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

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1953

Centennial Air Show

In our centennial edition of June 6, we published a picture of the first airplane flown over Charlottetown. This event happened on Sept. 16, 1912, at the Provincial Exhibition, and aroused a great deal of interest.

We are still looking forward to that happy day; but meanwhile aviation has fully demonstrated its possibilities and we have benefited materially from the progress already made.

Due emphasis has already been placed upon our historic past, and particularly the events connected with our civic incorporation a century ago.

One thing which the Air Show should serve to emphasize is the tremendous importance of aviation to the future of this Island Province.

Mr. Molotov's Regret

The world is getting so accustomed to soft words and friendly gestures emanating from Moscow that Mr. Molotov's expressed regret over the shooting down of an American plane in the Behring Sea is not causing the excitement that would have been evident had the incident happened a year ago or even six months ago.

Once the significance of the event has been appraised at its full value, the sceptics may, and probably will, maintain that Mr. Molotov's apologetic tone is just one more wile with which to deceive the unwary.

What's In A Name?

It is no doubt true that "that which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet". Following the same line of reasoning, one might suggest that the name of a political party has little to do with the party's usefulness or with its failures and successes.

Indeed, and meaningful enough to stand on its own merits, without any modifying fact calculated to make friends and influence people. The various changes in the official title of the Conservative Party in this country resulted, obviously, from the belief held by impatient officials of the party that the word "Conservative" was too far removed from the social awareness which has been influencing all political aggregations to some extent for the past forty or fifty years.

As social changes, which were reflected in political legislation of one kind and another, gathered strength and momentum, the need for a real Conservative philosophy to balance the current vogue and to keep it from running wild became greater, not lesser.

Strong Liberal Criticism

The Winnipeg Free Press, perhaps the best edited Liberal newspaper in Canada, makes a strong appeal to the Government and its supporters at Ottawa to drop Defense Minister Howe's bill which proposes to extend indefinitely the minister's powers to meet war emergencies.

Here are our Winnipeg contemporary's reasons for its opposition to the measure. "To argue that there is still an emergency, as Mr. Howe has tried to do," it says, "is ludicrous. The point is not whether there is a risk of war. Of course there is. But the case for broad powers in 1950-51 was that we were rapidly increasing defence production."

"Now, while we still need a lot of defence production, the amount is not being increased. In that respect—the respect that governs the powers needed—the situation is now normal and static. There is no emergency. And the Government can, if it takes the trouble, do what governments in a free society should always strive to do: it can stick to powers that are precisely defined, not arbitrary. It can leave future contingencies to be looked after by future legislation, and rigidly weed down its defence production powers to those that are actually and necessarily in use now."

"What Mr. Howe's Bill does, making broad powers permanent, is the lazy, playing-safe alternative beloved of bureaucracy. It gives to a government department more authority than is really needed to carry out the policies approved by Parliament. That is illiberal. It is also feeble and underhand. It is, indeed, about as bad as it could be, except that it is not the totalitarian constitutional enormity that Mr. Drew represents it as being."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Another feather in Mr. Clement Attlee's cap: When Labour Minister Monckton arose in the House of Commons to report the end of the Railway strike, the Labour leader did not go on with a lot of criticism of the way in which the Government had handled—or mis-handled—the situation. Instead, he said simply: "I would like to pay a tribute to all who have been trying to get this dispute settled."

The Nation, the oldest political weekly in the United States has recently observed its 90th anniversary. One congratulatory message came from former President Truman. It read: "I hope it will have 90 more years of presenting the liberal side of things to the American people." Speakers at an Atoms for Peace programme in connection with the anniversary proceedings included Lord Boyd-Orr of Scotland, winner of the 1949 Nobel peace award, Dr. Brook Chisholm of British Columbia, former director of the World Health Organization, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.



Also On The Program, A Sudden Boom

A Prehistoric Find

National Geographic Society

A 20-foot-square cave in the Syrian Desert has yielded thousands of shaped flint pieces that may reflect new light on the region's dark antiquity.

The find was made by Dr. Carleton S. Coon, anthropologist of the University Museum in Philadelphia and a member of a National Geographic Society expedition to Melville Island off northern Australia last year.

The natural cave is situated some 14 miles northwest of the ruined city of Palmyra in an area once trod by Roman Legions and wealth-laden caravans.

Recovery of artifacts from a desert is considered extraordinary because level wastelands divulge scant clues as to sites where early man lived.

Spearheads, scrapers and hand axes predominated in the earth-covered cave, which seemed to have been a prehistoric flint-loom factory. Some of the artifacts were specialized tools, but tentative examinations indicate their makers may have walked the area some 10,000 to 20,000 years before Christ.

And yet, in that remote time, hand-fashioned instruments had already been used for ages Kenya in east Africa perhaps knew the first shaped from split pebbles.

These implements date probably from the beginning of Pleistocene times, some 200,000 years ago. Pebble-tool users also lived in Algeria, Egypt and Uganda.

Gradual refinements of flint weapons and tools brought in the hand ax. Made of either flint or quartzite and roughly almond-shaped, these implements were so skillfully wrought as to defy pre-

historic reproduction. The hand ax was used in nearly all inhabited areas of early and middle Pleistocene times. Specimens have been found widely over Africa, western and southwestern Europe and western Asia.

An excellent hand ax was located on the banks of the Thames in England. The axehead is 5 1/2 inches long and a half a million years old.

Styles Stayed in Vogue Archeologists find a strange uniformity in hand axes. When changes evolved they came everywhere. Mysteriously, this phenomenon occurred in remote areas when human relationship across long distances was unlikely.

Dr. Coon has deduced that some form of society had already been established when early man attained uniformity in hand axes. Their development required some manner of speech and discipline in handing down skills, generation to generation, for neighboring groups must have discussed ways to make the implements.

Few bones of early man exist, but the earth remains a rich repository of his handiwork and a source of scientific study. A cave at Bisitun in Western Iran provided some 1,100 finished implements. Taken from a few cubic yards of earth, the relics included double and single-edged knives and spearheads. Broken pieces of flint abound on the Arabian peninsula.

Overdue Reform

(Ottawa Citizen)

This session of Parliament will end without much progress being made on the question of a better way of redistributing seats in the House of Commons. When it began, the Commons committee on elections was instructed "to inquire into the different methods of effecting the adjustment of representation."

Because of the time consumed by its other chores, the committee hardly got around to this assignment. The committee, however, seems eager enough to do its duty, and has asked the government to have some homework done on its account. It wants a well-rounded factual report on how other Commonwealth countries carry out redistribution of seats and then it will be all ready to get down to cases next session.

Preparing the report should be no difficult. Canada's chief electoral officer, Mr. Nelson Castonguay, has gathered a great deal of useful information, over the years, about the systems followed in other countries, especially with regard to Australia. The Australian experience is particularly deserving of close study because Australia, like Canada, has a federal system and because the political problems arising from geography are broadly similar.

The committee will find in any case that the black room method of carving up the electoral map is out of date in most parts of the Commonwealth. Britain, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa employ commissions. In each case Parliament gives the re-distribution commission a set of rules, but the important point is that juggling of boundary lines is taken out of the hands of men (that is, M.P.'s) who have a vested interest in the matter.

While in search of information, the committee could possibly benefit from the studies made by a similar group in Manitoba, as a result of which that province is now taking steps to adopt the commission system of redistribution.

NOT INTERESTED OTTAWA (PC)—The defence department is considering a contributory unemployment insurance scheme for the armed forces. However, Defence Minister Campney told the Commons, the department so far has been unable to find among servicemen any desire to contribute to such a scheme.

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Medically Speaking

Herman N. Budesen, M.D. WATERPROOF DIAPERS MAY GIVE TOT A RASH

Waterproof diapers or pants are a necessary part of your baby's wardrobe. They are very handy for traveling. At home, however, it may be a different matter. Many mothers keep their babies clad in waterproof diapers all night and a good portion of the day. For some infants, this practice can be harmful; others will suffer no ill effects.

Uncomfortable for Him Tight waterproof pants prevent the air from circulating properly. They keep the moisture from drying and may make your baby's buttocks perspire. Your tot may find them uncomfortably warm. Diapers remain much wetter when they are encased with waterproof pants, since the surrounding clothing can't absorb any of the moisture. Nor can the air aid evaporation. Under these conditions, bacteria tend to accumulate and diaper rash sometimes results.

There's only one way to determine whether your youngster can stand these waterproof pants for a full night. Try it. If no rash appears, his skin is not bothered and you can continue. If you do use waterproof pants, I advise you to wash them each day with soap and water. Hang them in the sun to dry. This will help destroy any germs which may have survived the washing.

Don't use rubber pants with tight elastic bands around the waist and leg openings. These bands tend to press into your baby's skin and even stop his circulation. Instead of waterproof pants, you might try this: Cut some plastic material into pieces 8 by 10 inches in length. Fold one of these pieces into the folds of the diaper so that it does not touch his skin. If your youngster suffers diaper rash, this might be the answer to your problem.

QUESTION AND ANSWER R. S.: I have had chills and sweating most of the winter. What can I do to prevent such an attack next winter?

Answer: Chills and sweating come from a variety of causes. They may be due to a thyroid deficiency or to infection of various types. Change of life is another cause. A careful examination by your doctor should be carried out in order to determine the source of your difficulty.

Red China is increasing in power so rapidly that the time may come when it will be arrayed against the world, including Russia. This is the opinion of Dr. Wilhelm Starlinger, a German physician who spent nine years in Russian labor camps. His theory is based on the fact that Red China's population is increasing at the rate of 20,000,000 a year. By official Soviet figures the population today is 600,000,000. The only outlet for Chinese population is northern Asia, now held by Russia, which faces the alternative of giving up this area to China in the future or fighting. When that time comes, according to the prediction of Dr. Starlinger, Russia will have no alternative but to join western powers for its own survival. World conditions are changing so rapidly that friends of today are tomorrow's enemies, and vice versa. —Rushville, Ind., Republican.

LEAVES ON SCHEDULE SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND (CP)—Fire engines were called to Southampton docks Friday to deal with a small fire aboard the 19,848-ton Cunard liner Samaria just before she left for Canada. A quantity of fat caught fire in the galley and flames shot up a ventilator shaft running through five decks. Paintwork was damaged but the liner sailed on time with her 369 passengers.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FLORAL EMBLEM Lady's Slipper ON English Bone China AT TAYLORS JEWELERS, Ltd. CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE AGE OLD STORY Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment.

TERRIFIC WIND Highest wind gust ever measured on earth, 231 m. p. h., was recorded at Mount Washington in New Hampshire in 1934.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

In the effort to make its surroundings yet more esthetic, Miami Beach in Florida is laying rose-pink sidewalks. But if you slip and fall on one, you see the same old red.—Chatham News.

Selective cutting is reported to double the productivity of most woodlots over a 50-year span. The poor and defective trees can be cut for firewood, leaving the more valuable ones to produce sawlogs. Trees should be left spaced closely enough to become tall, straight stems for timber, yet not so crowded that they will slow each other down. —Fort Arthur News Chronicle.

For a good many years the courts consistently held that drunkenness was no excuse; that, in effect, it was the responsibility of the individual to know what he was doing. In the last few years, this perhaps drastic principle has been more and more disregarded, with the result that not merely are many real drunks going scot free but many offenders are using the plea of drunkenness to secure mitigation of their just punishment or to escape entirely. One reason that crime is so increasingly prevalent is that there are so many loopholes for the criminal to escape. If this particular loophole is plugged, innocent people will be much safer. —Chatham News.

Due to the rapid industrial development of Canada there is occasional talk about the decline in importance of agriculture. This should be taken with a few grains of salt. Increases in other activities do not diminish the importance of agriculture. It is wise to know the exact position, so there may be no misunderstanding about this. Agriculture still is far and away the principal industry in Canada. Indeed, there is more money invested in agriculture than in all manufacturing industries combined. Most recent figures show that the vast sum of \$9,528,000,000 in capital investments in farm land, buildings, equipment and livestock in Canada. This compares with \$8,470,000,000 in all manufacturing industries. —Windsor Star.

Chancellor Adenauer has led West Germany from subjugation to sovereignty in a decade. He now turns his statesmanship to the job of creating an army. To this end he has relinquished the post of foreign minister to another, and named a defense minister. Both appointees are in accord with him on his policy of co-operating with the West. His problem now is to create an army free of the Prussian brand of militarism but, capable of holding up its end should the worst happen and war come. How well he succeeds will largely influence the strength and cohesion of the Western alliance. His record suggests that he can manage it. —Detroit Free Press.

Employment shows an improvement over last year but we would like to see a greater absorption of unemployed into the manufacturing industries. The extractive industries such as mining and lumbering have a comparatively low ratio of employment to output and are not of too much help in absorbing the 213,000 unemployed persons in Canada. The over-all picture seems not to be alarming, nor even somewhat unfavorable. There are indications that the manufacturing industry may be at the point of expansion and if some curb can be applied to the "Nothing under the sun" method of merchandising, legitimate retail trade may also become more profitable.—Sarnia Observer.

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