

Published every week-day morning at 136 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I. by The Thomson Company Limited

Branch offices at Summerside, Montague and Alberton. Authorized Second Class Mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa.

By Carrier: Charlottetown, Summerside \$15.00 per annum; Elsewhere in P.E.I. \$9.00. Other Provinces and U.S. \$12.00 per annum

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

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1955

"Days Of Lorne"

It is a function of historians to demonstrate that culture and ideas can be traced back beyond the claims of latter day "originators" and that function has been well performed by W. Stewart MacNutt in his account of the Governor-Generalship of the scion of Clan Campbell and son-in-law of Queen Victoria.

"Days of Lorne", published by the Brunswick Press, gives a cross section of Canadian history in the period of 1878-1883, as it were through the eyes of the Marquis of Lorne. The Professor of History at the University of New Brunswick, and native of Charlottetown, has made good use of the papers of the Duke of Argyle which were lent from the collection of manuscripts at Inveraray Castle.

The development of this country's nationhood is traced in the extraordinarily brief but important period of the sojourn of the Marquis and Princess Louise Alberta. From his landing at Halifax and encountering not one but two constitutional crises on the journey to the Capital, to his insistence that a successor be named before the end of his term to avoid having the administration devolve upon the commander of the garrison at Halifax, Lorne's career was intimately bound up with the forces that were building a nation.

We read of Canada's first diplomat, Sir Alexander Gait, and the problems of developing foreign policy that would not merely be acquiescence in the plans of the British Foreign Office: the beginnings of treaty-making power: the acceptance of a High Commissioner at Westminster, whom Lorne wished to be forthrightly termed a "resident minister."

It was the peak period of Maritime shipping, when the people of these Provinces, with more than a ton of shipping afloat for every individual of the population, were the most seagoing people in the world.

It was also the period of the building of the C. P. R., helped not a little by the Governor-General's press agency in personally financing and organizing a tour by British journalists that brought a new realization to Britain of the wealth and prospects of this country.

In Quebec he frequently recalled that the Norman-French of Canada were related by blood to the Norman-French who were responsible for the greatness of England.

In the fields of applied and fine arts he founded the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts and the Royal Society of Canada and wrote letters to learned societies in Austria, Prussia, Switzerland, France and Russia, expounding Sir Sandford Fleming's brilliant idea of Standard Time.

Puzzling

One fact that emerged with undoubted clarity from the Conference of SEATO powers in Bangkok is the difference of opinion between the British and United States Governments over the status of Matsu and a few other small islands just off the China coast, which the Nationalists now hold and which the Communists have threatened to "liberate". The British position, as stated by Sir Anthony Eden, is that these islands should be evacuated by Chiang Kai-shek's garrisons and given over to the Communist regime. Mr. Dulles, on the other hand, repeated the official American view that the islands are important to the defence of Formosa and the Pescadores. The inference is that they should be kept from falling into Communist hands. The puzzling thing about the situation is that Mr. Dulles did not say outright that the United States would help Nationalist forces to retain them in the almost certain event of a Communist attack.

It will be recalled that Mr. Dulles referred to these disputed islands in a speech he delivered on the eve of his departure for Bangkok. There, too, he was anything but specific as to what the United States would do, if anything, to defend the areas, although he left his audience with the impression that the islands, though not essential to American security in the Pacific, are necessary to Formosa's defence; which, in view of United States commitments in Formosa, would appear, on the surface at least, to amount to about the same thing. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, on

his part, appears to believe that the Seventh Fleet will keep the Communists out of Matsu. Perhaps that is the understanding; and, for some reason not stated, the Communists are to be kept guessing in the matter. If that be the case, it is a curious departure from United States policy with respect to Formosa and to the withdrawal from the Tachens, a policy which told the whole world just what the fleet was prepared to do and the exact number of ships, planes, and men available for the expedition.

Civil Defense Plans

The emphasis placed by the Prince Edward Island Women's Institutes on the need for an adequate civil defense programme is underlined by reports emanating from this week's conference of Canadian doctors and defense experts at Arnprior, Ontario. The dreadful possibilities of a hydrogen bomb attack are being discussed at this conference, as well as of attacks by a "germ cloud" which could fell man and beast alike or ruin the country's crops.

Defense plans on a scale commensurate with the danger will involve national co-ordination of the most detailed and comprehensive kind. Every community will require to play its part, and every citizen should be made familiar with his or her responsibilities in this connection. Doubtless we shall hear more on the subject from Government members in the Legislature, as to the progress already made and the objectives so far as this Province is concerned. But the importance of the matter cannot be over-emphasized. The Women's Institutes are rightly keeping it in the forefront, at least until there is a lessening in world tension, of which there are no evident signs at present.

Farmers' Meetings

Nowadays important farm meetings may be held at any time during the year and the oldtime annual "Farmers' Week" has perhaps lost something of the interest attaching to its proceedings. But the importance of these meetings, individually and as a group, has by no means diminished.

The Dairywomen's Association meeting, which is scheduled for today, is the fifty-sixth annual meeting of this organization, one of the most important in the Province. Tomorrow morning, afternoon and evening will be taken up with meetings of the sheep and swine breeders' organizations, the Central Farmers Institute, and the Federation of Agriculture respectively. There are many problems to be discussed, dealing not only with production problems but with processing, packaging, transportation and marketing in keeping with modern requirements and opportunities.

The meetings are being held while the Legislature is in session, but it is to be hoped that our rural representatives will find opportunity of participating in them to some extent at least.

EDITORIAL NOTES

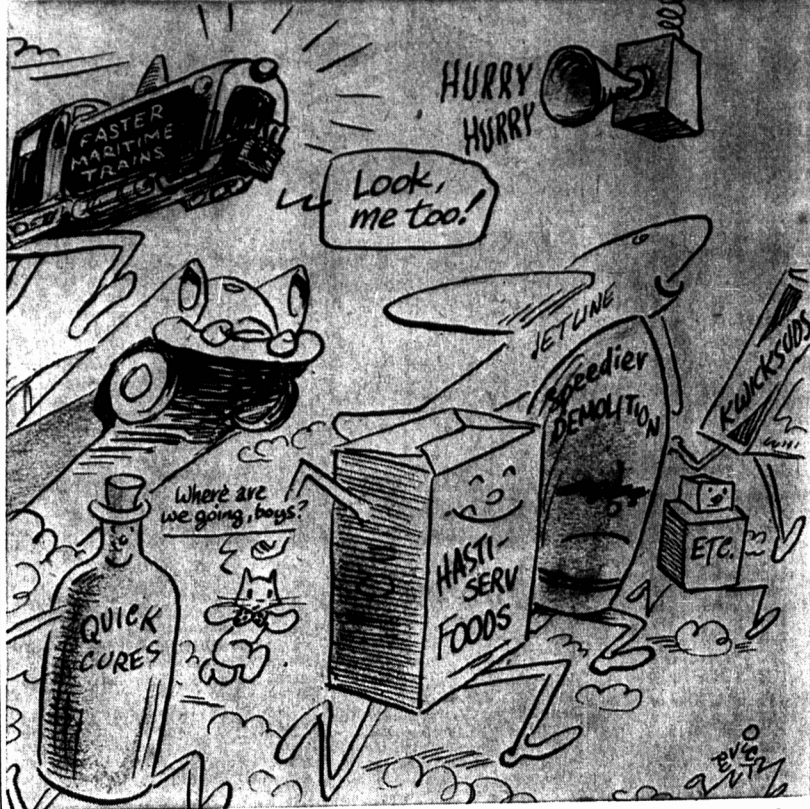
The World Health Organization reports that there are 999 ways of departing this life. Any day now we may expect to hear that the Russians, who claim superiority in all things, have discovered one more, to make it an even thousand.

The correspondent from Hamilton Ont., who lamented the vanishing of the "Island Blue" is not alone in his regrets. It was, indeed, a prince of the potato kingdom; it is doubtful that anything now in vogue can take its place.

The report that liquor sales for the Province in 1954 were down \$39,000 from the year before will be good news for those who believe that reduced liquor consumption means a social improvement. It will be something quite different for those who think of the matter only in terms of Provincial revenue.

At Premier Matheson's request, the new train service between Montreal and Charlottetown to be inaugurated on April 24 will provide sleeping car connection with the "Ocean Limited," thus saving several hours on the run to Montreal and providing a more convenient hour of departure from this end. The cooperation of the Canadian National Railways in making this change will be generally appreciated.

Hon. Mr. MacKinnon paid deserved tribute in the Legislature the other day to the far-reaching benefactions of a Charlottetown citizen, Mr. Robert Cotton, who made possible the establishment of the forest nursery at Southport and who recently acquired some forty acres of land at Belfast for the purpose of creating a park which will serve as a memorial to the Selkirk settlers. The park will be within easy access of the highway and should prove an attractive public resort, both for our own citizens and for our summer visitors.



Newcomer To The Race

THE DAILY VICTORY

LENTEN MEDITATION

From the Columns of The Times, London

The message of the Bible is twofold. It is concerned at once with what God has done for man and with what man is called upon to do in return. These are not to be pitted against each other, as though what God has done makes it unnecessary for man to do anything, or, as though man can be self-sufficient and does not stand in need of God's action on his behalf. The two needs are equally necessary; the indicative of God's action as the imperative of man's obligation: what God does liberates man, so that he may act in freedom and responsibility. And when he faints in the discharge of his duty, he is heartened and strengthened as he returns afresh in faith to the divine event whose potency remains unimpaired by his defection. This interconnection of the divine and the human can be traced through the Bible, stage by stage. Thus, in the Old Testament, the memory of the divine deliverance at the Exodus has to be translated anew in each generation into the language of present gratitude and steadfast loyalty. The Ten Commandments are misunderstood as a series of precepts and prohibitions; what they require and forbid has in each case its ground in the gracious act by which this people was brought out from the house of bondage. Nor is it sufficient that Israel should make a return to God for what she has received from him; the immense debt she contracted at the Exodus is best repaid in the coin of service to one's neighbour.

In the Gospels, the message of Jesus is first of what God has done, and only thereafter of what man must do. The Kingdom is at hand, and men are called upon to receive it and to live by its power. The exacting demands he makes in the Sermon on the Mount are prefaced by the Beatitudes as the revelation of God as he waits to bestow his blessing on those who need him and seek him. Those who need him and seek him, those who need his blessing and his grace, those who need his forgiveness and his pardon, those who need his help and his strength, those who need his grace and his mercy, those who need his love and his peace, those who need his life and his joy, those who need his light and his truth, those who need his grace and his mercy, those who need his love and his peace, those who need his life and his joy, those who need his light and his truth.

That the imperative of duty has its origins and justification in the indicative of God's action as apprehended by faith is perhaps brought out most clearly in St. Paul. If it is first recognized that the Christian is what he is by God's grace, that he has nothing of his own to contribute to the Christian life can be summed up in the maxim "Become what thou art!" The fact that Christ was once crucified and rose again must not be allowed to degenerate into a mere piece of ancient history; it needs to be continually reintroduced into the present as the disciple dies to the old self and rises again to a new life with God.

The Christian has received the Spirit; therefore he must live by the Spirit. The powers of the world, of the flesh, and of the devil, the good life is a struggle to maintain one's ground; it is an entry upon a victory that has been won already yet needs to be won afresh each day.

Commonwealth Co-operation

Written by Dr. Nicholas Mansergh, Smuts Professor of the History of the British Commonwealth at Cambridge University, England, for the United Kingdom Information Service.

Before 1939 the Commonwealth of Nations was composed of a group of self-governing states predominantly British in origin and exclusively European in government. Since the war this group, diminished by the secession of the republic of Ireland, has been enlarged by the addition of three Asian members, India, Pakistan and Ceylon. In themselves these changes in composition make the years 1947-1949 landmarks as important in Commonwealth history as 1931, which witnessed the enactment of the Statute of Westminster, and 1867, the year of the British North America Act, to which the origins of the contemporary Commonwealth were traced in March 1954 by the Prime Minister of Pakistan opening the Commonwealth Relations Conference at Lahore.

Some of the consequences of the changes in composition that transformed the British Commonwealth of pre-war days into the multi-racial Commonwealth we know today are already apparent, at least in outline. The conventional characteristics of the Statute of Westminster Commonwealth, if I may so describe it, were the equality of status and the common allegiance of the dominions to the Crown. But in 1949 with the acceptance of India as a republic as a full member of the Commonwealth, and legation to the Crown no longer continued to be a condition of Commonwealth membership. This constituted an important breach with the past and it may be said to have marked the end of what I call the Statute of Westminster Commonwealth. It is true that free association and equal status remained but once a challenge they had become something of a commonplace after World War II. It was no longer meaningful, as once it had been, to speak of great nations such as Canada or India being equal in status with the United Kingdom; it was something to be taken for granted. Likewise free association had been transcended with the enunciation of the principle by Mr. Attlee at the time of Burma's secession, that the Commonwealth desired no unwilling members. As a result the post-war, by contrast with the pre-war, Commonwealth has less uniformity and greater variety in its forms of membership. The greater variety is symbolized by the separate titles with which the Queen was invested in each of her realms. Constitutional variety reflects the new variety of membership. Some have feared lest this new variety should lessen the will to co-operate. This is not a fear to be lightly disregarded. The enlargement of the Commonwealth has undoubtedly brought with it new problems. Unity is something which cannot be presumed. That is not, I think, so much because the newer and the older members of the Commonwealth are of different racial origins and inherit different cultures, as because of the differences in their recent experiences. The attitude of the older members of the Commonwealth to world affairs is most deeply influenced by their bitter experience in the 30's by repressing memories of the well-nigh disastrous consequences of appeasement, and by their resolve that these mistakes shall not be made a second time. From these experiences have come the great revolution in United Kingdom and Canadian foreign policy in the West, Australian and New Zealand participation in the Anzus treaty and the assurance, never before given by a South African government in peacetime, that Union forces would be available in the Middle East in the event of war. But for the newer members of the dominant element in their recent experience has been the struggle for freedom, the ending of imperialist rule in Asia, and the exciting but exacting task of establishing national self-government on a firm foundation. Because of that experience they are not to be thought less than of Communist aggression than of the evils of colonialism, and they attach greater importance to the raising of living standards which could bring security within than to armaments intended to bring security without. Above all they are inspired with the conviction that Asia, playing once again a rightful part in world affairs, has a positive and independent contribution to make to world peace.

Since the war consultation and co-operation within the Commonwealth has been on an enormously increased scale. Mr. Mackenzie King, one of the architects of the modern Commonwealth, spoke of the "continuing conference of cabinets" as the essence of the Commonwealth system, and perhaps the most remarkable feature of the post-war Commonwealth has been the way in which the newer members have played their part in that "continuing conference." With enlargement of the Commonwealth has come therefore not only a more exacting need for imaginative statesmanship but also greater opportunities. They should never be overlooked for it is their existence that makes the contemporary Commonwealth, embracing in equal partnership nations of East and West, so significant an experiment in international co-operation.

Medically Speaking

Herman N. Bundezen, M.D. TREATING INFANT'S COLIC

Few babies escape attacks of colic during the first couple of months of their lives. Although these attacks usually disappear about the third month, and apparently cause a baby no lasting harm, they are extremely uncomfortable. Usually, parents can help prevent at least some attacks and relieve the baby's pain when he does suffer from colic.

The exact cause of colic is not known, but there are some theories about it. Possible Causes For instance, many doctors believe colic is due to an abdominal pain brought on by underfeeding, overfeeding or gas in the bowel. Others think it usually occurs in nervous, tense babies whose mothers probably have nervous and easily upset. It might also be caused by some food to which your baby is sensitive.

An attack of colic can usually be recognized by the way the baby acts. He will begin to cry suddenly. He will draw up his arms and legs and then push them out vigorously. The muscles in his abdomen become stiff or rigid.

Might Hold Breath As the infant cries, he might also hold his breath. Both his face and body will become red, and his hands and feet will become cool and clammy. He will stop crying for a few minutes and then begin again.

Much of his suffering can probably be prevented by following these simple rules: Don't feed your baby too much or too often. However, be sure that he gets all the food he needs. Don't get him too excited, especially when he eats. Be as calm as possible. Avoid all unnecessary noise and keep your home quiet and peaceful. Pick the baby up slowly and gently. Don't startle him, and don't handle him unnecessarily. Keep his room well ventilated. Don't keep it brightly lit.

If the baby is bothered by colic, you can relieve the acute pain if you: Give him an enema or a suppository to help him get rid of any gas in his bowel. Help him belch by holding him closely, and nearly erect, over your shoulder, thus making pressure against his abdomen. Pat him gently on his back. Place him on his stomach in his bed. Have him lie on something warm, such as a warm flannel cloth or a hot water bag partially filled with warm, not hot, water. Be sure whatever you use is not too hot or too cold. If necessary, your doctor might prescribe medicines like atropine which relax spasm of the stomach. Don't, however, give your younger any medicines unless your doctor advises them.

QUESTION AND ANSWER E. S.: What can I do to remove moles from my neck? I have one about the size of my thumb. Answer: Moles should be removed only by a physician, preferably a skin specialist or surgeon. Certain types of moles should be left alone, and the physician will determine whether or not removal is advisable in your case.

Diomedes, American Eskimos could give an almost hour-by-hour report on the movement of their neighbors on Big Diomedes, whom they watch by telescope. Scouts say there isn't much migration or travel between Soviet and American territory now. They do not say there is none. A few years ago fishing and hunting parties of Eskimos often crossed the boundary.

Alaska's Eskimos had other visitors from Asia 15 years ago. In 1940, they reported to the territorial government that a Japanese survey party had landed at one point looked over the country and people and left. This was more than a year before Japan declared war and succeeded in gaining a foothold in the Aleutian chain.

MONTREAL (CP)—Mayor Jean Drapeau said Monday the job of handing out parking tickets and "helping old ladies across the street" will soon be taken over by city pensioners.

MADE FOR JOB

The Eskimo has a natural and amazing skill in the art of camouflage, of moving fast, shooting accurately. The scout keeps sharp watch not only afield but at home. On Little

icy within the Commonwealth arise from these differences in experience, but their importance is not to be exaggerated. The Commonwealth is founded upon the principle of national self-government; its machinery for co-operation is well designed to facilitate co-operation between equal and independent nation states, by offering closer differing points of view, and to further by common effort schemes such as those embodied in the Colombo Plan for raising living standards in under-developed countries.

REFRIGERATION

Household, a 1 1/2 meat counters, walk-in coolers, dairy cases, etc. We service and repair any make of electrical refrigeration equipment.

WIRING CONTRACTORS

Motors, Washers and Appliances - we repair them all. Contact us for any wiring job from installing a switch to wiring your home.

Storey Electric

PHONE 2237 175 Grafton Street

Refrigeration

Repairs To All Makes APPLIANCES SALES & SERVICE MOTORS Rewinding and Repairs ELECTRICAL Repairs Palmer Electric

Phones 8543-8544

REFRIGERATION

Household, a 1 1/2 meat counters, walk-in coolers, dairy cases, etc. We service and repair any make of electrical refrigeration equipment.

WIRING CONTRACTORS

Motors, Washers and Appliances - we repair them all. Contact us for any wiring job from installing a switch to wiring your home.

Storey Electric

PHONE 2237 175 Grafton Street

NOTES BY THE WAY

The earthly paradise is a travesty that not all those who cry patriotism the loudest are the best citizens. Many a scoundrel has wrapped himself in the flag and protested too loudly his devotion to the cause. Remember Shakespeare's King Lear who asked his daughters how much they loved him and was beguiled by the extravagant words of the daughters who loved him least, while he spurned the daughters whose modest sincerity lacked the wit to comprehend. In the drama of national life as well, the love of country is more often felt by deeds than by words. Our reserves need not be deplored if love of country is manifest in Canadian lives that make the country lovable. These comments, however, are not intended to contradict what was said by Mr. Foley in the P. E. I. General Assembly. Let us agree with him in awareness that there is no merit in self-satisfaction. —Sydney Post-Record.

It was recently estimated that the debts by Canadians through purchasing credits equal the wages and incomes which the people of eight provinces can hope to acquire in a year. These debts have just reached an unprecedented peak and are nearly two billion dollars. On the other hand, the personal savings in banks increase in proportion. This indicates that a good percentage of the population practices foresight and economy, even if others go beyond their means. The fable of the grasshopper and the ant will always be true of human behavior. —Le Soleil, Quebec.

Western gas producers should remember that the price being offered for gas to be piped to the East is a starting figure. As the market is built up over the years the cost per unit of moving the gas down and that saving will be passed on to the producer. The 14¢ price is therefore a starting price; it will go up in later years, as the business grows. If this price is not enough to give the producers a living wage, then they won't sell and the project will collapse. The current task is to get available price, and (b) with increments over the years it will provide them with a living wage. —Calgary Albertan.

A suggestion that the schools make greater effort to instill a love of country in their students was made by Hon. E. P. Foley, minister without portfolio, in the Prince Edward Island Assembly. "We in Canada have not the love of our country that should have and we have the best country in the world," he told the P. E. I. House in Charlottetown. Possibly we don't love our country as demonstrably as we should, but it is probable that we love Canada more than is demonstrated. The degree of patriotism is difficult to measure in the other field, although each has some understanding of his own, particularly the cheer of patriotism in the heart. An inarticulate person often feels more deeply than he lets others know. Compared with more demonstrative peoples we are an inarticulate nation, but more given to self-expression than once was so. We are less tongue-tied in expressing national sentiment than formerly. And it is on

For years and years, one of the principal reasons why farmers were pinned down on their farms, with few chances to take a holiday, was the fact that they just could not leave their livestock. Of late this has been changed here and there. Through the use of automatic water-troughs, self-feeders and other contrivances, some have been able to leave their farms for a long weekend. But just as modern inventors seemed about to make life easier for the agriculturist, along comes a man who would have the farmer revert to old practices. He is a nutrition director for a feed company who declares that animals need some things more than food and water. They require companionship and love. "Pigs, chickens, turkeys and cattle all know whether you like them," he said. "The question is one strictly for the farmer himself. But surely there must come eventually some relief for the man tied to his job for seven long days every week. —Fort William Times-Journal.

Need money to pay

Overdue Bills?

Clean them up all at one time! Loans of \$50 to \$1,000 made at HFC on your own signature. Easy-to-meet requirements. One-day service. 24 months to repay. Today... keep your credit good, start fresh with an HFC loan! Need money? Bills to pay? Call HFC today!

HOUSEHOLD FINANCE

W. R. Wheeler, Manager 150 Great George St., suite 1, phone 8591 CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Etc.

- Bell, Matheson & Foster 150 Richmond St. Chas. R. McQuaid, B.A. 156 Richmond St. Dial 8911 OPTOMETRISTS G. F. Hutcheson & Son P. G. HUTCHESON, R.O. 53 Grafton St. Dial 8323 J. A. Carruthers, R.O. 123 Kent St. Dial 5615 Byron J. Grant, O.D. 126 Kent St. Dial 5611 H. J. Mabon, R.O. P. E. I. J. S. Taylor, R.O. Corner Kent & Queen Sts. Office 913; Home 4756 CHIROPRACTOR Dr. W. R. Carson 201 Prince St. Dial 6422 ARCHITECT G. Keith Pickard, B. Arch. M.R.A.I.C. 2225 Summerside, P.E.I. Dial 2225 Charlottetown, by appointment Dial 7315 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS McDONALD, CURRIE & CO. 156 Richmond St. Dial 8736 H. R. DOANE & COMPANY 148 Great George St., Charlottetown Phone 6547-6548 ARTHUR J. GARRETT Palmer Electric Building 100 Fitzroy Street Dial 1008