

The Guardian

"Covers Prince Edward Island like the Dew"
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FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1956

Term Extended

We feel that most Canadians will be glad to hear that His Excellency Governor-General Massey is to remain in his high office another year after the normal expiration of his allotted term. Certainly he has carried out his vice-regal responsibilities in a way that brings great honour to himself and much credit to the nation as a whole.

Mr. Massey belongs, if one may say so, to that small official elite which knows how to reflect the majesty of the Crown and, at the same time, retain an intellectual awareness of the events and trends which shape contemporary society. As the first native Canadian to be called upon to exercise the vice-regal function, Mr. Massey faced a challenge of some considerable magnitude, inasmuch as it involved the establishment of a precedent respecting a Royal prerogative. The excellent and understanding manner in which that challenge was met sets a fine example for other distinguished Canadians who may in the future be entrusted with the personal mandate of the nation's Sovereign.

Two Important Events

"Ye build the sepulchres of the prophets; and your fathers killed them". Some who stood by at two ceremonies in New York city a few days ago must have recalled these solemn words from Holy Writ. The one event was the formal unveiling of a bronze bust of the late Woodrow Wilson, preparatory to placing it in the Hall of Fame. Speakers, among whom was the General Secretary of the United Nations, referred to the former President in glowing words of affection and praise. He was called "the first and foremost spokesman for true international organization"; and other tributes, equally fine and noble, were paid to the memory of a great man who was far ahead of his generation in his hope for a world society based on law and mutual understanding among the peoples of the earth. The fact is, Mr. Wilson died of a broken heart when he saw his hopes and his great work repudiated by his own countrymen. Now, another generation—we must hope, a more enlightened one—is building the sepulchre of a true prophet.

The other event was the rededication of an old, unpretentious house in which the Italian patriot, Guiseppe Garibaldi, took refuge in the mid-19th century while in exile, to which he had been driven for his courageous stand for the freedom and independence of his native land.

A Sound Understanding

Clearly, the Soviet Union's current strategy of trying to persuade Socialist parties and trade unions in various parts of the world to make common cause with Communism is not meeting with success, at least so far as British and American organized labour is concerned. On his arrival in the United States for a round of unofficial consultations with Government and Labour leaders, Hugh Gaitskill, leader of the British Labour Party, declared that any collaboration with the Communists for purposes of political action is out of the question. Said Mr. Gaitskill: "There are fundamental differences between us. We are democratic, believe in freedom, tolerance, an independent judiciary, a two or more party system. We are against any form of dictatorship". Incidentally, it is worth noting that the Russian leaders, when they returned home after their trip to Britain, stated that British labour is more "reactionary" than British Conservatism. Certainly, the rough reception they received at a gathering of British socialists must have disillusioned them in their previous imaginations respecting a "united front".

George Meaney, the head of American organized labor, is taking a similar stand. In a recent speech he warned his listeners not to be led astray by Communist agents who are doing their best to influence the

trade union movement. He called current overtures for a united front "preposterous". Canadian labour leaders have made similar pronouncements from time to time.

This sound understanding of, and realistic opposition to, the latest Soviet attempt to divide the loyalties of free world labour unions is perhaps the most encouraging single piece of evidence concerning the basic strength of free political and social institutions.

Shipbuilding

The day may come when sea-going transportation will give way almost entirely to airborne traffic; but certainly that day is very far in the distance. According to recently published figures, the building of ships is proceeding at an accelerated pace. At the present time, reports from 22 maritime countries indicate, 1933 vessels measuring upwards of 20 million gross tons are in the building yards. This compares with 1400 a year ago. The gain is in the general cargo and tanker classes; passenger ships now in process of building are slightly fewer than at the same time last year.

It is interesting to note that more than 90% of the new ship building is being carried on by ten nations of which Great Britain, following in the good tradition, is far in the lead, with over one-quarter of the total. Next is Japan with about 1 million tons less. West Germany is a close third. Then follow Sweden, the Netherlands, France, Italy, and Norway, in that order. Strangely enough, the United States, which is so powerful in every other way, is not one of the great shipbuilding nations, although American tonnage is increasing steadily. The Soviet Union's building program remains small in comparison with that of other countries. For a great power, its commercial shipping is in a very low category indeed.

Canada is not mentioned specifically in the report; but, presumably it was one of the 22 countries reporting. As everybody knows, this country's mercantile fleet is almost non-existent at the present time. Whatever the reason for this state of affairs, it certainly is nothing to be proud of. It is difficult to see how any maritime nation can achieve maximum commercial and military importance without a first class fleet of ships of its own, on which it could depend in a time of emergency.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A Reuters dispatch from Geneva as reported in the New York Times says that Mordecai Uren, a "5-year-old" Israeli trade union leader was released recently from a Czechoslovak prison. Now, there's a precocious youngster for you, if ever there was one.

Those venturesome persons who hope to be on the first satellite voyage to outer space would do well to start saving right now. Suggested rates for a one-way ticket run up to as much as \$40,000. The return trip—for those who want to come back—will be only about \$10,000 more.

There is at least one country in the world where car accidents do not occur; for the simple reason that there are no cars and, in fact, no wheeled vehicles of any kind. The country is Bhutan, a semi-independent state of 600,000 population (its foreign affairs are conducted by India) between India and China. An American has just concluded a six months stay in the secluded place. He says it's a wonderful country.

Going to jail in order to get a job is not a standard practice. However a man in Richmond, Va., has managed it. After being unemployed for several months he found himself in jail on a misdemeanour charge. While there he was put to work keeping books. He did it so well that when his time was up police officials took him on permanently and made him a deputy sergeant besides.

Whatever may be said about the administrative ability of former President Truman, no one can say that fame made him contemptuous of his small town background. While in Rome on his European tour he was asked by a foolish reporter: "How does this city stack up with Independence, Missouri?" Mr. Truman's reply was quick and clear: "It's a beautiful city to visit, but Independence is a better place for a man like me to live".



MEETING SOME OPPOSITION

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Sir.—The Historical Society welcomes the criticism and information offered by Major MacNeil in your issue of the 23rd instant relative to the Stewart House of Malpeque, shown in your paper of the 21st. There is need for careful compiling of information about ancient buildings which have a special interest, historical or otherwise, and correction and information about any of the succeeding pictures will be welcomed.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is seeking to awaken interest in old buildings, which from their history, functional use or architectural design are worthy of preservation.

May I take this opportunity of inviting the public to send in to the Historical Society a description of any building whose ancient vintage or historic connection would suggest preservation, even if only pictorially for the benefit of future generations.

I am, Sir, etc.
H. L. PALMER
President P.E.I. Historical Society.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(May 25, 1931)

Farmers in the vicinity of Mount Stewart are busy tilling the soil, notwithstanding the drop in the price of potatoes, many are planting large acreages taking a chance on the markets of the future. The Douglas Bros. understand are planting forty acres.

Anglers of the Province who are boasting of fine catches of trout during the holiday, will have to tip their caps to two youngsters when it comes to size. Teddy Duffy caught a beautiful four pound salt water trout. He was assisted in landing the monster by John MacDonald.

TEN YEARS AGO

(May 25, 1946)
Celebrating their first anniversary of receiving their charter the Kinsmen Club of Summerside held a special dinner and dance on Wednesday evening, with president Harold E. Gaudet, presiding, and welcoming the large group of guests from Charlottetown.

The prairies sweltered today in the hottest weather of the year with temperatures reaching the 89 degree mark in Winnipeg and Saskatoon. In Prince Edward Island people found it cool with temperatures in the upper 50s.

The Poet's Corner

WHISTLING KETTLE

The kettle used to sing upon the hearth,
Proud as a cat who mousing bent
Had drunk the fairy's cream, now
blinking,
Purred in his mistress' lap, content.

But now it whimpers, wails, and whistles,
"No time to waste or dream or sit."

As water boils it howls in anguish,
Each second lost adds to its fit.

Once man could shape small things to beauty,
Now man is time's—he fashions
by the clock;
Instead of songs he answers to a
whistle
The hours for doors to open and
to lock.
—Phoebé W. Hoffman.

PIONEER LINK

The first telegraph line between Quebec City and Toronto was completed in 1847.

Commonwealth Problems

By Robert Rice
Canadian Press Staff, London

The Commonwealth world's largest school-room for student nations expects an impressive run of graduates in the near future. Classroom catchwords echo significantly around the world—integration for Malta, self-determination for Cyprus, "merdeka" (freedom) for Singapore, independence for Malaya and the Gold Coast, federation for the West Indies.

"The British Commonwealth road to self-government" is well-trodden, said British professor C. E. Carrington in a recent radio talk.

ONE-WAY TRAFFIC
"It now is rather crowded with one-way traffic, all trying to travel a little faster than the traffic cops think wise, all a little impatient when traffic is held up, whatever the cause."

What is the Commonwealth? And who travels this road?

The Commonwealth is a club with eight sovereign "members": the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan and Ceylon. The Queen is recognized by all as the symbol of the association.

British dependencies, though not full members, are also within the Commonwealth. Together they cover roughly a quarter of the world's land surface and contain a quarter of the population.

38 "DEPENDENTS"
At present, there are some 38 "dependent" territories in different stages of political evolution, representing a population of nearly 80,000,000, and an area of 2,000,000 square miles.

It is here, among this assorted grouping of colonies, protectorates and trust territories, that the revolution of this decade is taking place.

Never before has Whitehall witnessed such a parade of colonial aspirants to nationhood. Nor at any other time in Commonwealth history has there been such a period of profound change.

Malta, rocky, riverless Mediterranean island of 220,000 people, traditionally Roman Catholic, strategically a naval base on the east-west sea lane, wants closer unity with Britain, including the right to elect three MPs to the British Parliament.

PLAN LEGISLATION
Legislation will be introduced in Parliament, possibly this session, to integrate Malta with Britain, yet leaving the issue of representation at Westminster to the Maltese who since 1947 had had the most advanced constitution of any U.K. dependency.

And Cyprus, third largest Mediterranean island, is constantly in British minds. This troubled island, 70 miles from Syria, 40 miles from Turkey, yet so keen on union with Greece 700 miles away, is a major sore spot in the Commonwealth.

Encouraged by Greece, Britain's NATO partner, and spurred by the local Greek Orthodox Church, Greek-speaking Cypriots—400,000 in a total of 525,000 people—are pressing for the right to choose between Britain and Greece, and some are using violence and terrorism to gain their way.

PEACE CHIEF FACTOR
Britain, committed to restoring law and order before talking politics again, has not rejected the principle of self-determination, and, in the meantime, has offered early self-government, with certain reservations.

Cyprus officially comes under the wing of the colonial office, but its future is bound in wider issues—defence of U.K. oil interests in the Middle East, and the role of Turkey and Greece in the Atlantic alliance.

Singapore seeks self-rule, but growing inter-party differences in the island of 1,200,000 people are proving a big obstacle. Month-long negotiations in London with the British government broke down last week. In these negotiations Britain demanded continued control of law and order in the colony to prevent a Communist seizure of power.

COMPROMISE FAILS
Later, David Marshall, Singapore flamboyant chief minister and leader of the colony's 13-man delegation to London, unsuccessfully proposed a "last ditch" compromise which would have given

Britain the controls she wanted as long as they were vested in the British Parliament rather than the colonial governor.

He spoke for his Labor Front party but other political parties represented in the delegation refused to countenance a compromise.

Singapore was once nothing but an unhealthy, uninhabited swamp. Now a thriving entrepot port, world's 10th largest, it contains more Chinese than the rest combined, Malaysians, Indians, Pakistanis and Europeans.

Geographically, Singapore is part of Malaya, a federation of nine princely states and two settlements, but in recent months each has been going its own way, creating an uneasy, difficult relationship.

AUTONOMY OBJECTIVE
Malaya, rich in rubber, tin and dollars, expects full self-government and independence within the Commonwealth to be proclaimed, if possible, by August, 1957. Its chief minister, Abdul Rahman, a prince who became a politician, won this promise from Britain last February, and went home to tackle Malaya's greatest internal problem—Communist-led terrorists.

In preparation for independence, a new constitution is being written for Malaya, and Canada has been asked to help, along with other Commonwealth members.

Closer to Canada geographically are the islands of the British West Indies, ranged across 1,000,000 square miles of sea and now preparing for federation by 1958. Before this year is out, Britain is expected to pass legislation allowing general elections to be held and a governor-general to be appointed.

Then the sugar-and-spice empire—Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, the Windward and the Leeward islands—will be just short of full self-government. The federation will still come under the colonial office, but it has been promised Dominion status when ready.

On the fringe, with the right to join later, are two mainland colonies, British Guiana and British Honduras. The Bahamas and Bermuda to the north are not interested at present.

It is hoped that the Caribbean Federation will stand as a working example of racial harmony, for in the West Indies are people of African descent, Indians, Chinese and many Europeans.

The same type of multi-racial society exists in some of the 11 colonial territories of Africa, but friendly co-operation has not been so easily gained. Kenya had Mau Mau difficulties, but is in the process of solving them, and is offering Africans a greater voice in government.

But in Kenya, as in the other East African territories—Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar and Somalia—Britain's policy is not to grant full control until all sections have reached "a state of mutual confidence and harmony."

Central Africa is an odd combination, in a federation, of a self-governing colony and two protectorates. The colonial office still administers Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but they are linked constitutionally with Southern Rhodesia, which looks after all its own internal matters. In what is called the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

WEST AFRICAN PROGRESS
Perhaps the most important con-

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Sundesen, M. D.
SOME DO'S AND DON'T'S FOR DIABETIC TRAVELER

If you're a diabetic using insulin, don't travel without carrying a few pieces of candy or sugar. You can never tell when you might need them to combat insulin reaction.

You can purchase mint or fruit-flavored lozenges at just about any drugstore, bus, rail or air terminal candy counters. Each piece weighs about 2.5 gm. and has a high sugar content.

IDENTIFICATION CARD
A diabetic should always carry an identification card. In addition to your name and address, it should contain complete instructions for the procedure to be followed in case of an insulin reaction.

It should also list your insulin dosage and your customary diet. I strongly advise against traveling without such a card.

Don't worry about your insulin bottle leaking while traveling by plane. It's sealed tightly. Your fountain pen is more likely to leak than your valued bottle of insulin.

HIGH ALTITUDES
At high altitudes, however, you will find that the insulin flows from the bottle to the syringe much more quickly than on the ground. This is because the pressure within the bottle is greater than that outside. So don't be alarmed.

Administering insulin while traveling shouldn't prove too difficult, although it may require a certain amount of dexterity.

Even in an auto parked in front of a restaurant you can take it without attracting attention. Injecting the insulin into your leg will keep the entire operation hidden from public view and will relieve you of the necessity of taking off coats and rolling up sleeves.

The American Diabetes Association points out that urine should be tested for sugar, even while traveling, since this is the only way of determining whether your diabetes is being controlled adequately.

A compact kit containing self-heating tablets is easy to carry during your travels.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
D.P.: Will moving south help a skin disease known as neurodermatitis?
Answer: This disease may be helped by warm, mild climate.

situational developments in Africa in recent years have taken place in the eastern part, where racial problems have not been so paramount. The Gold Coast, with 4,000,000 people and an all-African government, is on the threshold of sovereign independence. But there is squabbling between regional leaders and the federal administration.

The same problem—how to subordinate regional ambitions to federal sovereignty—is hampering Nigeria's evolution. But later this year, a Nigerian delegation, representing all three regions, will come to London to lay the foundation for a new constitution and, probably, eventual independence.

But there is doubt in some circles whether South Africa, practicing a policy of racial segregation, will accept as equal Commonwealth partners such territories as Nigeria and the Gold Coast. On the other hand, South Africa is said to view the two as examples of "apartheid" (apartness) in action, because there isn't a white clashing with colored people.

COMMON PATTERNS
While the final solution might be different, each colony follows a common pattern of political evolution. At first, control is vested in officials only, then local persons representing all sections of the community are appointed as non-official members of the central legislative body.

As these "non-officials" gain experience, they are given a majority voice in their own administration. Two-thirds of the 38 dependencies are at this point now.

Then election replaces appointment, and some become responsible for internal departments. At this stage, they are granted a majority on the executive council, the policy-making body.

Finally, the whole assembly is elected, and a ministerial system introduced on the principle that political power must be matched by responsibility.

This turning-point, often delicate and tricky, is normally the prelude to self-government. It is Britain's policy to guide, at their own speed, all colonies to self-government, wherever possible.

WANTS NEW TRADE PACT

MELBOURNE (Reuters)—Prime Minister Robert Menzies said Thursday Australia wants to replace the 1933 Ottawa agreement on trade preferences among Commonwealth nations with a "new comprehensive agreement." On the eve of his departure for the prime ministers conference in London, Menzies said world trading conditions have changed greatly and new problems have arisen for which the agreement provided no solution.

GREAT ACTRESS

Dame Ellen Terry, great English actress who died in 1928, made her first stage appearance at eight years of age in 1856.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The writer of a letter to an editor argues that grammar is obsolete. But he had to use grammar in attempting to prove that it's obsolete.—Brantford Expositor

So many prophecies turn out, in the long run, to be absurd. A lot of deep thinkers, for example, thought that the closed motor car would be the doom of the cigar.—Hamilton Spectator

Bounty was paid on 177 wolves—164 timber and 13 brush—at the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests office at Stouffville during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31. That is about average for the past eight years although the range was from 115 in 1950-51 to a high of 263 in 1950-51. Most were snared or shot by trappers. In eight years flying wolf hunters shot 173 wolves from airplanes and collected \$4,325 in bounty.—Government Bulletin

The bald-headed man who wears a toupee travels in a great company of males who desire to hide their shiny pate. The wearing of this type of head covering has been accounted for generations without comment. At one time the wearing of wigs was quite fashionable. But what have we here? A news report from London, England, tells of a roaring trade in false beards and moustaches, with the customers ranging from engineers to caris. The report says they not only pamper masculine pride but are also good for business because they impress customers. One successful salesman attributes his success to a nine-inch handlebar moustache.—Sudbury Star

A cabinet minister of France, challenged to a duel with pistols by a political opponent, made a devastating comment: "One does not fight with people of this sort—one arrests them." That raises a nice question—whether the word would have been pistols for two and coffee for one had the challenge come from another sort of person. The sort it would be no discredit for even a cabinet minister to fight. But that is doubtful. The duel began to go out of fashion when slowly it dawned upon a chap was just as dead with a dual bullet in his interior as he would be if the fatal shot came from a man of the common or garden species.—Ottawa Journal

Too many motorists overlook the fact that a small increase in speed increases the impact of the vehicle away out of proportion to the change in speed. For instance a car accelerated from 10 to 20 miles per hour has doubled its speed but the impact force has quadrupled. This quadrupled impact force of the vehicle is again quadrupled when the speed is doubled again—from 20 to 40 miles per hour. At 80 miles an hour the impact force is again multiplied by four from that existing at 40 miles per hour. In other words the original speed of 10 miles per hour has been increased eight times and the impact force 64 times what it was at 10 miles an hour.—St. John Telegraph-Journal

The person who always says just what he thinks often gets just what he deserves.—Toronto Star

Some men learn from experience; others keep on thinking they can get by with shaving the night before.—Hamilton Spectator

It usually does not take a man long to gobble up the box of candy he brought home for his wife.—St. Thomas Times-Journal

A Dutch family of 16 persons has arrived in Alberta to take up a farm near Lethbridge. Their last farm, in Holland, had been the family seat for 450 years, so there is some assurance that they will be permanent.—Ottawa Journal

The state legislature of Mississippi has ruled that any church in which white and black worshippers together shall be taxed at the full, or business rate, instead of being tax-free. It would be interesting to know how they square such a ruling with Christianity.

Now they're going to stick another 100,000-votation city between Hamilton and Toronto. Pretty soon driving from St. Catharines to Toronto will be like driving through one vast metropolis. It may be progress but it has certain drawbacks.—St. Catharines Standard

It is for the newcomer to exclaim at floods on the prairie, at snow in Calgary, at monsoons in Bermuda and other spring calamities, and to praise his own good fortune in contrast. The old Victorian, wading through tulips and primulas to tend his roses, thinks of such foreign climes with sympathy, even sorrow. But he is not moved to ponder unduly on the differences between here and Victoria Times

In assessing the situation which prevails in the Middle East in the disputes between Israel and its Arab neighbors, it is well to remember that these Arab countries, in some respects, are among the backward nations of the world. For instance, it is not generally known that the old type of slavery which was typical of this part of the world in the dark ages still exists in the Arabian lands. It is the holy city of the Moslem world, as the chief market place of the slave dealers.—Oshawa Times-Journal

For BOYS' CLOTHING Visit FRED SMITH BOY'S WEAR 105 Kent St.

Where's The Best Place To Live?

In Toronto (and freeze in winter)? California (broil in summer)? California? An Ontario farm? This question nagged Canadian-born Robert T. Allen like a toothache for years.

June Reader's Digest condenses his new \$3.50 book "The Grass is Never Greener"—a hilarious report of his "research" in looking for the ideal place to live, and how he comes up with a definite answer. Or does he? Get your June Reader's Digest today: 38 articles of lasting interest condensed to save your time.

P. E. I. DRAMA FESTIVAL FINAL NIGHT SATURDAY, MAY 26

Borden Youth Club presents "YOU CAN'T BEAT THE IRISH"

Charlottetown Little Theatre presents "ROSE LA TULIPPE"

Prof. H. Sipperell will give his final adjudications, followed by the awards to be presented by Lieutenant Governor T. W. L. Prowse.

CURTAIN 7:30 P.M.

NOTICE

The Medical Centre will be closed except for emergencies this evening because of the Annual Meeting of the Prince County Hospital.

QUICK CASH LOANS

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Maritime Wildlife Federation to be held at SHEDIAC May 26th & 27th

Reservations can be made at the Shediac Inn. Banquet to be held at 6:15 p.m.
REGISTRATION FEE AND DINNER \$8.00
Major Greenway will attend this Federation.
ISLANDERS TAKE 10:20 BOAT.
MEETINGS START AT 2:00 P.M.