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

PAGE 4 FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1958.

Another Trouble Spot

News correspondents on the spot
in the Middle East seem to think
that Kuwait may be the next target
of Egyptian-Iraqi intrigue. Some
are suggesting that the Iraqi re-
volutionists will attack the little
Sheikhdom soon.

Kuwait is a British Protectorate
and has been since the turn of the
century. It is slightly smaller in area
than this Province and has a popu-
lation of approximately 200,000,

many of whom are native Iraqis.
Its importance lies in its rich oil de-
posits, the richest in the Middle
East. It is ruled, with advice and
help from Britain, by a Sheikh bear-
ing the fancy name Abdullah as-
Salim as-Sabah—who, no doubt,

claims to be a descendant of the
prophet Mahomet, as most of the
native rulers in the region do. His
income from oil wells, which are
owned jointly by British and Ameri-
can interests, is reported to be in
the vicinity of \$260 million a year.

Unlike that old rascal King Saud
of Saudi Arabia, however, he shows
some interest in the welfare of his
subjects. One-third of his income
goes to public welfare—health,
roads, schools and the like—one-
third to administration of the Sheik-
dom and the rest to his private
purse. That gives him about \$85
million a year to come and go on;

and it seems hardly likely that he
will give that up for promises of
rewards from the wily President
Nasser. President Nasser, however,
has been visiting the Sheikh in re-
cent days; and Heaven only knows
what they concocted.

In the event of a coup in Ku-
wait or an outright attack from
neighbouring Iraq, the British can
be expected to take all measures
necessary to defend their interests
there, no matter what the U.N.
may say and no matter what side
Abdullah as-Salih as-Sabah may be
on.

The Labrador Trough

Big doings are under way in La-
brador, according to an article in
the recent issue of "Mining Engineering",
the official magazine of the Society
of Mining Engineers of the American
Institution of Mining, Metallurgical
and Petroleum Engineers. Already
the magazine reports, the Labrador
Trough "is one of the world's great
iron ore provinces."

"Already occupying fourth place
in world iron ore production, Canada,
with 21.3 million tons in 1957, soon
will receive a major boost from the
25 to 40 million ton production aimed
for in the Mt. Wright-Wabash Lake
area. Access lies in either a spur
connection to the East, joining the Que-
bec North Shore and Labrador Rail-
way at about the 200 mile point on
its way North to Knob Lake, or con-
struction South to join Quebec Car-
tier's proposed railroad near Mt.
Reed.

"Quebec Cartier Mining Co. a
wholly owned subsidiary of U.S. Steel
Corporation, is working on plans to-
ward construction of a mill capable
of producing 8 million tons a year of
concentrates from about 20 million
tons of crude iron ore. Part of the
project is a 175,000 h.p., high water
development harnessing the Hart Jaune
River. The largest property ever leased
for iron ore reserves by Jones and
Laughlin Steel Corporation sprawls
over a 5,640-acre plot in Northern
Quebec's Mt. Wright area. In this
sparsely wooded land, under the mus-
gong of the Labrador Trough, about
1 billion tons of crude ore containing
335 million tons of concentrates have
already been proved by diamond drill-
ing. Once developed, the ore will be
used as feed for blast furnaces at
Pittsburg and Cleveland. In the ad-
joining area to the East, Lion Ore Co.
of Canada and Wabash Iron Mines are
going ahead with other projects."

Commenting in the same issue on
all these developments and projects,
P.E. Cavanagh of the Department of
Engineering and Metallurgy, Ontario
Research Foundation, states that
"production of iron ore will be exported
to the United States, with some of
it going to Europe. In this situation,
it is logical and proper at this present

time for Canadians to consider means
of converting some of this Canadian
ore into semi-finished or finished
products in Canada."

This is something which should
be given immediate attention. The
practice of sending vast amounts of
raw material to other countries year
after year for processing cannot be
economically sound.

Religion In Russia

A group of American clergymen,
including the Rev. Dr. John Suther-
land Bonnell, who had visited the
Soviet Union and other Communi-
st countries, reported on their re-
turn to New York that "despite the
efforts of an atheistic Government,
the spirit of religion persists among
the Russian people". Dr. Bonnell ob-
served that "every Sunday the churches
in Moscow were packed to the
doors". Another member of the
group expressed the opinion that the
Government "seems resigned to fail-
ure in its efforts to stamp out reli-
gion".

This, in the main, accords with
information received from other
sources; and there is nothing particu-
larly surprising about it. After all,
the Russian people have a rich
religious heritage. It would be sur-
prising, indeed, if religious influence
had been rooted out completely in
forty years.

As to the future of the Churches
in Russia, the prospects are not
bright, assessing the situation in
terms of human expectations. It
may be that the Government is not
"resigned to failure" in its efforts
to stamp out religion but is patient-
ly looking to anti-religious pressure
to take its course. No young person
can be a churchgoer and, at the same
time, a member of the official
Young Communist organization; and
no church member can be a member
of the party in good standing. It
remains to be seen what effect
these restrictions will have on the
next generation or the generation
after that. But it is hard to see how
it can fail to be destructive to or-
ganized religion.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Nova Scotia's Highways Minis-
ter says that only "pure, unadul-
terated courtesy" will reduce the
traffic toll. If he is right, we can
expect conditions to get worse all
the time; for courtesy is losing
ground everywhere.

A member of Parliament wants
to know why there are no oysters
to speak of in Nova Scotian waters.
That's easy. They like the warm
comfortable waters around Prince
Edward Island so well that they
don't bother with less hospitable
regions.

It is a high tribute to the su-
periority of P.E. Island Yorkshires
that they should be sought after by
the Swedish Department of Agricul-
ture. This is perhaps the first move-
ment of Canadian swine to Europe
and it may spark a permanent trend
if the Island breeding stock comes up
to expectations.

The Canadian National Railways
survey of the industrial potential of
Charlottetown is to be welcomed. It
will be carried on as part of an At-
lantic Provinces economy-boosting
project by the railway supported by
the Atlantic Provinces Economic
Council and it is expected to provide
a basis for development of industrial
and commercial sites.

According to the Hansard report
of the House of Commons debates for
July 18, Agriculture Minister Hark-
ness attributed the delay in settling
the potato situation here to "the
Provincial Government and/or the
potato association in that Province."
We cannot imagine the Minister us-
ing such an expression as "and/or"
in an offhand statement to a ques-
tioner; it has all the earmarks of hav-
ing been cautiously revised for publi-
cation. As it stands, it doesn't mean
much one way or the other.

Two years ago Nina Ponomareva,
Soviet Olympic discus thrower, was
charged with shoplifting five cheap
hats in London. She was convicted
but released after the Soviet em-
bassy paid court costs. Now Olga
Lepeshinsaya, a star of the Russian
Bolshoi ballet, has been caught
shoplifting in a Brussels depart-
ment store. According to police,
she admitted taking two pairs of
gloves, an umbrella, cuff links and
some tape. The Russians really ought
to make their own stores more at-
tractive from the feminine point of
view; then there would be less tem-
ptation to shoplifting abroad.



EXPLOSIVE STUFF

Network of Subversion

Montreal Gazette

The United States now finds
itself in conflict with the United
Nations on an important issue.

An observation group of the
United Nations was sent to Le-
banon to determine whether there
were signs of any interference in
Lebanese affairs by Nasser's Uni-
ted Arab Republic. In summariz-
ing the findings of this commit-
tee, Dag Hammarskjold, secre-
tary-general of the United Na-
tions said: "To my knowledge
we have no foundation for such
a judgment now."

The difference of viewpoints is
important. The United States has
sent troops into Lebanon on the
ground that the interference in
that country by Nasser now asks
that a force of the United Nations
take over this role from her.

But Mr. Hammarskjold has al-
ready more than hinted that the
United Nations can scarcely send
a force to prevent the interference
of the United Arab Republic,
when its own observation group
has just reported that it could
find no evidence of such serious
interference.

STRONG EVIDENCE
The United States however,
would scarcely have entered Le-
banon without evidence that the
interference from Nasser's UAR
was very real. She has released
her own statement of this evi-
dence. The contrast with the re-
port of the United Nations' ob-
servers is striking.

The United States has evidence
of 125 cases of "infiltration" and
"indirect aggression" against Le-
banon by Egypt and Syria. All
these incidents took place since
May 11. The incidents include
shipment, by land and by sea, of
fighting men and munitions, the
instigation of strikes and civilian
unrest, the provision of huge
sums of money, and the supply-
ing of regular army officers to
direct events.

Documentary evidence of these
incidents was supplied to the Sen-
ate Foreign Relations Committee
by Mr. Christian Herter, the un-
der secretary of state.

It is important to note that the
British Government has gathered
similar evidence. Speaking as
long ago as May 26, the British
Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn
Lloyd, said that Britain had

Canada Council's First Year

Ottawa Journal

The first annual report of the
Canada Council is a fascinating
primer in practical philanthropy.
To those of us whose financial
worries are usually in the other
direction, it is somewhat com-
forting to learn that those who
are committed to the distribu-
tion of largesse have problems
of their own. It is also reas-
suring to know that the Council
is bestowing its favors with prudent
circumspection.

The Council seems to have had
less difficulty in disbursing cap-
ital grants to the universities
than in deciding the recipients of
awards and fellowships from its
Endowment Fund. In the first
year 12 universities received a
total of \$4,084,300. With 10 cents
to disburse \$50,000,000, the Council
appears to be nicely on sched-
ule.

Modern GP Is Highly Trained

By Herman M. Bundesen, M. D.
THIS is an age of specializa-
tion. And the need for specialists
is just as pronounced in medi-
cine — perhaps more so — as
in any business or industry.

We have specialists for the
head, specialists for the feet,
specialists for the bottom. There
are various kinds of specialists
for the inside and more for the
outside.

MORE IMPORTANT
This age of specialization does
not mean, as many persons ap-
parently believe, that the days
of the family doctor, the general
practitioner, are over. In fact,
the GP is more important now
than ever.

Modern medical treatment re-
quires the services of a team.
And directing this team — just
like a quarterback directs a foot-
ball team or a manager runs a
baseball team — is the family
physician.

Our hospital staffs today con-
sist of a host of specialists. Most
patients, you included, would be
lost as to whom to consult with-
out the advice of the family doc-
tor.

HE'S DIFFERENT
The GP of today bears little
resemblance to the family doctor
of yesteryear who often had to
treat anything and everything
with what he carried in his little
black bag.

The modern GP is a scientifi-
cally trained, highly skilled ex-
pert in both diagnosis and treat-
ment.

The very nature of his training
prepares him for encounters
with all types of diseases, all-
ments and accidents. He is, quite
naturally, the person you call
first when illness or accident
strikes your home.

But how, many persons will
ask, can a general practitioner
keep up with all the medical ad-
vances being made these days?

HAS TO KEEP UP
It does seem like an overwhelm-
ing task, but the fact is that he
has to, or he will be left behind
— without many patients.

Many services act to keep the
doctors informed about what's
new in medicine and techniques.
Still, with more than two dozen
medical specialties which have
developed during your lifetime,
it has become to become an ex-
pert in all fields.

HIS RESPONSIBILITY
Therefore, it is the responsibil-
ity of this doctor to determine
which cases he can treat and
which require the help of special-
ly trained experts. And that's one
of his main jobs — to know
which specialist to call and when
to call him.

The family physician still is
the most important man in medi-
cine as far as most of you are
concerned.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
Miss M. D.: I have poor cir-
culation. Could this be caused by
a thyroid condition?
Answer: Sometimes a lack of
thyroid hormone may be at fault
in circulatory difficulties. How-
ever, this is not often the case.

THE Poets Corner
NIGHT FLIGHT
We flew between two lighted
layers—
Below, shone towns — above, the
stars.

The galaxies of patterned light
burned in the high and low of
night.
It seemed we sailed across a
cove
Whose waters caught the stars
above!
But then the plane came gliding
down
Toward astral splendor in the
town—
Reflected patterns similar
To inconsequence of the air.

—William Vincent Steller
in the Christian Science Monitor

OUR YESTERDAYS
(FROM THE GUARDIAN FILES)
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(July 25, 1933)
The work of the Prince Ed-
ward Island Library Institute
which is now in its fourth and
final week has thus far been at-
tended with marked success, and
great satisfaction is being felt
by Dr. G.R. Lomer, Librarian of
McGill University, and Director
of the Institute. A total of thirty-
eight students, he said, will com-
plete the full course of library
science.

Mayor Manson at the request
of many of the citizens of Sum-
merside sent a telegram to She-
diac on Tuesday morning asking
General Balbo if he would fly
over Summerside on the trip
from Shediac to Newfoundland.
Mayor Manson pointed out in his
telegram that there was only two
miles of land between the south
and north shores at this point.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It is possible that farmers on
the Prairies are on the whole
more prosperous than the farm-
ers in Eastern Canada. The Gor-
don Commission report indicates
that in Saskatchewan about 20
Saskatchewan farmers own pri-
vate airplanes. Of course, it might
well be that more than 20 gen-
tle man farmers in Eastern Canada
own private planes. But the truth
is that trying to compare "East-
ern farmers" with "Western farm-
ers" is like trying to compare no
real prize for comparison.—Win-
nipeg Tribune

Dr. Robert MacGregor Dawson,
dead at the early age of 63, was
described as a "Canadian histori-
an and political scientist." Just
how great he was in these roles
may be a matter of dispute, but
he was good enough at any rate
to win the Governor General's
prize for academic non-fiction.
His was his "Government of Can-
ada," much of which was first
rate but some of which was loose
and not wholly accurate. On the
whole, however, he was a highly
intelligent and literate Canadian,
and it seems a pity that he was
unable to conclude his biography
of Mackenzie King.—Ottawa Jour-
nal

Those who lightly dismiss the
effects and pressures of the cold
war should read the story of the
dam. A special police team in-
formed of a herring which was
"highly fluorescent" rushed to
the carcass at the Nuclear Physics
Institute for examination. It was
stated that the herring was more
ly a very, very old herring and
that herrings in that state un-
doubtedly glow. The gendarmerie
were justified — things being as
they are — but it shows how sensi-
tive we have become to the poten-
tial dangers of radio-active matter.—
London Free Press

Not so long ago it was assumed
that Canada's native Indian popu-
lation had arrived in comparative-
ly recent times. Archaeological
investigations, however, have
pushed the age of early cultures
back several thousand years. In
Saskatchewan, archaeologists at
the provincial Museum of Natu-
ral History have uncovered traces
of human habitation on nine lev-
els at one site near Estevan. The
deposit is 5,000 years old, accord-
ing to Carbon 14 testing of ar-
chaeological artifacts. It was con-
sidered that the pyramids of the
Dynasty in Egypt and earlier
than the great days of Babylon
Ottawa Citizen

The Cow And You

The Times, London

Milk is now flowing through
the first pipeline to be construct-
ed in the Italian Alpine area of
Trento. The pipeline conducts it
from two cow sheds to a cheese
factory more than 3,300 ft. below
in the Giudicaria valley where it
will lose its separate identity for
ever.

The fact is that milk, like so
much else that we eat and drink,
is becoming impersonal, some-
thing that is collected and deliv-
ered in vast, anonymous quanti-
ties, something divorced from its
homely association with the cow, in
symphony less with the field than
the factory.

A glass of foaming milk straight
from the dairy content to be housed
for the needs of the household
and one or two neighbors, and a
speckled brown egg, from the
next, always a treat, have in
this country become an unobtain-
able dream. The honey of Yumet-
tus, the food of the gods them-
selves, would be as easy to come
by. The egg and I, so to speak, do
occasionally meet without pack-
ing stations, marketing boards,
or any third parties coming be-
tween us; milk and I, for all in-
tents and purposes, never.

It may be that going through
the rigorously purifying processes it
does, but the romantic is not to
be comforted. For milk, in spite
of the mockery a glass of milk
and a bath tub as a diet invites,
is a romantic subject. If the
treading of feet grapes inspires
verses eloquent of bucolic joys
so does the milking of a cow, and,
like the treading, there is some-
thing gay and lighthearted in the
idea of it.

I've heard them hitting, at the
ewe milking.
Lasses a' hitting, before dawn
of day
are lines that catch the spirit of
the thing and, in harmony with
them, Milton's "milkmaid's sang-
blithe."

Marie Antoinette, when she
staged her pastoral charades at
"Petit Trianon," saw the oppor-
tunities milking and milking
provided, the maids, with their
decorative stools, champagne
pieces to the St. Denis, champagne
esses, yet not all milking is to
be seen as a sentimental exercise in
etherealized rusticity.

"Three acres and a cow" was
put forward as a practical propo-
sition, and there is some realism
in this literature to set against
those filling lasses. Milk is meat
to fill pails, not to flow through
pipes, but the clock will not be
put back and doubtless the piped
variety will, in the valley of Gu-
dicaria, make excellent cheese.

most inexpensive
salesman you can
employ — a
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PATRIOT
WANT AD
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INFORMATION FOR EMPLOYERS
REGISTRATION: Immediately upon becoming
an employer under the Act it is required that such
employer register with the Board and file an esti-
mate of his pay roll for the current year. This is
necessary whether the workmen are paid a stated
wage, or by piece work, or on any basis by which
they are remunerated for their labor under a con-
tract of service.

As soon as an employer undertakes any opera-
tion under the Act he is required, without request,
to report to the Board and submit an estimate of
payroll. Personal coverage is available for the
employer himself upon request.

The responsibility of protecting his workmen
lies with the employer and heavy penalties will be
levied upon any employer who carries on operations
and fails to report to this Board.

The Workmen's Compensation Board,
123 Euston Street,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

INFORMATION FOR WORKMEN
Workmen engaged in Industries within the
Scope of this Act are entitled to protection with
respect to personal injury by accident arising out of
and in the course of their employment.
It is therefore, important that workmen know
whether or not their Employer is registered with
this Board thus insuring prompt handling of their
claims should they be injured while in the course
of their employment. For information and advice
—Write—
The Workmen's Compensation Board,
123 Euston Street,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.