned are more or less mediocre when it comes to political strength. Senator Keffer made a name for himself in the past year or two but he can scarcely be called a man of great national stature. Vice-President Barkley is liked by everybody (especially Republicans) but he would appear to be much too old to wage a vigorous campaign. Senators Russell of Georgia and Kerr of Oklahoma are big men in their own neighborhoods and that is about all that can be said about them. Mr. Harriman is now reputed to be Mr. Truman's favorite. That is perhaps his chief qualification. Even without a particularly strong candidate the position of the Democrats would be by no means hopeless. Perhaps I may be permitted to discuss this angle in another article.

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