

The Guardian

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Yesterday's Election

At the time of writing the overall result of yesterday's history-making federal election was still uncertain, with the two major parties running neck and neck, Conservative gains in the Maritimes and Ontario being offset by the almost solid phalanx of Liberal victories in Quebec. There can be no question, however, about the tremendous change which yesterday's voting will mean in the constitution of Canada's next Parliament. Gone will be the overwhelming majority for one party and the new government—be it Liberal or Conservative—will be kept constantly on its toes. Provided the result is not a complete stalemate, this should mean better administration, and certainly more vigorous representation for the Maritime Provinces.

Prince Edward Island led the way in the Conservative drive, returning all four of the party's candidates, Messrs. Phillips, MacLean, Macquarrie and MacDonald, whom we congratulate warmly upon their unprecedented victory. Their Liberal opponents put up a strong fight, but it was evident from the earliest returns that they were in serious trouble. The same trend, though less marked, was soon evident in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, underlined by the defeat of two cabinet ministers, Hon. Dr. Gregg and Hon. Mr. Winters.

The Conservative gains in the Maritimes are not hard to account for. Over and above other grievances, shared in general with other parts of Canada, was the feeling that these Provinces have been badly treated under the new tax rental agreements with Ottawa. We believe this to have been the most important issue so far as Prince Edward Island was concerned. According to a Dominion Bureau of Statistics report published last week, this Province has the fourth highest direct per capita debt of any Province in Canada. The figure stands at \$206, with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia still higher. Under the tax agreements the three Provinces get equalization grants totalling little more than one-half that of Quebec, whose direct debt per capita is only \$85. A large part of our available revenue must be diverted to servicing this debt burden, at a time when the Dominion Government has been rolling up huge year-end surpluses. In this Province the contrast between our impoverishment and Ottawa's bulging treasury is particularly striking. We got nothing extra out of the new tax deal, and were billed for a million and a quarter dollars overpayment under the agreement which terminated last March. Our taxpayers were rightly concerned about this situation, and they expected every candidate running for office to be alert to its serious implications. Certainly they will expect, from our newly elected representatives, energetic action in obtaining a readjustment.

Now that the election is over, it is to be hoped that both sides will forget partisan politics and concentrate on the problems ahead. In the Maritimes especially there is much to be done, and the fullest cooperation between our provincial and federal members will be required and expected.

Timely Precautions

With beaches beckoning the public to summer fun in the water, it is well to be reminded that summer vacations often bring tragedy to families as accidental drowning takes the lives of both children and adults. Swimming is fun. It can be enjoyed. But a few simple precautions, such as those suggested by the All-Canada Insurance Federation, can mean the difference between pleasure and tragedy. Water safety cannot be too strongly stressed. Here are some safety hints to make the time spent on the water pleasurable for all:
Learn how to swim, and teach the children to swim. Do not swim alone. Anchor in Frobisher Bay.

not swim far from shore. Swim parallel to the shore if you wish to try for distance.

Non-swimmers should not float into deep water on inner tubes or other inflated articles. If the float begins to leak, the swimmer is in difficulty. Do not dive into unfamiliar water and do not swim beneath diving boards.

If a swimmer is in difficulty, try to rescue him with a boat, a rope or an extended oar. Do not swim to him unless it is absolutely necessary. Often the would-be rescuer also becomes a victim.

At public beaches, swim near the lifeguard stations. Wait for at least an hour after meals before swimming. Beware of undertows in rough water. Do not swim during lightning storms.

These suggestions can save your own life. But you may also be able to save someone else's life if you learn how to administer artificial respiration. It is a good idea, for you may be the only one at hand for this life-saving operation.

New Language

A new language—a scientific language—will figure in the reports of the ninth International Congress on Rheumatic Diseases, to be held in Toronto, June 23-28. More than 1,000 medical scientists from 40 countries will attend the congress, the first to be held in Canada, and the second in North America.

The new language, Interlingua, notes the Cape Breton Post, was born of necessity of a single means of communication in essential words used by people in combating afflictions so universal and world-wide in attempts to combat them, as arthritis and other rheumatic diseases.

Abstracts of more than 200 papers on these problems have been translated into Interlingua and will appear in a 400-page volume for all delegates. Interlingua is the product of 17 years of effort by science academies in Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States.

Interlingua uses a mixture of English, French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish, and its founders say it can be readily understood by people who speak any of these languages. For example, the English word "school" is found as "escola," "escuela," "escuela" and "escole" in the other languages from which Interlingua is derived. Grammar is reduced to a minimum, and the word order is generally the same as in the romance languages—this is to say in the languages that derive mainly from the Latin.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Yesterday's election will cost the Dominion treasury about \$6,500,000, which is an increase of \$700,000 over 1953, this being accounted for by higher fees to the host of 200,000 who registered the voters and who were in charge of polls on Monday.

The British Government, unmoved by American protests, has acted to place trade with Communist China on the same basis as trade with Russia. Four other nations, Japan, France, Norway and Denmark, are expected to follow almost immediately. The United States is almost alone in its defiant insistence on maintaining a total embargo on trade with Communist China.

That world public opinion is softening towards former Nazis is shown in a dispatch from Germany which says that a long time concentration camp commandant convicted of murdering hundreds of inmates has been given a nine year prison sentence. When these trials first began and for some time thereafter the death penalty was meted out for lesser crimes.

Scots have been noted for their inventions which have brought about almost revolutionary processes in engineering and another seems to be popular with certain great industries. It has come to light that John McGregor of Edinburgh has produced a substance which, applied to the surface of any metals, will eliminate 80 per cent of friction, thereby prolonging the life of machinery and tools to an extent that seems incredible. Another engineer who has been in on tests made by private firms says the effect on engineering may be literally "shattering." Machinery has been tested to run for weeks or months without re-oiling or greasing. The machinery gives better performance and effects a great saving in costs.



PHOTO FINISH

The Habit Of First Names

Chicago Tribune

Looking down a list of popular singers the other day, we found only three whose press agents permitted them to face the world in their own honest-to-goodness first names: Elvis, Perry, and Roger. And we suspect the press agents of those three would jump at a nice, cute nickname—if they could only think of one!

As for the others, they included Buddy, Chuck, Johnny, Jimmy, Fats, Ricky, Tab, Frankie, Bobby, Randy, and almost every nickname which has ever been applied to a third grade boy during recess.

Nicknames used to be a sort of personal matter, employed by childhood friends and close relatives. They became public only when popular figures earned the spontaneous affection of the people through human qualities. The mischievous glint in King Henry VIII's eyes won him the popular nickname Harry, and the first queen Elizabeth, a gal who really enjoyed her job, was Bess. Victoria had a perfectly good family nickname, Vicky, but she just wasn't the type to encourage it publicly.

Americans showed the same spontaneous affection for Abe Lincoln and Teddy Roosevelt, but other equally worthy characters just weren't the nickname type. Who would have spoken of "Jojo" Washington, "Lex" Hamilton or "Woody" Wilson?

Sugared History

Toronto Star

"You probably know that in all its history, the United States of America has never unleashed an aggressive war," said Turner Catledge, managing editor of The New York Times, to Nikita Khrushchev during a recent interview in Moscow.

It is not reported that Mr. Khrushchev guffawed. Perhaps he was being unusually polite, or perhaps he is as touchingly innocent of some facts of American history, Canadians, remembering that Uncle Sam was not always such a friendly neighbor as he is now, may be permitted a quiet smile.

In 1846-48 the United States forcibly relieved Mexico of the responsibility of governing any part of this "unjustifiable war constitutionally begun."

In 1898 the United States picked a fight with reluctant Spain and drove the Spaniards out of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines. Then there was that dainty hefty swing which the United States took at this country in 1912. No doubt many well-meaning Americans of that day aimed to liberate us from the tyranny of George III. But we hadn't asked to be liberated, and there is a monument over at Queenstown marking the place where the American invaders were thrown back.

Of course, the custom of whitewashing certain pages of the history book isn't peculiar to Americans. Off-hand we can't recall any country even confessed to aggression until a conqueror's boot was on its chest.

Activity At Frobisher Bay

Ottawa Citizen

Frobisher Bay, an old name in Canada's history, has had its best week as the site of a meeting of the Northwest Territories Council. It commemorates that 16th century English navigator and warrior, Sir Martin Frobisher, who first visited the nearest shores of Baffin Island in 1578. He induced his queen to send him back again twice more because he thought there were riches to be found there. What he actually found was iron. The samples brought home were not particularly promising, and anyway while an Englishman of those days might venture far and endure much for the sake of gold, he would hardly find such a lure in iron.

Today, nearly four centuries after this indomitable explorer cast anchor in Frobisher Bay, remarkable changes are coming about. The fur trade was already established there (although not until 1914), but the era of important development really began in 1942 when an American-built air base came into being; this was later acquired by Canada at a cost of more than \$5,000,000. This airfield today has commercial as well as defence importance. It is a staging place for world travellers who fly the new trans-polar routes, and it is a starting point for scientific exploration.

A Costly Gift

Manchester Guardian

Another of France's once-proud edifices, the 450-year-old Chateau de Gaillon, sixty miles northwest of Paris, has been humiliated by the brave new world. It is offered as a gift if its land is bought at the current local rate.

Inquiries have been made by "all sorts of queer people" who display no more interest on learning that 50,000 would be needed to make the place habitable.

The Chateau, built by a cardinal who was a minister of Louis XII, has an historical cloister, a Renaissance turret and portal, dungeons, and a vast hall between two towers. Parts of the fabric are in the Louvre Museum. The Gallimardes of Normandy lived at Gaillon. Kings stayed there.

Napoleon used the chateau as a hostel for the poor. It has been a convalescent home, a prison, and a workshop. Its only inhabitant is a caretaker, and it is one of the few old French chateaux that has not a ghost.

Sahara's Resources

National Geographic Society

The desolate Shara, whose name comes from a primitive word meaning "wild land good only to be crossed," today promises industrial wealth and power through underground resources.

Seven governments share control of this vast and still little known desert of North Africa, says the National Geographic Society.

Reaching from the Mediterranean to the continent's heart, and from the Atlantic to the Nile, the Saharan countries include French Algeria, French West and Equatorial Africa; west-coast Spain Sahara; Arab-ruled Morocco, Tunisia, and Libya; Egypt, and the Sudan.

Current economic developments spotlight French territory, by far the largest of Sahara holdings. There, in recent years, intensive prospecting has turned up far-flung mineral deposits that add to reserves of producing areas and open new fields for development.

Coal, iron, manganese, and tungsten have been found in northwest Algeria along the undefined Moroccan border. More iron is available in western Mauritania, where rich copper ores also invite exploitation.

Oil strikes have aroused hopes of abundance comparable with that of the Near East. The flowing black gold has gushed up at points in northeast, east, and central Algeria.

For good measure, natural gas and coal fields lie near the oil of mid-Algeria in Salah. Uranium has been detected farther southeast in the Ahaggar Mountains. Tin is worked south of the Algerians, in easternmost French West Africa.

The practical difficulties of extracting the Sahara's buried treasures, however, are as imposing as potential economic returns.

Vast uninhabited expanses and

formidable obstacles—barren mountain chains, rock-strewn plateaus, and dune-dotted seas—discourage transport of incoming supplies and equipment, and outgoing ore shipments.

Violent winds and dust storms add to hardships of sun-searing days and freezing nights. In lands of little rain and no permanent rivers, sudden cloudbursts fill dry wadis with floods that sweep all before them.

DESERTS ON MARCH
Students of Sahara climate and terrain say, too, that the eroded flinty deserts are on the march, and that nomads speed up the process by overgrazing livestock and burning away what little vegetation remains.

On the other hand, research scientists and technicians long have been piling up information on ways to conquer the Sahara. Spurred now by known resources the French Government is considering long-range programs to tap and conserve all sources of water, and bring arid, empty lands to life by planting hardy crop crops and windbreaks to check erosion.

Industrial plans call for building mine settlements, oil refineries, pipelines, roads, railways, and airports. Modern labor-saving machines are proposed to offset the oasis-and-desert country's scanty manpower.

Those hopeful of making the Sahara more productive and livable point to the day when North Africa was a Roman granary, and, centuries earlier, when natural and irrigated crops supported large native populations.

Striking evidence that the Sahara once held life-giving forests and grass lands lingers in prehistoric rock art cave drawings in the heart of wastelands, modern explorers have come on graphic carvings of horse-drawn war chariots and big-game hunters with such animals as giraffes, elephants, buffaloes, gazelles, and lions.

The Territories Council has done well to go to Frobisher Bay, for thus this unique legislative body will gain a better knowledge of the problems and potentialities of the Eastern Arctic. That great region is only beginning to yield its secrets, but already enough is known to suggest that it will mean much to Canada's future development. One possible source of wealth is iron, the metal that so dashed the hopes of Martin Frobisher.

U.S. INTERFERENCE?

CAPTOEN (Reuters)—External Affairs Minister Eric Louw Monday accused the United States of interfering in South Africa's politics and prejudicing relations between the two countries. Louw said the reports made following African tours by U.S. Vice-President Nixon and other American officials were critical of government policy and represented interference.

Cutting Down On Salt At Meals

By HERMAN N. BUNDSSEN, M.D.

For most of us, food would taste pretty flat without a little salt. But you never realize how much natural salt, or sodium there is in various foods, until your doctor places you on a sodium-restricted diet.

Generally, our daily consumption of sodium in one form or another totals somewhere between three and six grams. CUT SALT INTAKE
Simply by eliminating the use of salt in preparing the foods and at the table, you can cut this intake to between 1,000 and 1,500 milligrams, or a gram to a gram and a half.

For persons suffering congestive heart failure, high blood pressure, certain kidney diseases and other illnesses, even this amount may be too much. So the doctor will advise cutting down on sodium intake.

There's only one way to do it—confine the diet to foods with low sodium content.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
Raw fruits and vegetables will comprise a major portion of any such diet, because for the most part they contain insignificant amounts of sodium. They are especially desirable in a sodium-restricted diet, because they add flavor to a meal which might otherwise be lacking in taste.

With other foods, however, you have to be careful. Animal foods, in general, contain a fairly substantial amount of sodium. Consequently, you must consume such items as meat, poultry, fish, eggs and milk in restricted amounts.

BANNED FROM DIET
Larger amounts of sodium are found in shellfish and certain meats, so they are usually banned. The white of an egg contains considerably more sodium than does the yolk, and the dark meat of a chicken and other poultry has greater sodium content than does the white meat.

Use of salted bread and butter, of course, is restricted.

However, you don't have to go hungry on a salt-free diet. There are plenty of foods you can eat.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
Mrs. U. P.: My metabolism is extremely low. My doctor wishes to give me Thyroid. How ever I have had tuberculosis and am dubious about taking it.

Answer: Persons who have had tuberculosis and are taking thyroid are benefited by taking thyroid. You should be guided by your doctor.



RAIN AFTER DROUTH

After the pitiless weeks of that tortured season
When the ponds dried up, and a haze which was always smoke hung thickly, and always behind it the sun's red treason...

When a few rare clouds banked up in the northeast, broke again into sunshine, and gales whipped forward a rush of sulphurous threat from the acres of burning oak...

When we watched all night for the spark in the underbrush Or the sere brown fields that should fire a barn, the reason Timing those halted steps to the moment's hush...

Oh, now this rain falls blessedly on my heart... Day after day of it, drenching the parched-out soil.

Slow dogwood leaves and the hesitant poppy roots... Brimming the streams, and pleading the buckwheat's start.

Leaving the intervals with wet silver cold, always behind it Assuring both meadow and brain of their natural fruits.

—Florence B. Jacobs in The New York Herald Tribune.

The Age Old Story

Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From the Guardian Files
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (June 11, 1932)

The Gordon homestead, near Alberton, may become a memorial to a missionary of that name who gave his lives to the work of the Presbyterian Church in Eromanga, New Hebrides. The Presbyterian General Assembly today referred to the historical committee the offer of the owners.

A special meeting of the Summerside School Board was held Wednesday at which the sketch of Mr. J. M. Hunter, architect, of Charlottetown, was accepted. The property committee was authorized to instruct Mr. Hunter to draw up plans according to the sketch and call for tenders.

TEN YEARS AGO

Discussion on street improvements appeared at the regular meeting of the City Council last evening, and it was reported that a beginning had been made to widening Kent Street, and that widening of Green Street and York Lane would be made as soon as possible. It was also reported that the laying of sidewalks on Douglas Street would be completed on the south side next week.

Cpl. P. L. Keyes, who is in charge of the Summerside detachment, R.C.M.P., has been promoted to the rank of sergeant; it has been learned. Sgt. Keyes was transferred to Summerside last fall after having been in charge of the Montague detachment for nine years.

MAXIMS

Art as far as it is able, follows nature, as a pupil imitates his master, thus your art must be, as it were, God's grandchild.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Sure you can buy the groceries for a week for \$5, but who wants to live on spaghetti and bird seed? —Moose Jaw Times-Herald

Of course clothes don't make the man, but so many are better judges of clothes than they are of men. —Brandon Sun

When you find two newly-weds with their nest adequately feathered it's time to look for four well-plucked parents. —Nanaimo Free Press

The fishing boat Rose Valley of Burnmouth, Berwickshire, caught a monster lobster while operating off her home port. It measured 18 inches and weighed 7 lbs. 3/4 ozs. —Edinburgh Scotsman

"If you believe old soldiers fade away," observes a veteran of World War I, "just try to get into your own army uniform." —Hamilton Spectator

A Milwaukee man went to the police station to pay a \$5 parking fine. As he walked back to his car he was handed a ticket for jaywalking — \$2 more. —Edmonton Journal

Now that Elsa Maxwell and the Duchess of Windsor have made it up we can stop staying at night worrying about them and devote more time to this new question raised by a magazine: Is Frank Sinatra really happy? —Hamilton Spectator

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