

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

Editor and Manager, Ian A. Burnett. Associate Editor, Frank Walker.

Branch offices at Summerside, Montague and Alberton. Authorized as 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. A. \$12.00 per annum.

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

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1954

Bank of Canada Offices

Details of the new Federal Building plans for Charlottetown have been published in our columns, and will no doubt have been studied with much interest.

There seems, however, to be no provision for re-establishing an office of the Bank of Canada, which formerly was here and which it was understood would be located in the new building.

This assurance seemed quite satisfactory at the time, and there has been no explanation as to why it has not been implemented.

We now have another Minister of Public Works in the person of Hon. Mr. Winters, who is himself a Maritimer and whose attention should be called officially to the promise given by his predecessor.

Short Rations

With fighting ended in yet another quarter of the world there will be a natural tendency in this country to consider defence expenditures less justified.

Statistics are notoriously misleading as anyone will quickly discover who attempts to find a living example of the "average" fractional family.

While the average man of 65 can expect only an additional eleven years and nine months of life, there are far more men of 65 today than at any previous period.

It seems that all of us, even the most obscure, are in the limelight. At any rate the University of Colorado has identified the yellow emission line of the sun's corona as being caused by calcium atoms.

The first conference of the Commonwealth Youth Movement to be held in Canada opens in Vancouver next month and delegates are already arriving to tour the country before the opening date.

Henri Philippe Benoni Omer Joseph Petain, Marshal of France, died this date 1951. He was educated at the military school of St. Cyr and had a distinguished career as soldier and instructor.

Ever since the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization—known commonly as UNESCO—began its work it has been a subject for much adverse criticism, especially in the United States.

Complaints About Unesco

Ever since the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization—known commonly as UNESCO—began its work it has been a subject for much adverse criticism, especially in the United States.

they are ready for it, and that it spends a great deal more money than is warranted by its achievements thus far.

These criticisms have been voiced so loudly and persistently that the United States Chamber of Commerce recently appointed a special committee, headed by James Tanham, retired Vice-President of the Texas Company, to conduct a thorough investigation into the matter.

It should be remembered that UNESCO is something new and experimental in world affairs; it could hardly be expected to come to full maturity or to realize its potential usefulness in the space of a few years.

There are many who look forward with patience and hope to the day when the unity of the nations will be a political and social fact. If and when that day comes UNESCO, its present critics notwithstanding, will be entitled to some of the credit.

Longevity Doubted

The idea that older people today have greatly increased life expectancies has been challenged at a meeting in London dealing with the problems of old age.

The blame lies very largely with statisticians who have for many years talked glibly about the increasing life expectancy of infants and average life expectancy without making it sufficiently clear that almost all the gains have been in the very early years.

Statistics are notoriously misleading as anyone will quickly discover who attempts to find a living example of the "average" fractional family.

While the average man of 65 can expect only an additional eleven years and nine months of life, there are far more men of 65 today than at any previous period.

It seems that all of us, even the most obscure, are in the limelight. At any rate the University of Colorado has identified the yellow emission line of the sun's corona as being caused by calcium atoms.

The first conference of the Commonwealth Youth Movement to be held in Canada opens in Vancouver next month and delegates are already arriving to tour the country before the opening date.

Henri Philippe Benoni Omer Joseph Petain, Marshal of France, died this date 1951. He was educated at the military school of St. Cyr and had a distinguished career as soldier and instructor.

Ever since the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization—known commonly as UNESCO—began its work it has been a subject for much adverse criticism, especially in the United States.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It seems that all of us, even the most obscure, are in the limelight. At any rate the University of Colorado has identified the yellow emission line of the sun's corona as being caused by calcium atoms.

The first conference of the Commonwealth Youth Movement to be held in Canada opens in Vancouver next month and delegates are already arriving to tour the country before the opening date.

Henri Philippe Benoni Omer Joseph Petain, Marshal of France, died this date 1951. He was educated at the military school of St. Cyr and had a distinguished career as soldier and instructor.

Ever since the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization—known commonly as UNESCO—began its work it has been a subject for much adverse criticism, especially in the United States.

Ever since the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization—known commonly as UNESCO—began its work it has been a subject for much adverse criticism, especially in the United States.

Ever since the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization—known commonly as UNESCO—began its work it has been a subject for much adverse criticism, especially in the United States.

Ever since the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization—known commonly as UNESCO—began its work it has been a subject for much adverse criticism, especially in the United States.

Ever since the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization—known commonly as UNESCO—began its work it has been a subject for much adverse criticism, especially in the United States.

Ever since the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization—known commonly as UNESCO—began its work it has been a subject for much adverse criticism, especially in the United States.

Ever since the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization—known commonly as UNESCO—began its work it has been a subject for much adverse criticism, especially in the United States.

Ever since the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization—known commonly as UNESCO—began its work it has been a subject for much adverse criticism, especially in the United States.



Big Order

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.

THE LAYMEN'S MOVEMENT

Sir.—The idea prevails that only ministers have the right to preach the gospel, that laymen should not but in this work, but this idea is passing. The church is beginning to look to the laymen to engage also in this type of Christian work.

Every man, no matter how busy and practical he is, knows in his quietest moments that he has a spiritual need. His minister knows that and feels it keenly, but due to his training and position he is not always welcome, especially when he comes on such a mission.

Perhaps not many men may ever be fitted for this kind of work, but no doubt more are better fitted than they think they are. The urge and the will is all that is needed. It is quite remarkable how even a shy man can persuade a woman to be his wife. He thinks he cannot but he can and he will somehow pop the question. So in this matter of deep concern to every man a brother can lead him wisely and kindly to make a decision that will change the tenor of his life and give him something very worthwhile to live for.

I am, Sir, etc., W. I. GREEN, Stanley Bridge.

Old Charlottetown and P. E. I. PIONEER TRIALS

In 1810 Allan Macmillan, of Lochaber, Argyleshire, with his wife and three children and his mother, came to Prince Edward Island on the ship "Phoenix".

It is doubtless in the field of international and Commonwealth relations that Sir Robert made his greatest contribution. He was a firm believer in the Empire and took a leading part at Imperial gatherings at the same time insisting upon the autonomy of the Dominions.

Robert Laird Borden was born in 1854 in the lovely village of Grand Pre in Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley. At an early age he showed great intellectual promise and in the legal profession which he chose for himself he soon rose to a leading position.

In 1896 at Sir Charles Tupper's request he stood for election to the House of Commons and carried the Halifax constituency. After the election of 1900 he was chosen leader of the Conservative party and in 1904 and again in 1908 he saw his party go down to defeat at the hands of the Liberal contingent captained by the eloquent Laurier.

Old Charlottetown and P. E. I. PIONEER TRIALS. In 1810 Allan Macmillan, of Lochaber, Argyleshire, with his wife and three children and his mother, came to Prince Edward Island on the ship "Phoenix".

It is doubtless in the field of international and Commonwealth relations that Sir Robert made his greatest contribution. He was a firm believer in the Empire and took a leading part at Imperial gatherings at the same time insisting upon the autonomy of the Dominions.

Robert Laird Borden was born in 1854 in the lovely village of Grand Pre in Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley. At an early age he showed great intellectual promise and in the legal profession which he chose for himself he soon rose to a leading position.

In 1896 at Sir Charles Tupper's request he stood for election to the House of Commons and carried the Halifax constituency. After the election of 1900 he was chosen leader of the Conservative party and in 1904 and again in 1908 he saw his party go down to defeat at the hands of the Liberal contingent captained by the eloquent Laurier.

Old Charlottetown and P. E. I. PIONEER TRIALS. In 1810 Allan Macmillan, of Lochaber, Argyleshire, with his wife and three children and his mother, came to Prince Edward Island on the ship "Phoenix".

It is doubtless in the field of international and Commonwealth relations that Sir Robert made his greatest contribution. He was a firm believer in the Empire and took a leading part at Imperial gatherings at the same time insisting upon the autonomy of the Dominions.

Robert Laird Borden was born in 1854 in the lovely village of Grand Pre in Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley. At an early age he showed great intellectual promise and in the legal profession which he chose for himself he soon rose to a leading position.

In 1896 at Sir Charles Tupper's request he stood for election to the House of Commons and carried the Halifax constituency. After the election of 1900 he was chosen leader of the Conservative party and in 1904 and again in 1908 he saw his party go down to defeat at the hands of the Liberal contingent captained by the eloquent Laurier.

Old Charlottetown and P. E. I. PIONEER TRIALS. In 1810 Allan Macmillan, of Lochaber, Argyleshire, with his wife and three children and his mother, came to Prince Edward Island on the ship "Phoenix".

It is doubtless in the field of international and Commonwealth relations that Sir Robert made his greatest contribution. He was a firm believer in the Empire and took a leading part at Imperial gatherings at the same time insisting upon the autonomy of the Dominions.

Architect Of Nationhood

By Heath N. Macquarrie

Serving as the main port of entry to the Province, the town of Borden is familiar to all Prince Edward Islanders and to the great proportion of visitors as well. But while the town is familiar it is doubtful if many will know much about the great Canadian whose name it bears.

This year marks the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Robert Laird Borden who became the eighth Prime Minister of Canada and the third Maritimer to hold that high office. It was earlier planned to mark the centenary of his birth by the unveiling of a monument on Parliament Hill on June 26th, but delays arose and the ceremony had to be postponed.

It is hoped that within a few months this appropriate national tribute will be paid to one of Canada's greatest statesmen.

Robert Laird Borden was born in 1854 in the lovely village of Grand Pre in Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley. At an early age he showed great intellectual promise and in the legal profession which he chose for himself he soon rose to a leading position.

In 1896 at Sir Charles Tupper's request he stood for election to the House of Commons and carried the Halifax constituency. After the election of 1900 he was chosen leader of the Conservative party and in 1904 and again in 1908 he saw his party go down to defeat at the hands of the Liberal contingent captained by the eloquent Laurier.

Old Charlottetown and P. E. I. PIONEER TRIALS. In 1810 Allan Macmillan, of Lochaber, Argyleshire, with his wife and three children and his mother, came to Prince Edward Island on the ship "Phoenix".

It is doubtless in the field of international and Commonwealth relations that Sir Robert made his greatest contribution. He was a firm believer in the Empire and took a leading part at Imperial gatherings at the same time insisting upon the autonomy of the Dominions.

Robert Laird Borden was born in 1854 in the lovely village of Grand Pre in Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley. At an early age he showed great intellectual promise and in the legal profession which he chose for himself he soon rose to a leading position.

In 1896 at Sir Charles Tupper's request he stood for election to the House of Commons and carried the Halifax constituency. After the election of 1900 he was chosen leader of the Conservative party and in 1904 and again in 1908 he saw his party go down to defeat at the hands of the Liberal contingent captained by the eloquent Laurier.

Old Charlottetown and P. E. I. PIONEER TRIALS. In 1810 Allan Macmillan, of Lochaber, Argyleshire, with his wife and three children and his mother, came to Prince Edward Island on the ship "Phoenix".

It is doubtless in the field of international and Commonwealth relations that Sir Robert made his greatest contribution. He was a firm believer in the Empire and took a leading part at Imperial gatherings at the same time insisting upon the autonomy of the Dominions.

Robert Laird Borden was born in 1854 in the lovely village of Grand Pre in Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley. At an early age he showed great intellectual promise and in the legal profession which he chose for himself he soon rose to a leading position.

In 1896 at Sir Charles Tupper's request he stood for election to the House of Commons and carried the Halifax constituency. After the election of 1900 he was chosen leader of the Conservative party and in 1904 and again in 1908 he saw his party go down to defeat at the hands of the Liberal contingent captained by the eloquent Laurier.

Old Charlottetown and P. E. I. PIONEER TRIALS. In 1810 Allan Macmillan, of Lochaber, Argyleshire, with his wife and three children and his mother, came to Prince Edward Island on the ship "Phoenix".

It is doubtless in the field of international and Commonwealth relations that Sir Robert made his greatest contribution. He was a firm believer in the Empire and took a leading part at Imperial gatherings at the same time insisting upon the autonomy of the Dominions.

Robert Laird Borden was born in 1854 in the lovely village of Grand Pre in Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley. At an early age he showed great intellectual promise and in the legal profession which he chose for himself he soon rose to a leading position.

In 1896 at Sir Charles Tupper's request he stood for election to the House of Commons and carried the Halifax constituency. After the election of 1900 he was chosen leader of the Conservative party and in 1904 and again in 1908 he saw his party go down to defeat at the hands of the Liberal contingent captained by the eloquent Laurier.

Old Charlottetown and P. E. I. PIONEER TRIALS. In 1810 Allan Macmillan, of Lochaber, Argyleshire, with his wife and three children and his mother, came to Prince Edward Island on the ship "Phoenix".

It is doubtless in the field of international and Commonwealth relations that Sir Robert made his greatest contribution. He was a firm believer in the Empire and took a leading part at Imperial gatherings at the same time insisting upon the autonomy of the Dominions.

Robert Laird Borden was born in 1854 in the lovely village of Grand Pre in Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley. At an early age he showed great intellectual promise and in the legal profession which he chose for himself he soon rose to a leading position.

In 1896 at Sir Charles Tupper's request he stood for election to the House of Commons and carried the Halifax constituency. After the election of 1900 he was chosen leader of the Conservative party and in 1904 and again in 1908 he saw his party go down to defeat at the hands of the Liberal contingent captained by the eloquent Laurier.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A million years hence, New York City will be a mile under water, geologists predict. Somebody should take time out to warn the folk living there. —Chatham News.

"A solemn time has been had on the Isle of Skye where pipers gathered to play pibrochs in competition. The outstanding performance was that of Donald Macpherson playing 'Lament for the Children', composed 300 years ago by a MacCrimmon who lost seven of his eight sons of fever in a year." —Ottawa Journal.

Occasionally man is inclined to do peculiar things and so the other morning we decided to get weighed on one of these pesky slot machines. We got on the scale, put in the penny and a card announced the weight at 192. From there we moved to another machine in front of the same store, the weight 196. A third machine, also in front of the same store, said 202. And now you know why we seldom bother to get weighed. —St. Catharines Standard.

Whether we are 25, 40 or 50, younger or older, we should remember that life begins anew for us each morning. Although yesterday may have seen a stormy day or it may have been dull with no weather at all, each morning brings a new chance to take a fresh start. The sun does not get up with a hangover because it rained yesterday. It rises at the usual time, gets into its stride for the day and does its best to stay out from behind today's clouds. Each of us should try to do this—to let the night's sleep handle the feelings we had the day before, and to get up the next morning really ready to go forward. —From The Smiths Falls Record-News.

The nearer the Canso Causeway approaches completion the clearer it becomes that the project will do big things for Cape Breton Island. Of course the value of a Canso crossing that would eliminate the rail and highway ferries, has been plain from the beginning of the campaign years ago to build it, but the closer the rocky outthrust of the causeway comes to the Cape Breton shore the better we understand what it will mean in assets now beyond computation. It's too early to try to forecast all the assets which the functioning of the causeway will bring about. The assets will be accumulative over the span of many years, and various in character. For one thing the causeway will remove that sense of remoteness and isolation which many mainlanders have about Cape Breton. It's a sense that the mainlanders feel more than do Cape Bretoners to whom the ferry crossing has long been a familiar part of the island scheme of things. —Halifax Chronicle-Herald.

For years there have been jokes about the skywriter who misspelled a word. Well, it actually happened in Melbourne, Australia, recently. The hapless skywriter made a "9" instead of a "9" with the result that hundreds of bargain hunters called the wrong telephone number. The besieged owner of the number frantically insisted that the skywriter take to the air and correct the mistake. The cost of making the correction amounted to a about \$608. The Australian wild blue yonder was probably a bit wilder than usual that day. —Hamilton Spectator.

Sir—On Sunday, June 25, Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey appeared on a television program and used the word "America" instead of the United States" on at least twelve different occasions. The word "America" is used frequently by the president, members of his cabinet, congressmen, editors, and others. I daresay "America" is used twenty times where the United States is used once. I would like to ask you when the name of this country was changed and by whom? The appropriation of the word "America" and its use instead of the United States is offensive to our neighbors on the north as well as to those on the south. Why do we not use the correct name of this country in our written and spoken word? —H. E. Sibley, Winnetka, Ill. Letter to Wall Street Journal.

One thing we have never been able to understand is why so many people dislike thunderstorms. The majestic piling up of the cumulonimbus, the sudden rush of the squall-wind into the heavy air, the implacable surge of the roll-cloud ahead of the storm, and then the great climax of light, sound and downpour — it is the most spectacular free show on earth. Also it is good for the soul. Up there in the sky, casually, for no reason but the capriciousness of convected air and ionized water droplets, is being released energy in quantities that not even the fruitiest thermonuclear bomb can approach. Any time that man begins to get too big for his boots there is nothing like a good thunderstorm to cut him down to size. —Hamilton Spectator.

GREAT MUSEUM The Peter Redpath museum of natural history was built at McGill University, Montreal, in 1882.

Advertisement for Firestone tires, featuring the text 'FIRESTONE BRYENTON & MacKAY 1 CENT SALE TIRE REPAIR' and 'FOR 10 DAYS ONLY WE OFFER YOU TWO TIRE REPAIRS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE PLUS 1c.'

Advertisement for Firestone tires, featuring the text 'FIRESTONE BRYENTON & MacKAY 1 CENT SALE TIRE REPAIR' and 'FOR 10 DAYS ONLY WE OFFER YOU TWO TIRE REPAIRS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE PLUS 1c.'

Advertisement for Firestone tires, featuring the text 'FIRESTONE BRYENTON & MacKAY 1 CENT SALE TIRE REPAIR' and 'FOR 10 DAYS ONLY WE OFFER YOU TWO TIRE REPAIRS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE PLUS 1c.'

Advertisement for Veedol motor oil, featuring the text 'THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS MOTOR OIL' and 'VEEDOL MOTOR OIL'.

Advertisement for Veedol motor oil, featuring the text 'THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS MOTOR OIL' and 'VEEDOL MOTOR OIL'.

Advertisement for Veedol motor oil, featuring the text 'THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS MOTOR OIL' and 'VEEDOL MOTOR OIL'.

Advertisement for Veedol motor oil, featuring the text 'THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS MOTOR OIL' and 'VEEDOL MOTOR OIL'.