

THE GUARDIAN

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

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1955

Always Something New

There is no excuse for a country dweller to fall a victim to the tedium of routine which someone has called "the bane of living". If he does not see and experience some new thing every day, especially from early Spring to late Autumn, it is only because he has accustomed himself by dreary habit to look only for the usual and the commonplace. Take a garden, for example. It is never the same from one day to another. So with a flower bed. There are no two flowers alike, no two plants, no two dewdrops that hasten away with the sunrise. The green grass and the maturing grain present new pictures every morning. The brook that runs through the meadow today is not the same kind of brook that ran through it yesterday. Look at a tree a thousand times, and each time you can see something you had not noticed before, as a noted divine once said of the first chapter of St. John's Gospel. "I am entering a new world", said a wise old philosopher of ancient times, and forthwith stepped into a bower where he had been picking flowers every day since he first learned to walk.

The case of the town or city dweller may be a bit different, but only in degree. A street, like a country lane, changes its character from day to day. The stones and bricks and mortar that make up the body, though not the soul, of a city block, change their texts, if not their sermons, constantly.

Even a traffic light has its changing moods, apart altogether from the orders it receives from the power house. It is all, of course, a matter of vision—or, more accurately, a matter of discernment. To one man, a "primrose by a river's brim" is that and nothing more; to another it is a reflection of Heaven's glory which comes from the place of many and varied habitations. To one man, an office building is a place of business; that and nothing more. To another it is a stage, wonderfully appointed, on which the hopes and fears, the successes and failures, of busy men and women are portrayed in living, exciting drama.

Inexplicable

A certain British scientist, who is lecturing in an American university, received an invitation some time ago to participate in a conference on some phase of nuclear physics in Moscow. Since he is a guest of the United States he thought he should make inquiries of immigration authorities in that country before deciding whether or not to make the trip. He was told that if he did go to Moscow he would not be permitted to re-enter the United States.

Now, of course, what American immigration authorities do in any particular instance is their own business. But, since it is generally agreed that the United States has assumed leadership of the free world, a great many persons are going to wonder what on earth is behind the reasoning that makes a man persona non grata simply because he attends a scientific seminar in the Soviet Union. It cannot be for reasons of security. Even if the British scientist were to tell any secrets he knows to his Soviet hosts—a most unlikely event—the fact of his being prevented from returning to the United States would not help matters any. If, on the other hand, he were to succumb to Communist indoctrination, how could his continued residence in the United States do any harm? Aliens, whatever their nationality, are under constant surveillance of American authorities. Moreover, this British scientist, like all other aliens who are in the United States on temporary visas, was thoroughly investigated for possible Communist sympathy before he was allowed to enter in the first place. If there had been the slightest suspicion concerning his ideological predilections he would not have been admitted even for a day.

It is this sort of practice that is making things more difficult than they need be for the free world cause in those areas of the world which are hovering on the borderline between democracy and totalitarianism. It cannot be done in a corner; a news item in an American paper this morning—if it has any general significance—makes common talk in New Delhi, Karachi, and Tokyo this afternoon. It is common knowledge that there are many millions of people in these fringe countries who are a little doubtful that the United States is really interested in a settlement of world problems. What are they to say or think when they read or

hear that attendance at a meeting of his scientific colleagues in the Soviet Union is enough to make a man unwelcome in the United States? And what valuable propaganda material it is for Communist agitators! One would imagine that American authorities would encourage their own and friendly scientists to visit the Soviet Union whenever possible, if only in the hope that they might bring back little bits of information about Soviet developments. That they should put impediments in the way is altogether inexplicable to anyone on the outside.

Emergency Warning Centres

These Maritime Provinces no less than the Atlantic seaboard region of the United States, will have the benefit of emergency warning centres that the U. S. Weather Bureau is organizing along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts. The purpose will be to keep the public informed about the progress of dangerous storms.

The idea for the emergency news centres grew from the experience last year when eight hurricanes swept out of the Caribbean Sea and up the east coast. These violent storms have a way of shifting course on their whirling northward advance, sometimes picking up speed as they go and often coming upon a coastal area with little or no advance warning. The trend of their course too has been more than formerly upon the North American shore instead of blowing themselves out on the open Atlantic.

The Weather Bureau said it was establishing fully equipped storm information posts at Boston, New York, Miami and New Orleans, where major regional forecasting stations are located. In addition, less elaborate storm information posts will be installed at such points as Providence, R.I., Hartford, Conn., Baltimore, Norfolk, Va., Jacksonville, Fla., Galveston, Tex., and probably some others.

Basic Exports

An angle on Canada's export trade is disclosed by a writer in the Financial Times who reports on goods awaiting shipment in one of the biggest freight sheds at Montreal:

"There were piles of electrolytic zinc, thousands of tons of it, from Manitoba. Next there came mountains of wooden barrels containing nickel matte from Ontario. Further on there were huge piles of flour from a Quebec mill, neatly stacked in 140 lb. bags. Towards the end of the shed there was freshly sawn lumber in all shapes and sizes from eastern lumber yards, as well as from those in other parts of the country. Interspersed with these traditional trade goods were the round plywood boxes of cheese, a large and impressive quantity; and, over it all, lay the dust of wheat being loaded. There was not, aside from the cheese, a manufactured or fully processed article in the lot. Canada's huge, and still expanding manufacturing industry was not represented by as much as a safety pin, a gasoline stove, a set of tools, an automobile or what have you. The evidence of trade goods moving out was good to see, of course, but they were the same trade goods that moved out half a century ago. The industrial revolution which Canada has undergone since the end of the first, and particularly that of the second war, is not represented in export freight."

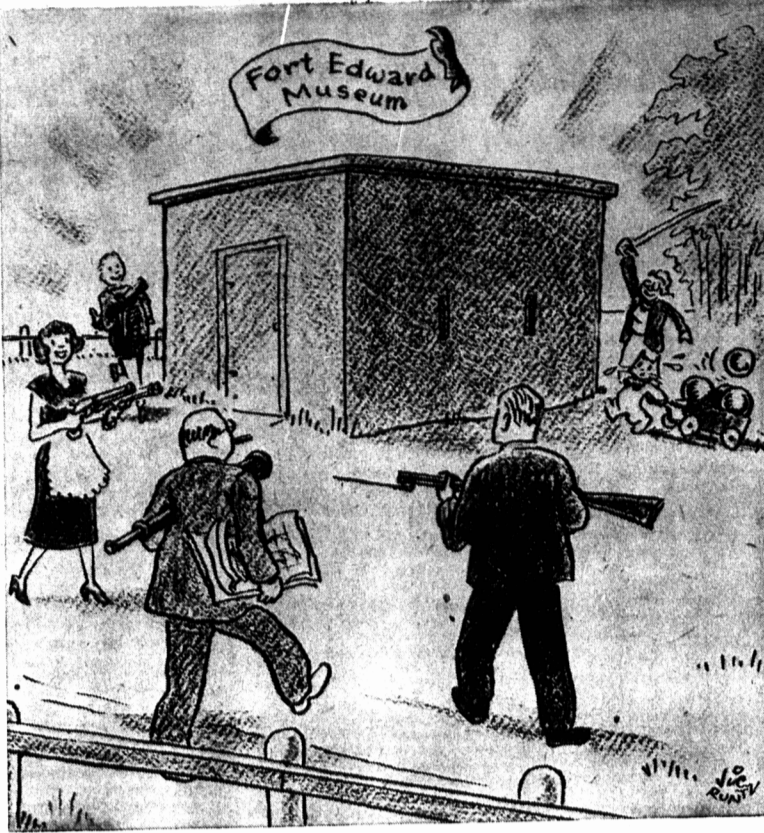
In other words, our sales to other countries still consist largely of primary products. This is worth remembering when the interests of our basic industries are at stake.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Queen Elizabeth has cancelled the June 9 official celebration of her birthday in Britain on account of the railway strike, and when Parliament opens that day it will be minus much of the pomp and pageantry usually associated with the occasion.

According to an American exchange, experts of the automobile makers who have been planning 1956 and 1957 colour schemes have decided that they've gone far enough. They took a survey and found that the number of persons who want black cars next year has jumped more than 50 per cent. The number who prefer grays and maroons to shocking pinks has grown tremendously in the last year.

Ninety-two women candidates ran in Britain's general election; forty-three as Socialists, thirty-three as Conservatives, fourteen as Liberals, one as a Communist and one as a Welsh Nationalist. Fourteen of the Socialists, and ten of the Conservatives, were elected, making a total of twenty-four women who will sit in the 630-member House of Commons. This, argues an exchange, is none too brilliant a showing, considering that British women have had the vote for more than three decades; and our showing is even less brilliant. Just four women (three Conservatives, one Liberal, all from Ontario) sit in Canada's 265-member House of Commons.



Calling For A Combined Effort

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion of current events of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of contributors.

HORSE SENSE

Sir,—There have always been those who have and those who have not. There are also those who will and those who won't. Now we have those who would like to have but won't. The issue of Saturday versus Wednesday closing has run the gamut from "serving the farmers" to something vague about "the amount of taxes paid." It has gone to the point where we think someone should bring out the facts in the matter so that the general public may know what or whom they are dealing with.

1. The "hundred stores" referred to being open on Saturday all day is a complete farce as anyone with "horse sense" can see. Approximately seventy five of the hundred mentioned are grocery stores and about sixty of that number are open every night and every day and a few on Sunday. The grocery stores in the downtown area number five only. These uptown stores were always ready to let you know how they felt towards "corner stores" and now they are using them as support. Saturday open politics makes strange bedfellows. Count the dry goods retailers open all day Saturday and you'll see your fingers for sure but you'll have toes left.

2. The Saturday people refer to those of us who believe in progress as the minority. That becomes nothing short of ridiculous when the total staff of three of the biggest department stores who close Saturday, easily outnumber the combined staffs of the Saturday all day promoters. Add a couple more department stores, a swarm of other retailers and it becomes a multitudes against a few. If more fuel be needed to prove that Saturday closing must be a sane idea then we may refer to the wholesalers, bankers, government employees, insurance offices, lawyers, druggists, etc. Ask yourself if the Saturday closers are a minority. They are most emphatically not!

3. The farmer was referred to in early advertisements by the all day Saturday minority. He was used as a pawn in a pseudo chess game. Does he appreciate this? We have our doubts and we do a lot of business with our agricultural friends. After all, what would the farmer do if we were not here to extend him credit, do his banking, buy his produce and a multitude of other things? The farmer has progressed from the horse to the tractor and he surely won't stand in the way of progress. He appreciates the fact that his family, many of whom work in our City, are employed in most cases by employers who let them off for the weekend so that they have some time to spend at home. The farmer shops when he needs some things which is every day of the week, and on rainy days when he cannot work on the land. They make few beefs that we have heard and they seem to think they can do most of their shopping from Monday morning to Saturday at noon. There are quite a few of the Saturday open advertisers who do very little if any farm trade due to the nature of their goods. Let's leave the farmer out of it. . . . this issue is between the retailers.

4. One writer claims we "shut the door" on our customers. I wonder if he knows how many potential buyers he shuts out on Wednesday afternoon and Friday night. We are happy in our decision to close Saturday and are doing well. If he is doing O. K. with being open all day Saturday then what is all the noise about! Live and let live.

5. Summerside, for example, were successful only because they ALL agreed to at least TRY. In Charlottetown the "open Saturday" minority were NOT willing to try and now they are conducting a whispering campaign criticizing us! Some didn't even show enough interest to go to the meetings and vote. They are still trying to convince themselves that they represent the majority. We can add: The facts of the matter are now before the people. If you

Assessing Canada's Future

Dr. William Adams in the Manitoba Free Press

In Ottawa, on April 5th, Mr. Walter Harris presented his first budget as Minister of Finance. After considerable tumult a first shouting this budget has finally been approved. And a proposal which inspired the least comment during the parliamentary debate may well become one of the best remembered features of this budget. I refer to the plan to establish a Royal Commission on economic development.

In addition to gathering and systematically organizing a mass of information that should prove highly useful whenever future legislation is to be enacted affecting the country's economy, the proposed commission has an excellent opportunity to make a contribution to economic theory. Whenever else they may be called, economists generally cannot be accused of otherworldliness. On the contrary, their kingdom is very much of this world. Whatever appears to be the principal cause of earthly troubles, at any particular time, becomes the economists' chief concern.

In the 1930's, when industrial depression was the outstanding economic malady, economists turned increasingly to the study of the business cycle. In the 40's, war and the problems with which this confronted the economy, in particular the war-induced inflation, became the main focus of attention. More recently, with nationalism and its attendant, conscious passion for material progress endemic throughout South America, the Middle East and Asia, the problems of economic development in the backward areas have come into prominence. This has called forth considerable volume of study and research. A principal feature of this is its virtually exclusive concern with economic development from the standpoint of the so-called undeveloped areas of the world. That is, the investigations have been mostly on behalf of countries that have failed to develop, which want to find out why and what they may do to remedy this deficiency.

Paradoxically, in such countries, while economic progress is the much sought after goal, getting it started may depend primarily on non-economic factors. In these undeveloped countries the predominant type of production is often an inefficient subsistence agriculture. The system of land tenure is likely to be a serious drawback to agricultural initiative and efficiency. Most probably the population is largely illiterate and devoid of even the most rudimentary of the skills required of labor in a modern industrial economy. Transportation, communication banking and the monetary system in most instances are just not capable of supporting an economic advance even in its beginning stages.

In such circumstances, before economic development can get started, major social, cultural and institutional changes will have to be undertaken. From the purely economic standpoint, it is possible to suggest a variety of measures to raise productivity and in come in undeveloped countries. Unfortunately, however, these economic measures oftentimes presuppose the ability of the country radically to modify its social and political institutions. And in many cases the improbability of accomplishing this social and political re-organization makes the economic proposals largely meaningless. It becomes extremely difficult for economists to offer either useful technical recommendation or any reasonably accurate predictions concerning the general progress of development in a backward economy with an unpromising social environment.

How different is the situation were a clerk in a business, a farmer, an employer, who would you support? We like to relax on the week-end after a busy week and we don't think we'll go out of business for awhile yet. Because something is not tried is not to conclude that it will not work. It is working! Let's stop living in dollars and cents and think with a little "horse sense" I am, Sir, etc., WALTER B. LePAGE

Medically Speaking

Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

BABY LEARNS TO TALK

One of life's greatest moments is the time your tot first mutters those priceless words: "da-da," "ma-ma."
There is no holding the old man. He rushes down to the office or factory to tell everyone who will listen. Unfortunately, too few friends seem to show the proper appreciation for this amazing feat accomplished by the young genius.

Makes Sounds

Now you go right ahead and boast as much as you want when your baby begins to "talk," but let's understand one thing — baby is not as bright as you might think he is. He doesn't mean "da-da," and he doesn't mean "ma-ma" when he says "ma-ma." He just happens on these sounds.
Baby just naturally doubles up sounds such as this. They are easy to say and come naturally. We don't know why he doubles his sounds, but he does.

Generally, though, he will catch on pretty quickly when he sees you pleased you are with his "talk," and then he will really begin to jabber. Other doubled sounds begin to take on meaning, too. "Wa-wa" probably will be associated with water or food and "ba-ba" will no doubt mean to go "bye-bye."

Love to Imitate

Babies love to be talked to and they love to imitate sounds. At first only you parents will read meanings into their gibberish. By the end of their first year, though, some babies can say one or two words which can be understood outside of the family. When your tot can get his ideas across to others like this, then he's really talking. Your pride is now justified.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

M. W. L.: Could poliomyelitis, which left no crippling effects in childhood, be responsible for an adult's leg withering away?
Answer: It is not likely that the atrophy or withering of the leg is due to poliomyelitis, which occurred in childhood, unless the polio produced some paralysis. It is more likely that this condition is from some other cause.

The Poet's Corner

MIDDLE AGE

I pause upon this summit to look back Upon a lengthening chain of yesterdays;

To rue some bold achievement that Or some intrepid hope that now decays.

The vibrant breath of youth stirs me no more As I, with grim detachment, scan the past;

For blood and pulse are tamer than before; Frustration and resentment pale at last.

Though pride rebel, yet I will not deny The evil I have done, nor vaunt the good;

The spirit must be tutored to defy The threat of time, not earlier understood.

Attaining now to this more tranquil stage, I seek the wisdom youth could not presage.

—Nathaniel Thornton in the New York Times.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Accidents are occurring all the time and often because of a weak rung in the ladder, junk on the stairs, a hole in the barn floor or a board lying there with a sharp, rusty nail sticking up. Yes, and the worn out trip-rope is still a serious hazard. —Farmer's Advocate.

"Twas the schooner St. Roch that sailed not only the wintry sea but in 1942, proudly dropped anchor at Sydney, Nova Scotia, having completed a voyage of 10,000 miles across the roof of the world from Vancouver. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police exploit made headline news, but today the sturdy schooner rots at a West Coast wharf while the Vancouver City Council debates what to do with her. Nelson's Victory is preserved as a monument to British naval prowess at Portsmouth. Old Ironsides and the frigate Constitution are national shrines in the U. S. A. Surely the history-making St. Roch rates better than barnacles! —Windsor Star.

The expert support, medical and dental, for fluoridation is overwhelming, but still insufficient apparently to convince some of the officials in New York's Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. We recognize the logic of having the Board of Health marshal such an array of evidence, professional opinion and documentation of benefit and harmlessness that the case presented finally before city hall will be irrefutable. But New York is already years behind the process on fluoridation. Would it be too much to ask that early fall be a final target date for official approval and the order to install equipment? By that time, we should say, public patience with the city's delay would be fairly exhausted. —New York Times.

During the reign of Louis XIV, the story goes, a gardener employed at Versailles put up signs warning strollers to keep to the paths and off his newly seeded lawns. When his signs were disregarded, the gardener appealed to the king. The king commanded his court to "keep within the etiquette." So the French word "etiquette," which the gardener originally meant "keep off the grass," gradually came to be synonymous with rules for correct demeanor and deportment. —Funk and Wagnall Bulletin.

First pre-sliced bread, now ready-sliced butter, but there is still the tiresome chore of spreading the one on the other that makes it practically impossible to live really graciously. —Winipeg Tribune.

About thirty-three years ago, Jack Lurie borrowed \$200 to open a fruit stand. Shortly, his brother Nate quit his job as a tobacco salesman to join Jack. Ten years later they were able to make a start as supermarket owners. Today they operate 59 stores (mainly in the Detroit area), do a yearly business of \$110 million, employ more than 3,000 people and stand 14th among all supermarket enterprises in the nation. —Detroit Free Press.

Industry creates jobs for people. People with jobs have money to spend. If they have money they can buy things. The demand for "things" persuades other people to supply the demand. This creates more jobs, more money, demand, supply and so on. Industry means prosperity — for prosperity means the power to be able to buy, to be able to produce, to be able to spend. It provides the money they can buy things with. —Clinton News Record.



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