



VERMONT CAMPING TRIP DICUSSED

Guide Anne Hughes centre, of Charlottetown talks with Mrs. Fred G. Osborne, left, extensions commissioner, and Mrs. F.M. Latham, of Edgewater Maryland, about the camping trip she will take to Vermont next July with the Lone Guides of Prince Edward

Island. Mrs. Latham, a visitor-observer from the United States Girl Scouts was paying a visit to a combined meeting of the Sherwood, Parkdale Brownies and Guides and Queen's County Lone Guides held at Sherwood Hall Saturday. Mrs. Latham will visit guides and

brownies in Mount Stewart this morning. This afternoon she will travel to Summerside and will remain in Prince County until April 27, when she will visit Kings County. She leaves for her home in Maryland April 30.

Yard Takes Out Warrants For Burgess And MacLean

LONDON (CP) — Scotland Yard has taken out arrest warrants for Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, British turncoat diplomats, if they ever show up from Soviet Russia. The question was: How, where

and when? The Yard's move was based on reports that the runaways, who defected to the Soviet Union 11 years ago next month, were planning finally to quit the Soviet Union.

The arrest warrants for the pair charge violation of Britain's Official Secrets Act.

A spokesman of British European Airways in London said he understood they were aboard a Royal Dutch Airlines flight from Moscow to Amsterdam.

But when the plane arrived in the Dutch city the pilot told reporters no one named Burgess or MacLean was among his 15 passengers.

In taking out arrest warrants,

FEDERATION OF AGRIC. NEWSLETTER

Disaster Area Is Seen In West Prince County

Two items of more than usual interest have been projected into public consciousness with the announcement of a federal election on June 18 and that the much discussed causeway will be built. While these

Scotland Yard said it had reason to suppose the two defectors may either have left the Soviet Union or are planning to do so.

FIND MACLEAN

But reporters found Maclean still in his Moscow apartment Wednesday evening. He declined to make any comment on Scotland Yard's action.

A friend of Burgess said he was holidaying somewhere in the Soviet Union but would return to Moscow in about two weeks.

Burgess and Maclean were 42 and 40 when they disappeared from their London home May 25, 1951. Maclean was head of the British foreign office's American department and Burgess was in London awaiting reassignment after a tour of duty as an executive officer at the British embassy in Washington.

Maclean's wife and three children joined him more than two years later. They declared they went to Russia to "work for the aim of better understanding between the Soviet Union and the West having both of us become convinced from official knowledge in our possession that neither the British nor, still more, the American government was at that time seriously working for this aim."

two items are apparently related, yet there is certainly not much similarity. Elections have come and gone, but in spite of this the novelty remains, interest runs high, and the pulse and heartbeat of the whole country quickens. If a change has taken place in elections it would seem to be in a shift of emphasis from matters of public policy to ones of public welfare incidental to the welfare state.

The next two months will be an interesting period with high hopes on the part of many people and great many disappointments on the 18th. The causeway is a horse of a different color. It is the first one and as an engineering venture arouses the imagination. As an economic factor it has great possibilities, on the future development of the province the impact can be dramatic. When completed the causeway will be the world's champion "Road to the Isle."

O'LEARY MEETING

The meeting held in O'Leary last Friday was a well attended gathering and what was more important had a sensible and reasonable approach to the economic problems of that part of the province. The meeting was billed as a potato meeting and most of the business was confined to potato problems. However, the last two years of drought has had an effect extending much beyond potatoes. Livestock production, dairy production has been effected and the drastic fires of 1960 all add up to backing for the claim that western Prince County should be considered as

a distress area. A committee was named to study and make representations on the problem and will be getting underway directly in its work.

REPRESENTATION

Recalling the criticism which was advanced last fall in relation to geographical considerations for political representation our attention was directed to a recent editorial in The Rural Co-Operator. Without comment we are reproducing a portion of the editorial.

"Representation by population has been emphasized so much that we are inclined to forget that a measure of geographical representation is traditional in England, Canada, the United States, Australia and other countries.

In fact most of us have been brain-washed into believing that representation by population is the basic tenet of democracy - that the democratic ideal of equality demands it. But let's look around.

In the United States representation in the Senate, as in Canada, is geographical. But in the United States the Senate is by far the most important chamber. New York state with its millions of citizens elects two representatives to the Senate as does Alaska with a population of just over 200,000.

England, too, adheres to the principal of geographical representation making special provision for adequate representation from more sparsely populated Scotland and Wales. Population in U.K. constituencies varies from 25,000 to 93,000 with greater London constituen-

cies averaging about 85,000. If the greater London constituencies were roughly doubled in number so that each would include only about 25,000 persons, the traditionally great influence of London opinion on national policies would be increased. Less populated areas like Scotland and Wales would have a correspondingly smaller voice. The United Kingdom has continued to avoid that development.

STATISTICS

A recent CFA news and information bulletin contains an article by Dr. W. C. Hopper on farm income. In the article Dr. Hopper points out what different interpretations can be put on the figures. Using the figures in the following way, for example, it would be possible to say with equal statistical accuracy: 1. "Farm Income in 1961 up 5 percent to all-time Record." 2. "Buying Power of the Western Farmer halved in last 12 years." Statement No. 2 is closer to being correct. Both can be supported by figures in a fashion. Both give the wrong impression.

The preliminary estimate of farm cash income (excluding supplementary payments) received by Canadian farmers from their farming operations reached an all-time high of \$2,928,876,000 in 1961. This was 2.4 percent higher than the previous records of 1952, and more than 5 percent higher than the 1960 farm cash income. But costs kept reaching all-time highs, too, and the net income picture - what the farmer has left after expenses tells a different story.

The estimates of net income from farming which Canadian farmers realized after paying for their farm operating expenses and taking into account gains or losses in their inventory was only \$1,005,952,000, which was about 24 percent below the net farm income of 1960, and the lowest since 1954, although in 1954 and 1957 the net farm income was only a little higher than it was in 1961.

Kennedy Holds Olive Branch To Steel Industry In U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Kennedy said here his success in suppressing a steel price increase leaves him as determined as ever to stress the need for stable wage-price decisions in the national interest.

Kennedy said he had no ill will toward the American steel industry, now that it has retracted its \$6-a-ton price increase "mistake," nor any other segment of the American economy. But he said he expects all segments to pull together for the national welfare.

The president said he claims no wage-price fixing powers or even suggests they are desirable. But he expects, he said, that collective bargaining and business competition will operate in a way that will maintain prices at a reasonable level.

"We can attempt, it seems to me," Kennedy told his press conference, "to bring before the

We must admit to being puzzled by many different things. At present we are puzzled by the interest which can be developed in any meeting called to consider potato matters. In contrast we are puzzled by the lack of interest in meetings called to deal with such matters as forage and grain production. Meetings of this kind can repay quite handsomely the time and effort spent in attending them. Are there too many meetings or are we becoming far too apathetic with respect to improved production? It may be quite difficult for the farmer to increase the value per bushel of his grain, but it is not very difficult to increase the number of bushels which can be grown per acre. Perhaps we are missing some real good bets.

(private) parties in the most effective way possible, the public interest that is involved, and must be involved, particularly in these basic industries."

MAKES PEACE

Kennedy, in effect, made a public declaration of peace with the steel industry, just as he apparently did in private at a White House conference late Tuesday with chairman Roger M. Blough of U.S. Steel Corp. It was Blough's firm that touched off the short-lived price hike after buttoning down a moderate new wage settlement with the steel-workers union.

Blough made no comment. The president said the U.S. administration never has been unmindful of steel industry needs for profits and funds for capital investment. He said the investment allowance features of a tax bill pending in Congress and depreciation policy revisions being drafted by the treasury department are intended to help fill these needs.

But Kennedy at the same time said industry as a whole, and the steel industry especially, is doing well. He said earnings are at a record level and U.S. steel stocks have been split a half-dozen times during the last dozen years while paying "a very good dividend."

The president said he expects the federal grand jury investigation of the recent steel price increases to go on to determine whether there were anti-trust law violations. But he said the success of his plan for all elements of the economy to pull together leaves no room "for any feelings of hostility or vindictiveness."

An iron ore development scheduled to start at Kirkland Lake, Ont., in 1962 is estimated to cost \$30,000,000.

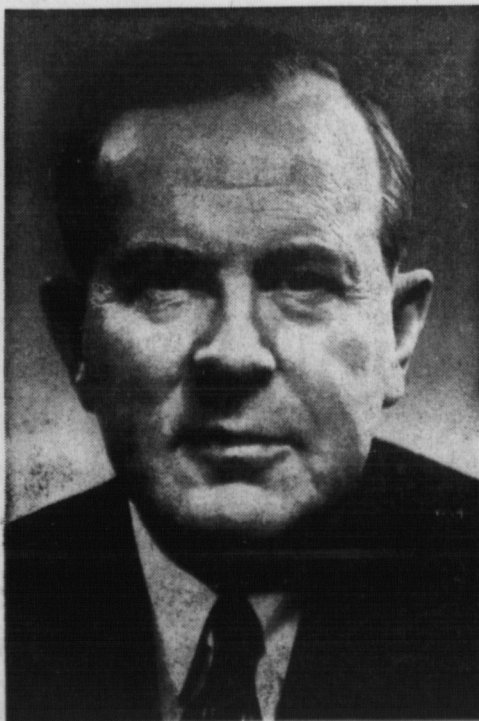
Canada's National Leader LESTER B. PEARSON

will start a nationwide election campaign

in Prince Edward Island on

Wednesday, April 25

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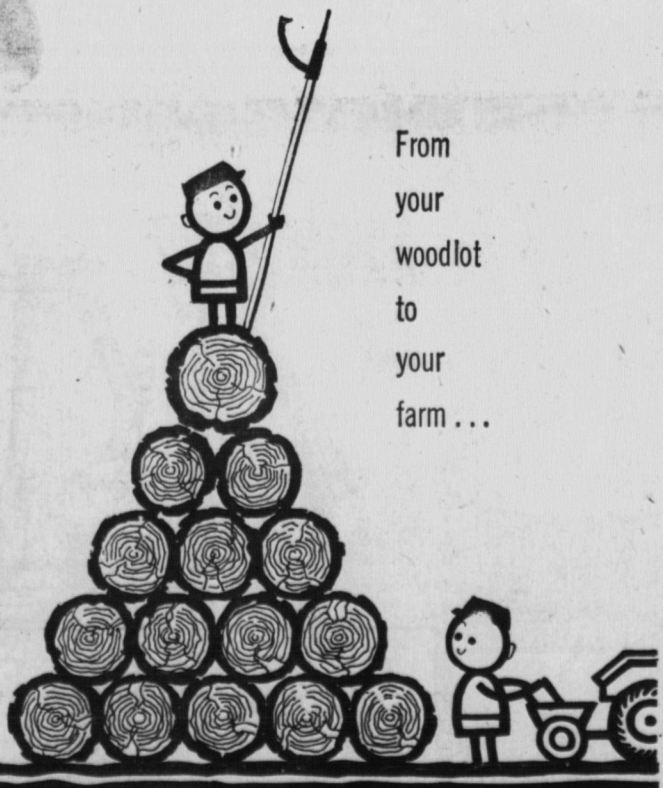
- Canadian Legion Home, Morell, 2 p.m.
- Theatre, Murray River, 4 p.m.
- Queen Charlotte High School, 8 p.m.

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