The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew

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

PAGE 4 SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1958.

More War Talk

Now that American marines have left Lebanon and British troops are in the process of leaving Jordan, new trouble can be expected in the Middle East. As C. L. Sulzberger of the New York Times says in a report from Paris, "mariners know that species of petrel called Mother Carey's Chicken as a harbinger of storm. And any observer of the Middle East these days can easily discern political and land-bound cousins of this gloomy bird fluttering across the deserts."

Indications of impending trouble as given by Mr. Sulzberger are as follows: The Soviet Union has loaned—or promised to loan—the United Arab Republic $100 million to help build a dam. This will encourage the Arabs to think that the Russians are really interested in their economic development. The Egyptian radio has started another anti-American campaign. President Nasser has already begun a cold war with Tunisia. He has dispatched a military mission to Moscow to ask for more arms. He has stepped up anti-Zionist propaganda "that finds weird echoes in Moscow." The United Arab Republic already has six submarines manned with Russian crews. The Soviet Union is building naval bases for the U. A. R. in several ports. Nasser has begun to talk vehemently about an "international plot" against him and about an imminent "Israeli invasion of Jordan".

"To anyone familiar with Nasser's emotional personality and his habit of seeking escape from difficulties at home by provoking difficulties abroad," writes Mr. Sulzberger, "these indications are deeply disturbing. One may only hope that some forthright hints of Western diplomats aided by the discreet maneuvering of U.N. Secretary Hammarskjold can calm the situation. For if petrels fly much longer above the sullen Middle East, storm must inevitably follow."

Cow Boarding House

The latest thing in farm operations in the United States Mid-West is a "complete boarding house for cows," according to a report from Meservey, Iowa.

The report says in part: "This big and growing operation is the product of a 23-year old farmer, Carroll Morris. His 'Fashion Farm' opened Aug. 11 with 106 cows. Now there are 648 cows and eventually Mr. Morris plans to handle 2,000. The 648 are owned by 25 farmers whose herds range from 20 to 75 cows. There is a waiting list of 27 signed-up farmers with 600 cows. The cows are milked on almost a 24 hour schedule.

"'Everything is getting bigger, Mr. Morris said. 'Farmers get tired of milking 10 to 15 cows. There's not much money for the labor and other costs involved. This way they can do other things, grow more corn or hogs and still make more money.' Farmers with cows in the pool are netting about 70 cents a cow per day. On an average of 300 milking days they net $210 for a $300 cow. That is about a 70 per cent return in the first year, and the average cow is productive for about 5 years. The 70 per cent return is at least as good—in many cases it is better—than the farmers were getting when they did the work themselves.

"Fashion Farm takes care of everything. Farmers sign up for 3 years but may drop out after a year. The farmers pay $30 a head a year to cover Fashion Farm's costs for housing and equipment and the pool's profits. In addition, all expenses, labor, feed, electricity, heat, bedding, veterinary care, milk hauling and other costs are pro-rated on a per-cow basis. These costs are deducted from the monthly milk cheque sent to participating farmers. Mr. Morris buys all the feed, furnishes artificial insemination, provides veterinary service, milks the herd and markets the milk.

"The whole cow operation is automatic. The cows move up ramps from a feed lot into the 48 x 60-foot milking parlor, which is equipped with eight stalls. Milking machines pipe the milk into a 1,725 gallon tank cooler. From the tank it is piped through a hole in the wall to the trucks outside. After being milked, the cows move out and back into the lot through a door at the far end. In the lot they are fed hay in automatic bunkers. Each cow is tagged with a herd number. There is also an individual number to show how much feed each cow takes and how each is producing. Most of the cows in the pool are Holsteins, with a sprinkling of Guernseys, Jerseys and Shorthorns. The cows must be certified free of disease. A 'cow hospital' is planned in a new building expansion."

Farm Production Figures

The steady post-war expansion in the world's agricultural output halted for the first time in 1957-58, according to the annual report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). FAO's preliminary world production index fell slightly to 119 as against 120 in the preceding year; while per capita agricultural production fell more sharply, because of population growth, from 109 to 107.

Agricultural production continued to increase in the Near East and more slowly in Europe, the USSR and Latin America. But there was no further increase in most Asian countries where a record level had been attained in 1956-57. Production was appreciably lower in Africa, Oceania, and especially North America.

Weather was the immediate cause for the production setback in all countries, but a number of underlying factors have slowed down the tempo of agricultural expansion. One of these—and a very important one in the economically more advanced countries—is the problem of agricultural surpluses, the total volume of which was estimated at about 10 per cent of the world agricultural production at mid-1958. About three-quarters of these stocks are located in North America.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, of which the Rev. Dr. John Sutherland Bonnell, a distinguished son of this Province, is minister, celebrated its 150th anniversary last Sunday.

* * *

We are not doing so badly here as far as the weather is concerned, although there have been two or three quite cold snaps In the Catskills region of New York State last weekend 2-foot snow drifts were reported.

* * *

A report from London says that herring nets painted a bright green are proving to be very successful in the North Atlantic fisheries. The fish seem to like that colour better than the traditional blue. Here is something for our own fishermen to consider.

* * *

Vice President Richard Nixon says that "anyone who tried to predict the outcome of the (Nov. 4) election at this time would find himself as confused as a beginner with a hula hoop". A great many predictions are being made, just the same. And if the reports from all over the United States are only half true, Mr. Nixon would be as well employed in hula hooping as in campaigning for the Republicans.

* * *

Dr. Billy Graham, the evangelist, was invited to Columbia, South Carolina, to conduct a preaching mission. The original plan was to have the meeting on the Capitol grounds; but this was vetoed by the Governor of the State on the ground that Dr. Graham is a "pronounced desegregationist." Another place was found, and Dr. Graham spoke to 60,000 people The meeting has been described as the "largest outdoor gathering eve witnessed in the Southeast."

* * *

There is now full opportunity for all our citizens to express in concrete manner their sympathy for the victims of the Springhill mine disaster. The Charlottetown Kinsmen Club is spearheading a drive in the city and, in addition, all the chartered banks are accepting and handling contributions from any source. This is a service which the banks have discharged efficiently on other occasions, and they have been authorized to do so in this emergency by the national relief committee.

STILL HOPING IT WILL FALL

HARMONY AT THE UN

Thirteenth Anniversary

By Heath Macquarrie, M.P.

Friday, October 24, saw a change of atmosphere and tempo in the United Nations. The morning sessions of the seven standing committees went on as usual but all were cancelled in the afternoon so that the delegates might join in the celebration of the United Nations' thirteenth anniversary. But the delegates were not the only ones to celebrate. As with many other such functions, the United Nations' birthday party had many invited friends as guests.

The days preceding the 24th were marked by feverish activity as friends of delegates and secretariat officials sought to obtain any extra tickets which might be made available through unavoidable absence of the original ticket-holder. As one New Yorker observed, the excitement was as great as that which precedes the World Series when pressure for tickets of admission is at an extremely high pitch.

MANY CELEBRANTS

Why were so many people anxious to celebrate United Nations day at the splendid edifice which is the headquarters of the great organization? Many were desirous of honoring and showing their faith in the world body and its ideals and attendance on United Nations day symbolized their belief. It is usual to have a large audience at the functions which mark the headquarters celebrations of the organization's birthday. But on this, the thirteenth, anniversary, there was a special and unique attraction.

Pablo Casals, the world famous 'cellist, was featured as the soloist at the musical program which is traditionally held on the afternoon of October 24. So, it was not surprising that the great hall of the General Assembly — which has so often heard the bitter interchange of heated argument — was filled to capacity by citizens of many lands who eagerly awaited the performance of the master.

Special arrangements had been made to accommodate as many people as possible -- extra chairs were brought in and tables removed to provide seating space for over 3,500. Yet many stood, happy to have a chance to be present. One lady with a bright red hat was seen to take a somewhat bold and aggressive step to ensure her own comfort. Before the orchestra came onto the stage, she appropriated the chair of the tympanist, but her bold and brilliant strategy was soon foiled by one of the attendants.

SYMPHONIC OPENING

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, under its distinguished conductor, Charles Munch, opened the program with a performance of Honneger's Fifth Symphony. This brilliant orchestra is regarded by music critics as one of the greatest in the world and the opportunity of hearing it was in itself a real treat. But the great moment came when, after a brief speech by the Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjold, the world renowned Spanish —'cellist and his Polish accompanist, Mieczyslaw Horszowski, came on the stage to perform Bach's Sonata No. 2 in D. Major.

The vast audience stood and applauded as Casals entered and the eighty-one year old master was obviously much moved by their enthusiastic tribute. But he gestured them to silence and proceeded to play on his famous eighteenth century instrument. Then a hush fell upon his assembled listeners as he brought forth the full rich beauty of the music.

The delicacy with which he moved his bow and the agility of his fingering were remarkable. We could believe that a man past the four-score period could perform with such virtuosity? Yet this little man in the dark business suit with the nearly bald head and bright sharp eyes held his audience spellbound for twenty minutes.

Then, in response to the magnificent rising ovation, he played an encore despite the tightness of the television schedule. He chose one of his own compositions, a little air from his native Catalonia; "The Song of the Birds". Then, amid rounds of applause and handshakes all around, he left the platform to be greeted backstage by musical giants like Fritz Kreisler, who is now 83 years old (Many years ago Kreisler described Casals as "the greatest string player who ever drew a bow".) Others who greeted the star included Mischa Elman, Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt, and Isaac Stern.

Musicians hailed the performance, and their views and those of the laymen were probably well expressed by Samuel Mayes, first 'cellist of the Boston Symphony, who exclaimed: "It's utterly fantastic. He still has everything — power, control, tone. It's uncanny at that age."

OTHER SELECTIONS

The United Nations musical program was not confined to Casals and the Boston Symphony performance at United Nations Headquarters. After the orchestra had concluded with Brahms' Fourth Symphony, the radio audience was able to hear from Paris a performance of Bach's Double Concerto in D. Minor by an American violinist, Yehudi Menuhin, and the Russian violinist, David Oistrakh. Later, from India was heard Ravi Shanakar on the sitar, a stringed instrument of his country.

The final part of the program was broadcast from Switzerland where the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande played the last part of Beethoven's Ninth with a British chorus.

In member nations throughout the world various celebrations were held. Mayor Wagner of New York opened the forty-nation Art Exhibit in the Seagram Building and afterwards tendered a reception in honour of the day.

CASALS' APPEAL

But the United Nations anniversary is more than an occasion to hear good music, universal language though it be, and Pablo Casals himself underscored this fact in remarks he made over the television network. He called for a deeper understanding between peoples and a sincere rapproachment between conflicting forces. The old musician appealed to the world to avoid the horrifying consequences of a nuclear war and he called upon every orchestra in the world to play "The Ode to Joy" from Beethoven's Ninth Symphany as "another prayer through music for the peace that we all desire and wait for."

This little man with the firm jaw and quick step has proven his steadfastness in the upholding of the beliefs he espouses. When Franco won power in his native Spain, he vowed never to return there so long as the dictator continued to hold power. This vow he has kept, and it is now over twenty years since he set foot on the soil of his beloved homeland.

SPANISH DELEGATES PRESENT

Before Friday's concert there was some doubt as to whether or not the Spanish delegates to the United Nations would attend, but both the chairman and the vice-chairman were in the audience. (Later Casals regretted that he had not known this, since he would have liked to have seen their expression as he played.) Angered by American recognition of the Franco regime some years ago, Casals declared he would never again play in the United States. The United Nations headquarters being, in effect, international terrntory, his performance there was not a surrender of this determination.

Yet it was a profound and moving gesture from one of his years and it cannot but have made a deep impression upon those who were at the United Nations and those in all parts of the world who sincerely believe in its mission and work.

Whether or not the United Nations will flourish or falter depends upon the people in the countries forming its memoership. As the General Assembly President, Dr. Malik, said, "Work for peace should take place for more in the member nations than in the United Nations." He set out as prime objectives the "spirit of justice and reason and the ideal of the free man."

Now the United Nations has resumed its old routine as the sound of Casals' music fades away. Will the ideals for which he stands linger longer or will they too be crowded out by the sound of disharmony and the noise of discord as the international organization faces the deep problems of the day? Only time will tell.

Nasser's Hand In Algeria

By Joseph MacSween
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The United Arab Republic's President Nasser probably had a hand in the Algerian rebel government's sharp rejection of Premier de Gaulle's offer for peace talks.

At any rate, one result of the rebuff is to widen the rift between two of the Arab world's most popular leaders — Nasser and President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia.

Moroccan officials have joined Tunisians in expressing disappointment at the Algerian provisional government's out-of-hand refusal of cease-fire talks on the general basis laid down by France's de Gaulle.

BLUNT LANGUAGE

Bourguiba and King Mohammed V of Morocco didn't expect that the rebel chiefs would tamely accept de Gaulle's conference terms right down the line. But their spokesmen have made it clear they are distressed at the blunt and uncompromising language of the rebel rejection.

In Tunis, observers say the rebels would have reacted in a different way had they met in some other location than Cairo, away from Nasser's immediate influence. Some friends of the rebels say the provisional government fell flat on its face in its first opportunity to show statesmanship and win goodwill around the world.

The rebels didn't close the door to negotiations but accused the "blind" French government of a "step backward." They insisted that not only the four-year-old war but Algeria's political future be discussed, and in a neutral place—not in France as de Gaulle suggested.

De Gaulle can hardly agree to this since he says the Algerian people as a whole can be represented only by the delegates they send to the French National Assembly in the elections Nov. 30—a total of 66 deputies, including 44 Moslems.

Nasser, as a symbol of independence to many Arabs, wields much influence over the rebels since the main headquarters of their government is Cairo and the U.A.R. is a main source of their arms.

Besides, the U.A.R. has pledged the major share of the £12,000,000 recently voted to the rebels by the Arab League, which also includes the poorer Tunisia and Morocco.

Bourguiba, just as much as Nasser, has long been a personal supporter of the rebels but in a sense he is their prisoner as well Their fighting men use his country as a training ground and staging base, and he couldn't throw them out even if he wanted to—their forces are too strong for that.

INTENSE RIVALRY

The Algerian developments thus make more acute the rivalry of the pro-West Bourguiba and the Russian-oriented Nasser, recently dramatized by Tunisia's diplomatic break with the U.A.R.

Just one passage in de Gaulle's invitation to the rebels may have been enough to convince Nasser that the talks could not be allowed to take place. Discussing Algeria's future, de Gaulle said: "The solution will have as a basis . . . the courageous personality of Algeria and her close association with metropolitan France. This ensemble completed by the Sahara will, I think, sooner or later, link itself with the free states of Morocco and Tunisia."

Nasser, with his dreams of a pan-Arab republic, certainly could not favor the kind of French-connected North African federation apparently envisioned by de Gaulle.

Safest Way If You Must

B Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

HOW much can you drink—safely?

I'm speaking, of course, about that social lubricant, alcholic beverages.

Now it is impossible to set down any hard and fast rules which will govern everybody. Your capacity may be considerably over or under that of the next fellow.

However, we ca ntake an average, and most of you can be governed pretty well by that.

ONE OUNCE

On the average, a person achieves the optimum stage when he drinks about one ounce of whickey. This much alcohol starts to remove a few of his inhibitions and, as a rule, makes him feel relaxed, at least for the time being.

Again, on the average, a person can metabolize one-half to one ounce of alchol per hour. By maintaing this rate, the feeling of wellbeing can be continued.

NOT SATISFIED

But many persons aren't satisfied at this relatively slow rate of drinking. They try to insure or increase this rosy feeling by consuming another drink before the previous one has been burned up.

Naturally, the alcohol accumulates in the blood. As this alcoholic concentration increases, the drinker becomes even more gay, much more. He becomes loud, he may even staggr, and he fumbles. In other words, he is drunk.

SAFEST WAY

Therefore, from one-half to one ounce of alcohol per hour (for a maximum of a couple of hours) is just about the safest way to drink for most of you who feel that you must drink.

I would like to emphasize that even one drink is too much for anyone who is driving.

The secret of drinking is to use both your judgment and your body. You judge how much your body can accommodate and then permit your body to consume the alcohol from the first drink before you take another.

REAL TROUBLE

Not many are going to become intoxicated at this rate. A person usually becomes drunk when he follows one drink immediatly with another and another and another. This is when the real trouble begins.

He becomes an alcoholic when he is unable to control his own compulsion.

Please don't misconstrue this erages. But for toose of you who column as my permission for all of you to drink alcoholic beverages. But for those of you who do drink, this, I think, is the safest way to do it.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

A.A.: I have had one baby who is a Mongolian idiot.

What are the chances of another one?

The birth of a second Mongolian idiot is not frequent. However, it is possible.

The Age Old Story

Fear thou not; for I am with thee; be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee: yes, I will help thee.

OBSERVE HOLY DAY

MONTREAL (CP) — Courts, provincial and government offices, taverns and Quebec liquor commission stores are to be closed today for observance of All Saints' Day, a Roman Catholic holy day.

NOTES BY THE WAY

At Ashkhabad, in a predominantly Moslem part of the USSR, the currently Arabwooing Soviets have established a University of Atheism. Soviet news agency Tass reports that the opening lecture was entitled "Marxism and Leninism on Religion and ways of Overcoming it". Gamal Nasser and other practicing Moslem leaders in the Middle East please note.—New York Herald Tribune

Dancing is a wonderful training for girls It's the first way they learn to guess what a man is going to do before he does it.—Niagara Falls Review

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(Nov. 1, 1933)

The schoolhouse at Heatherdale, a few miles from Montague, was burned to the ground last evening. The fire which was of unknown origin was discovered about 10:30 by residents living in tht vicinity of the school. As the blaze was well advanced at the time of its discovery, it was impossible to make any effective effort to save the building.

On Thursday evening a large number of those interested in the establishing of a Carnegie Library at Tignish met to arrange further details in connection with the project. Miss Nora Bateson outlined the benefits of such a library. Among the principal speakers were Rev. J. A. MacDonald, Mr. J. A. Bernard, Mr. John McIntosh and Mr. Hugh MacKinnon.

TEN YEARS AGO
(Nov. 1, 1948)

The fourth annual Kinsmen Hallowe'en party for the youngsters of the Town of Summerside, was held last evening in the High School Auditorium with a large attendance of children. Approximately 750 children were costumed for the event. Mr. Charles Hogan, Club President, welcomed the guests and Mr. Maurice Mill acted as master of ceremonies.

An additional teacher was authorized for Prince Street School at the regular monthly meeting of the City School Board yesterday. Dr. I. J. Yeo, chairman, presided. The property committee was asked to examine the possibility of opening an other room in the school. Should the space be not available, it will be necessary for the primary pupils to attend school during the afternoon.

MAXIMS

They who give have all things; they who withhold have nothing.

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