

Cover Price Edited Island Like the Day... every week-day morning at 150 Prince Street...

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1959.

Arabs are finally willing to listen to the story of Hungary and to what Communist imperialism really means.

Exploring The Ocean

With Sputniks and Vanguard's circling the earth, space research is very much in the news these days.

But the move is towards more exploration. Unesco has already started a project in this connection, and recently, a special committee appointed by the United States Academy of Science, and headed by Prof. Harrison Brown of the California Institute of Technology, discussed an ambitious ten-year programme for unlocking the ocean's treasures.

The committee recommended a programme of grants to universities to enable them to create departments of oceanography, fellowships for research students, the equipment of laboratory ships, etc.

Proposed experiments include such projects as methods of mining the ocean floor, some ports of which are known to be rich in deposits of cobalt, nickel, and manganese; fertilising the surface waters to develop marine life; studying the properties of sea water and its interaction with the Earth's atmosphere, etc., etc.

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EDITORIAL NOTES

United States' Secretary of Labor Mitchell says he has no objection to putting union labels on bathing suits, as requested by labor leaders—provided there is room for them, which he doubts.

The Federal Government, from now on, will demand proof of financial responsibility and definite work programs before permits are granted for gas and oil explorations in the Arctic. The idea is to restrict speculation to a reasonable level; and a good thing it is, too.

With the exception of May 1957, British imports last month were the highest for any month, reports the President of the Board of Trade. This will be another help to Prime Minister Macmillan's campaign in the forthcoming election. There's nothing like economic improvement to bolster a government's reputation.

Her Majesty the Queen has approved the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Cuthbert Simpson to the deanship of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, and head of the college of the same name at Oxford University. This is the first time that an American has been named Dean of an English Cathedral.

Refute It Every Time!

Every once in a while, somebody moves in the House of Commons to have the distribution of federal constituencies placed on a straight population percentage basis.

This hoary proposal came up in the House on Victoria Day—all days—in the form of a private member's bill moved by Mr. Douglas Fisher, CCF member for Port Arthur, Ontario. When Mr. Macquarrie said there was no "magical quality" in a strictly mathematical calculation of the size of a constituency, he was interrupted by Mr. Fisher who asked if there was any magical quality in the practice that kept Prince Edward Island with four members when on a strictly population basis it "deserved" only two.

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We do not think that any Canadian Parliament would agree to scrapping the B.N.A. Act in the manner proposed by the CCF member from Port Arthur, but we expect our Island spokesmen to go to bat on the issue every time our position is challenged. The disadvantages we have incurred under Confederation are strikingly pointed up by the fact that our expected development, population-wise, has been so disappointing. Had the promises held out to us at that time been fully implemented, this would not have been the case.

Reaching The Arabs

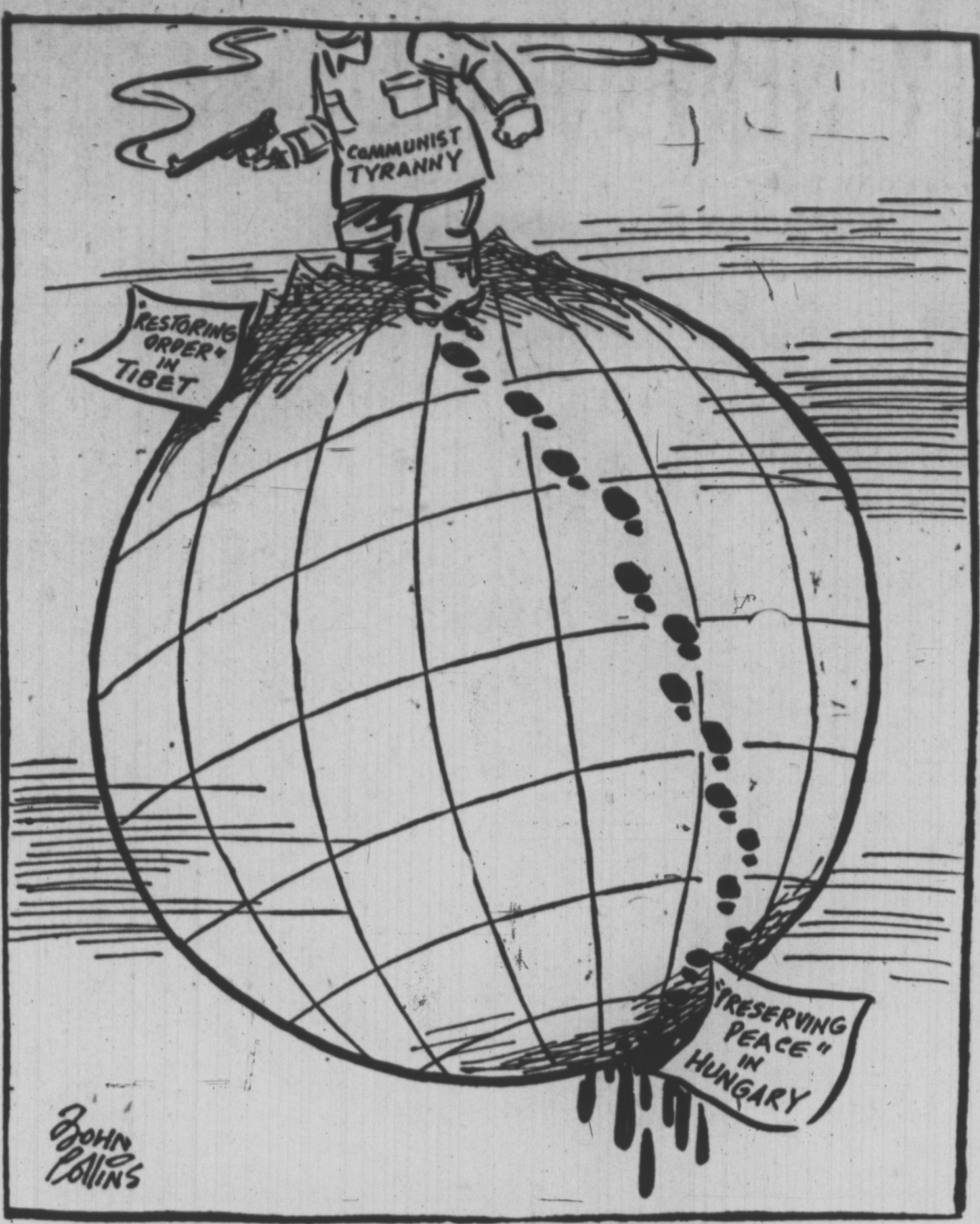
In 1956 Life magazine put out a small book on the Hungarian revolution. It got world-wide distribution, due largely to the American government. An early translation, published in Lebanon in Arabic, however, received little public attention. It was given away free, but few Arabs read it. Why? They considered it western propaganda because it was a western publication.

On Apr. 11 the identical book appeared in the news kiosks of Cairo. In six days, according to a report in the Christian Science Monitor, 100,000 copies had been sold at 2 piasters each, about 5c. It is complete with pictures, text and introduction. The introduction, Arab oriented, declares that what happened in Hungary will happen to any nation whose people are deceived by the red flag—and who do not realize that the flag was made red by the blood of millions of people.

The new edition of the book on Hungary is being spread over the Arab world, except in Irak and Jordan. Irak has been coming under increased Communist pressure. Jordan is hostile to anything that comes out of Egypt.

It's good news to learn that the

Former President Harry S. Truman has received an abundance of recognitions and awards in recent months. The latest was the "Page One" award of the Newspaper Guild of New York in recognition of his "courageous and spirited fight as a private citizen for those ideas and ideals he espoused as President of the United States". It's a pity that Mr. Truman is not a few years younger. He would save the Democratic Party the chore of looking for a Presidential candidate for 1960. From all reports, he was never more popular than he is now.



HAVE GUN WILL TRAVEL

FROM N.B. TO P.E.I.

First Submarine Cable

The first messages to cross the Atlantic by cable were exchanged August 16, 1858. The first submarine cable on this side of the Atlantic was that between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, a distance of ten miles, by the Governments of the two provinces in 1851.

The idea of laying a cable across the Atlantic originated not with Cyrus W. Field, who organized the company that was ultimately successful in the enterprise, but with Frederick Newton Gisborne, an Englishman who came to Canada in 1845 and spent the first two years with his brother, Hartley, on a farm near St. Eustache, Quebec.

Becoming interested in electric telegraphy, then showing possibilities of commercial development, the brothers studied the Morse alphabet and secured employment with the Montreal Telegraph Co. as operators in 1847. Frederick Gisborne opening the first office in Quebec.

SOME YEARS LATER, Hartley Gisborne went to Egypt, where he became director of the state telegraphs. Frederick became associated with the organization of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association and was

deputed to visit New Brunswick and Nova Scotia with the purpose of connecting those provinces with the other Canadas by telegraphs. His representations, proving acceptable, he was appointed superintendent and chief operator of the Government lines in Halifax, 1849 to 1851, during which period he became interested in the possibilities of insulating wire in rubber covering to carry the electric current under water.

After successful experimentation, he prevailed upon the Governments of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick to lay the short cable under Northumberland Strait in 1852. He then proposed the laying of a submarine cable from Cape Breton to New-

foundland and the further extension of cable service from Newfoundland to Ireland.

To enlist capital for this later enterprise, he went to New York in the winter of 1853-1854 and there met Cyrus W. Field. The outcome of the interviews with Cyrus Field was the organization of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co., and the successful laying of the Atlantic cable in 1857; but Frederick Newton Gisborne was nevertheless the originator of the idea and prime mover of the enterprise. In 1856 he completed a land telegraph line across Newfoundland that was utilized as a part of the first cable system.

Up to 1854 Cyrus W. Field was not interested in the possibilities of the submarine cable; before meeting Frederick Gisborne he was a moderately wealthy dealer in paper stock in New York City.

The British Museum

BBC London Letter

"A mirror of the marvels of the world" was one of the phrases used by the well-known Australian broadcaster Colin Mills to describe the British Museum in a programme broadcast recently in the BBC's General Overseas Service to mark the two-hundredth anniversary of the Museum's opening to the public.

The foundations of this vast collection of treasures were laid when the books and manuscripts, works of art and 'curiosities' accumulated from many parts of the world by the remarkable eighteenth-century physician Sir Hans Sloane were purchased for the nation on his death. Through the years other collections and individual items of great rarity and value have been added.

George II, for example, presented all the libraries of all the kings and queens of England from Henry VII onwards. The museum has three original copies of the Magna Carta; the earliest known copies of the 'Iliad' and the 'Odyssey'; the Codex Sinaiticus; the Elgin Marbles; the sculptures that once adorned the Parthenon in Athens; and the Rosetta Stone, a small fragment of black basalt found by an officer of Napoleon's army in the sands of Egypt, which gave the key to one of the greatest mysteries of archaeology—the meaning of the Egyptian hieroglyphs.

Among the priceless relics found in Britain is the famous Sutton Hoo treasure unearthed in Suffolk just before the war. The remains of a royal burial which took place in about the year 650, it shows as nothing else can, the life and art of Saxon times, and includes among the shining helmets, bows and other objects the earliest known fragments of a European harp from which a model has been reconstructed.

One part of the Museum that is as famous as the whole is the Reading Room. In this great circular hall with its high dome and book-lined walls there are rows and rows of desks where young students sit side by side with scholars of world-wide renown, reading up the subjects of their special study in some of the six million volumes belonging to the Library. A circular bookcase in the centre holds some 1500 volumes of the Library catalogue.

The Reading Room of the British Museum was designed by Antonio Panzani, the Keeper of Printed Books, who said in 1838: "I want a poor student to have the same means of indulging his learned curiosity as the richest man in the kingdom". Today the student with any book that he is likely to want to carry on his work in any subject at all, will bring to his desk any book in the general catalogue of Shakespeare, the Gutenberg Bible, or a modern newspaper or pamphlet.

WORK OF CATALOGUING Mr. Francis, the newly appointed Director of the British Mus-

eam, spoke in this BBC programme about the highly organized work of cataloguing, which is carried on all the time, and involves making about 70,000 new entries in the course of a year. It was an important new development, he said, that they were proposing to reprint in modern process of photo-offset lithography the catalogue complete up to the end of 1955.

There would be about 300 volumes, each containing about 20,000 separate entries, which would be produced at the rate of a volume a week over the next six years. The reprinted catalogue would enable people in other parts of the world to see what books were in the British Museum, would help them very often to focus their enquiries more precisely and also enable them to ask for photostats of material in which they were interested.

He hoped that it would be a constant source of reference in libraries abroad and, in view of the comprehensiveness of British Museum collections, he was sure it would be of enormous value to institutions in all parts of the world.

Speaking about the British Museum as a whole, Mr. Francis stressed that it was not merely a repository of the past. "One of its most important functions is to make the past come alive again not only for the scholar, but also for the ordinary person whose mind can be enriched and enlivened and made more profitable for the future".

Egypt Beautifying Luxor

National Geographic Society

Egypt is giving a new look to Luxor, showcase for the world's largest single collection of ancient ruins.

Luxor and two smaller modern towns, El Karnak and Qurna, share the site of Thebes about 50 miles upstream from Cairo, the National Geographic Society says. Thebes was Egypt's fair-est city and the unrivaled center of civilization.

It was a metropolis of monumental temples, palaces, statues, towered gateways, and gold-tipped obelisks. From conquered countries flowed a profusion of wealth—chariots encrusted with silver, golden vessels, fine horses, armor, fragrant woods, perfumes, and incense, and the choicest delicacies from the gardens of Palestine and Syria.

ROADS AND GARDENS Thebes' remains and gentle winter weather have made Luxor a favorite resort. To enhance its appearance and set off the antiquities, the Egyptian Government has started an extensive program to provide new roads, attractive gardens, resthouses, and restaurants. The massive ruins that tower over Luxor and neighboring El Karnak will be illuminated. A scenic drive will be built on

Infections Of Finger Nails

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D. IF I ASKED you to name as many diseases as you could think of, you undoubtedly would be able to rattle off quite a long list.

But I'll bet not a single person would mention any disease of the nails.

This wouldn't surprise me a bit because people seldom think about their nails except to trim or polish them. Yet diseases of the nails are surprisingly widespread.

The most common infection is ringworm. It accounts for about 20 per cent of all nail infections. Ringworm may be caused by various organisms, but generally the villain is one of three types.

Probably the first sign that something is wrong will be a scaling at the edge of the nail. Usually only one nail is affected at first. Then the disease spreads to others. Anywhere from one to all ten may be affected.

Once it gets underway, the infection usually becomes pretty obvious. The nail is likely to become "heaped up" and you won't be able to see through it any more.

The edges of the nail will become powdery. Now there might or might not be accompanying skin infection. But, as the disease progresses, fungi will be noticed at the nail. And these fungi are apt to infect the skin.

INCREASING AMOUNT... The result is usually an increasing amount of ringworm infection. You probably will call it athlete's foot, whether it is the finger or toenails that are involved.

The disease's progression is generally painless. And that is unfortunate. For, if there were pain, more victims would seek prompt medical treatment. As it is, far too many of them just let it go.

If the disease is severe, it might mean complete loss of a nail, or nails. Maybe the nail will simply disintegrate, maybe it will become separated from the nail bed.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES... As you might suspect, persons handling and packing fruit and vegetables are especially vulnerable to certain types of nail diseases.

There are several things your doctor can do to help you and your nails, should they become infected. If the infection is deep, he might have to remove the nails. If it isn't, roentgen rays might be helpful.

Not long ago a new penetrating nail base was developed to carry iodine or other preparations throughout the nail plate.

QUESTION AND ANSWER... F. D.: How often should one wash one's hair? Is there any general information available as to how to keep the hair healthy?

Answer: Often enough to keep it clean but not too often to cause drying of natural oils. General care of the hair would include a normal diet with sufficient vitamins and minerals, keeping the hair clean and brushing it daily.

S.M. FOR LABRADOR

GREY YARMOUTH, England (Reuters)—Two Londoners were fitting out a 23-foot yacht Monday for their planned Viking-trail voyage to Labrador. David Reagen and Leslie Shepherd plan to cross the Atlantic this summer using route taken by Viking crews 1,000 years ago. They are calling at the Orkneys, Iceland and Greenland before the 500-mile trip across the Atlantic to Indian Harbor, Labrador.

SACRIFICE FOR ARTS

MONTREAL (CP)—Mme. Therese Casgrain, former leader of the Social Democratic party (CPE) in Quebec province, has urged Montrealers to give up smoking and drinking temporarily and contribute the money saved to the city's projected Place des Arts. She was addressing the Canadian Progress Club of Montreal Tuesday.

MAXIMS

I have often thought morality may perhaps consist solely in the courage of making a choice.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The story is told in Fleet Street that Sir Winston Churchill recently asked Field Marshal Montgomery how he was faring with royalties on his memoirs. "Monty" told him, and Sir Winston replied, "I am glad to hear that you are still prepared to call your life dearly."—Ottawa Journal

Katabin, Green Mountain, Sebago, Nettle Gem, Bliss Triumph Geat Scot—it sounds like the listing of good diamonds or motorcycles. But these are only the fine names given fine Canadian potatoes.—Ottawa Journal

News stories Wednesday told of a needless tragedy—the death of a Winnipeg child from diphtheria because the parents neglected to have their children immunized. Medical science has developed a safe and effective protection against diphtheria. Public Health authorities have made it available without charge. But parents are still responsible for making sure their children are protected.—Winnipeg Tribune

The Baltimore doctor who advises men to grow moustaches to avoid cancer of the lip has uttered a pronouncement that may well spark hundreds of moustache-growing contests all across the continent.—Ottawa Journal

Representative Brooks Hays tells of a bishop who advised a politician to go out into the rain and lift his head heavenward. "It will bring a revelation to you," the old bishop promised. Next day the politician reported, "I followed your advice and no revelation came. The water poured down my neck and I felt like a fool." "Well," said the bishop, "isn't that quite a revelation for the first try?"—Galt Reporter

The Chateau of Ambrose in France, where Leonardo de Vinci died in 1519, was famous for a winding stone ramp upon which horses and carriages could ascend inside the building from the entrance-way on the River Loire to the great salons on the top most story. We mention this only to show why we're taking in stride the news that a new hotel in San Francisco will be built so that guests can drive their cars up a central ramp and park on the same floor as their rooms.—New York Herald Tribune

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(May 19, 1934) A glowing picture of air transportation in Canada and more particularly in the Maritimes in the near future was described by Mr. G.M. Ross, executive secretary of the Canadian Flying Clubs Association who arrived here yesterday. The Maritimes, Mr. Ross stated, is a better natural location for inter-urban air transportation than any other part of Canada.

Discussion of the building by-laws and examinations for electrical contractors were discussed at a special meeting of the City Council held last evening. It was decided to renew licenses to those electricians who had previously taken examinations, and new applicants would be required to take the examinations.

TEN YEARS AGO

(May 21, 1949)

In a letter forwarded to strawberry growers throughout the province, the Mathew-Wells Company Ltd., announces that it has decided against packing strawberries in Prince Edward Island this year, and has accordingly placed its commitments for this year's supply elsewhere.

Mr. George N. Rendell has taken over the management of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Montserrat, succeeding Mr. Donald Samson who has been transferred to Portage La Prairie. Mr. Rendell is from Bell Island, Newfoundland, and has been a member of the Supervisor's Department of the Bank in St. John, N.B.

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