

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew  
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Archbishop & Apartheid

Anglican Archbishop Joost de Blank of Capetown, South Africa, who is now in the United States on a speaking tour, is one of South Africa's most outspoken critics of the Government's policy of "apartheid"—complete separation of the races and stern subjugation of the native population. Most Church leaders in South Africa, with the exception of the Dutch Reformed Church, are opposed to apartheid; and even some Dutch Reformed leaders are said to be dubious about the "wisdom" of the policy. What makes Dr. de Blank's opposition all the more noteworthy is his background. He was born in South Africa to parents of Dutch origin.

At a news conference in New York shortly after his arrival, the Archbishop called the Government's racial policy "not only un-Christian but nonsensical". He described it further as "the maintenance and consolidation of white dominion and European privilege". He added that if he were confronted by a church that subscribed to the doctrine, "I should have to refuse any Episcopal ministrations to the congregation concerned." Dr. de Blank feels, however, that proponents of the policy "are becoming more sensitive to the criticism of world opinion".

Should His Grace journey to the right places in the United States—anywhere South of the Mason and Dixon Line and a goodly number of places North of it—he will run into racial segregation almost as thorough as that to which he is accustomed in his own country. There is this difference, however; the American variety is imposed on the Negroes against the will of Federal authorities, both executive and judicial, while in South Africa the system is sustained by the full approval and, indeed, the insistence, of the civil authority. The opposition of the Churches and of some sections of the press is the one hope that some day the native population will be freed from tyranny and treated as human beings.

New Cattle Feed

Word from Vancouver is that a new cattle feed has been developed from waste grain elevator screenings. It is hoped that it may be the means of economically fattening British Columbia range cattle in feedlots within the Province. At present, cattle ranchers must either send their grass-fed animals to the United States or ship them to Southern Alberta for grain finishing, which most markets require. The report says that most West coast markets depend almost entirely on Alberta for finished beef.

The new feed can be sold for \$15 a ton, which makes it much cheaper than other fattening products. Apparently, it is highly effective. A group of six steers on test at the University of British Columbia produced each a gain of nearly three pounds a day on 15 pounds of the feed. It is estimated that the quantity of screenings at Vancouver will fatten 35,000 head annually. This is much more than local needs require; and a new market is being developed in Japan where 575 tons have already been marketed.

Rehabilitating Korea

The United Nations Reconstruction Agency, financed by thirty-seven countries, including Canada, finishes its job in Korea within the next few weeks. Over a period of six years it has left a legacy that should be a fitting memorial to the men of the United Nations forces who fought in the war, and should also demonstrate to the world at large the effective force for good that the United Nations is.

In the time it has been at work, the agency spent \$140,000,000 on 4,800 projects. These ranged from a \$2,000 loan to the owner of a handicraft shop to the construction of a \$12,600,000 cement plant. Experts from many nations have worked with the agency to rehabilitate Korea's industry, mining, power, transportation, communications, housing, education, health,

sanitation, welfare and other things.

Its first program included \$7,000,000 to provide school classrooms and \$11,000,000 for grain for the hungry, plus \$8,500,000 worth of fertilizer for farming. A 465-bed hospital is soon to be opened in one large city and a new \$1,400,000 printing plant said to be one of the finest in the Far East, has been placed in operation and will print 30 million textbooks a year for Korean schools.

These are only some of the highlights of the program that has now run its course, and it shows that Korea, in many respects, is in a much better condition than it was before the war.

It is significant that no Communist nation, or one with Communist leanings, is included in the 37 which have had a hand in this magnificent gesture of goodwill.

The Saving Habit

A dispatch from Washington tells about the sale of "Minute Man Savings Stamps" to children. The idea started in World War Two (they were then called "war" stamps) and at their peak in 1943 sales amounted to nearly 3 billion with a value of \$600 million. The stamps are in denominations of 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1. The 10 cent ones are the best sellers. When enough stamps have been bought they can be turned in for a Government Savings Bond bearing interest. Hundreds of schools throughout the country handle the stamps. One day in the week is known as "stamp day".

In recent years, the report says, sales have diminished. A new drive is now under way; and youngsters who pledge to buy the stamps regularly are given membership in the Lone Ranger Peace Patrol, a coveted award among American children.

Treasury officials say that from a strictly financial angle the sales are hardly worth the time and effort spent in promoting them, although in the last seventeen years \$2 billion have been raised in that way. The main reason for continuing the program is to encourage the saving habit in children and to help them feel they have a share in financing the Government's operations.

It sounds like a very good idea and one which might be of help to Canadian youngsters—yes, and to some adults, too, whose only theory about money, seemingly, is that it should be spent, no matter on what, as soon as it is earned—or preferably, before then.

EDITORIAL NOTES

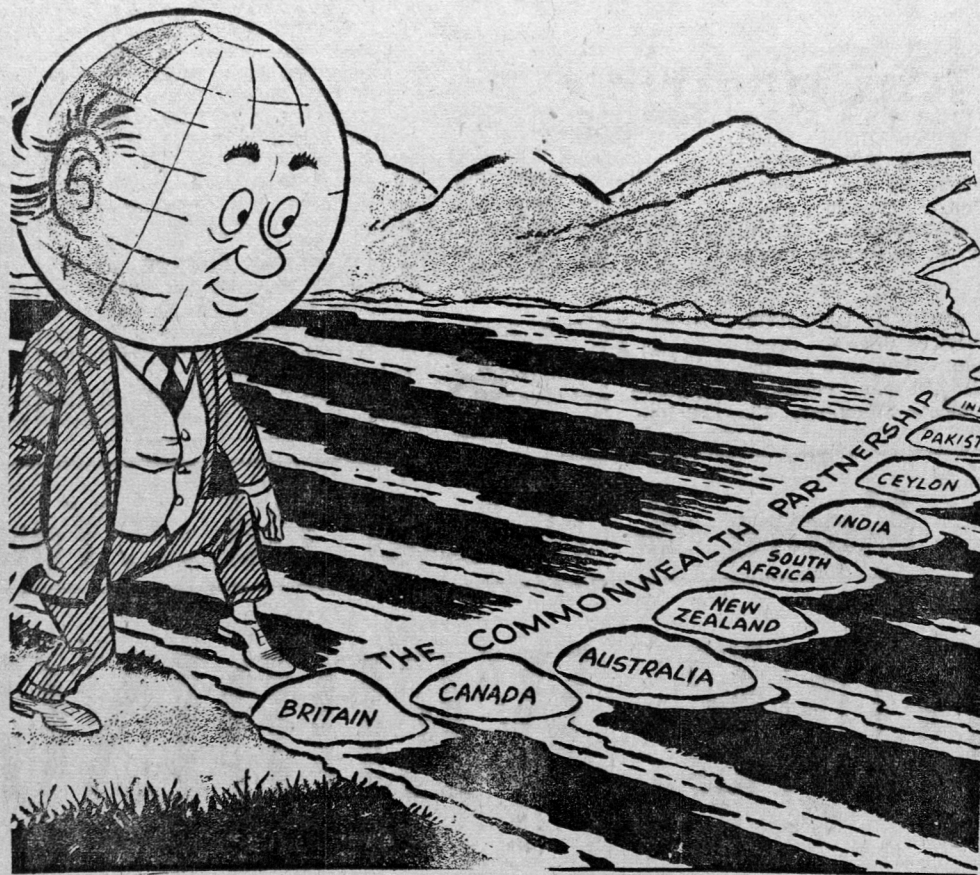
Another link with Nova Scotia's past has been severed. The last of the water-wheel-powered pulp mills has ceased operation. It is the La Have Pulp Co. at New Germany. It had been in continual operation since 1854.

Caribou, which once roamed the hinterland of Newfoundland in their hundreds of thousands, are now down to an estimated 5,000. Conservation officials, worried about the possible extinction of this lordly animal, are requesting authorities to close the season in some areas of the Province and increase the license fee.

The Provincial Government's decision to increase the guarantee of bonds from 15 per cent of the assessed valuation of villages to 20 per cent will be a help to a number of communities. No doubt, it will be appreciated, although village-officials will be disappointed that the increase was not a bit bigger. The installation of sewage and water systems will still present a big problem.

The Hon. Mr. Lesage, new Liberal leader in Quebec, says he has no intention of "falling into Premier Duplessis' bear trap" by running in an impending by-election. He prefers to wait a while before taking chances. Mr. Duplessis won't mind that at all. The bear trap will still be there a year or two from now. Whether Mr. Lesage will be able to avoid it indefinitely remains to be seen; but at the present time his chances don't look too good.

Referring to General de Gaulle's assumption of power, Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany stated that "France and West Germany will continue to be friends and allies". One West German newspaper, however, was not quite as agreeable. When the General took office the paper ran a one-word banner headline "Machtuebernahme"—the take over of power. This was the word used by the Nazis when they seized control of Germany in 1933.



STEPPING STONES TO PEACE

OTTAWA REPORT

Oratorical Debuts

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Special Correspondent For The Guardian

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The destruction of the de Roma settlement at Three Rivers has been described. Part of the same expedition from Louisburg proceeded to port Lajoie and there carried out a similar plan of destruction. Du Vivier, who had command of some 20 soldiers retreated up the Hillsboro river pursued by the invaders. Somewhere up the river Du Vivier and his party were joined by some of the inhabitants and some Indians. They drove the attackers to their boats and killed or wounded 9 of the English soldiers. The invaders then returned to Louisburg but not before they had destroyed all the settlements along the river Hillsboro. An agreement was then made with the authorities at Louisburg whereby the Acadians were to be left on the Island for the space of one year on giving 12 hostages to insure their good behavior. Du Vivier and his little garrison then went to Quebec, from where he had provisions sent to the inhabitants to tide over the distress caused by the English.

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Many Causes Of Neuritis

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.  
You would expect a man who operates an air hammer all day to be vulnerable to neuritis. The vibration of the equipment over a prolonged period might easily cause neuritis, or inflammation of the nerves.  
Persons engaged in less strenuous occupations also may be stricken. An engraver who must grip small tools tightly is prone to neuritis. So is a gardener who spends long hours in cramped positions.

NUMBER OF CAUSES  
There are any number of things which can cause neuritis: heavy blows, violent muscular activity, nutritional deficiency, localized infections, poisoning by heavy metals, such as lead, copper and zinc.

Even sleeping soundly might be a factor, especially in thin persons. The paralysis caused by pressing, when lying in one position for a prolonged time, might affect the superficial nerves at bony prominences such as the elbow or knee.

IT'S A SYMPTOM!  
Neuritis is a symptom, not a specific disease. In each case, the underlying cause must be sought. Naturally, this can be done only by your doctor.

If you have neuritis, you'll know it. The pain can be very troublesome, very persistent.  
It may be a boring or stabbing pain. Perhaps it will be a burning sensation. Some patients describe the pain as a "tingling" feeling. Others say it feels as if they were being stuck with pins or needles.

PAIN AGGRAVATED  
Often the pain becomes worse at night. Touching the troublesome area might aggravate the pain. So might changes in temperature. In really severe cases, the affected area probably will become numb.

If neuritis is permitted to progress without treatment, deformities can occur.  
In mild cases, however, recovery usually is rapid. Unless the original cause of the neuritis is discovered and remedied, there may be recurrences.

REST NEEDED  
At the acute stage, the affected parts should be completely rested. Your doctor probably will prescribe barbiturates, salicylates or codeine to alleviate the pain. Possibly he will recommend some of the newer analgesics.

QUESTION AND ANSWER  
T.T.: Can gall bladder attacks occur in children? My 12-year-old son has attacks of severe pain in the upper right side of his abdomen and belches a great deal.  
Answer: Although not common, gall bladder attacks can occur in children. Many children who have been operated on have been found to have gallstones.

The Age Old Story  
He shall bring forth thy righteousness as the light, and thy judgment as the noonday. For the arms of the wicked shall be broken; but the Lord upholdeth the righteous. Though he fall, he shall not be utterly cast down; for the Lord upholdeth him with his hand

OUR YESTERDAYS  
(From The Guardian Files)  
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO  
June 6, 1933  
Mr. J.P. McTaggart, General Superintendent of the Canadian National Telegraph, Toronto, arrived in the City yesterday on an inspection trip. He was accompanied by Mr. D. A. MacNeill, Mr. McTaggart expressed the opinion that in the last two or three months business conditions in Canada had been improving. There was a noticeable up-trend in the Telegraph business throughout the country, he said.

TEN YEARS AGO  
June 6, 1948  
An examination of the peat bogs at Black Banks and East Bideford will be made immediately by Mr. A. A. Swinerton, chemical engineer Ottawa. Mr. Swinerton will be accompanied by Mr. H. Picher, Ottawa, who has just completed a survey of gravel and other road building materials in the province.

The tug Glenlivet arrived in Summerside yesterday enroute to Wood Islands towing sixteen pontoons which are part of the equipment of the suction dredge at work there. Each pontoon carries two sections of the discharge pipe which carries the sand from one location to another.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Youth is showing increased interest in science. The alert teenager, for example, keeps careful count of how many stages it takes Father to blow his top.—Winnipeg Tribune

Among Canada's gifts to the new West Indies Federation are a ship and all current publications of the Queen's Printer at Ottawa. The former will be needed to carry the latter.—Lethbridge Herald

Dogs now outnumber horses on the strength of the RCMP. Most of the dogs pull police sleighs in the far north, but about twenty-five are specially trained as trackers.—Saskatoon Star—Phoenix

A secret vote by workers when a strike looms—such is the proposal of Premier Maurice Duplessis. Meeting a delegation from the Association of Professional Industrialists, Mr. Duplessis suggested that such a vote should be supervised by representatives of the union, management and the public.—Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph

Having made a failure of his first marriage, Kepler, the astronomer, decided that his second wife must be chosen scientifically. First he made a list of the women he considered eligible. Then he wrote their names and their good and bad qualities. Mathematically he chose the lady with the most good qualities. But Kepler's second marriage was a worse failure than even the first. The scientist then declared the whole problem insoluble. Never once did he think of listing his own bad qualities.—Capt. Roberts in the War Cry

THE GIFT OF SLEEP  
Of dreams there is no end and no beginning.  
In senseless caves of skull where dwell these blind,  
Mysterious invaders of the mind,  
What chance has simple consciousness of winning?  
The mortal house is ultimately shaken.  
The nightmare rages on, and time and space  
Lose all dimension in the head-long race  
Till warning senses, and the spirit, waken.  
There is no peace in dreaming, only tears—  
Though merciful oblivion may gain  
A sudden respite for the anguished brain.  
This is the true dimension, past all fears:  
This the gift of God, the dreamless sleep,  
When out of nightmare comes untroubled sleep.  
—Robert B. Hunt in the New York Times

MAXIMS  
It is children only who enjoy the present; their elders live on the memory of the past or the hope of the future.

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By J. Henri Blanchard, LL.D.  
(Continued from yesterday)  
On May 3, 1744, news reached Louisburg that war had been declared between England and France. For the Acadians of the Saint-Jean, it resulted in a period of fear and discouragement. Louisburg fell into the hands of the English on June 17, 1745. During the next four years the Island was left without a garrison, without a civil or judicial official and without a priest. The parish registers of Port Lajoie are a blank from May 11, 1744 to September 15, 1749.

The destruction of the de Roma settlement at Three Rivers has been described. Part of the same expedition from Louisburg proceeded to port Lajoie and there carried out a similar plan of destruction. Du Vivier, who had command of some 20 soldiers retreated up the Hillsboro river pursued by the invaders. Somewhere up the river Du Vivier and his party were joined by some of the inhabitants and some Indians. They drove the attackers to their boats and killed or wounded 9 of the English soldiers. The invaders then returned to Louisburg but not before they had destroyed all the settlements along the river Hillsboro. An agreement was then made with the authorities at Louisburg whereby