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Royal Hearts Touched

Hon. J. Leonard O'Brien, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, received a heartwarming message the other day. It informed him that Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip graciously wished to make a personal contribution to the New Brunswick Fishermen's Disaster Fund...

As Premier Fleming said in commenting on the news, "This is touching evidence of the compassion felt by the Queen and Prince Philip on learning of the plight of 24 widows and 83 children left destitute by the death of the 35 fishermen in the storm off Miramichi Bay on June 19."

The reason for this is that the Royal Family, always in the limelight, does not wish to be placed in a position where comparisons can be made of their donations to one cause or another. Actually, this is said to be the first time the Queen has made such a donation in Canada...

It is also announced that the Queen will meet the widows of the fishermen at Point du Chene, where she boards the yacht Britannia for Charlottetown. The 83 children will also be present. We shall welcome her the more heartily to Prince Edward Island for this act of royal kindness...

Farm Policy Objectives

What is the state of the Canadian farm program? According to Professor Ralph Campbell of the Ontario Agricultural College, in a lead article in the current issue of The Country Guide, it might aptly be described as having "staggered from crisis to crisis" during the past thirty years.

Professor Campbell attacks particularly the tendency of Canadian farm policy makers to be preoccupied with the "things" involved in food production rather than giving proper attention to the "people" who produce the food. With hundreds of professional personnel working on various research problems of production, there was, until 1958, only one trained rural sociologist working on the problem of the farmers and their families.

The writer does not decry the benefits of research programs tending to increase farm production, but he points out that these benefits accrue to the nation in the form of low-priced food, and perhaps even more important, in an army of easily assimilated workers for non-farm employment at such times when these workers are in greatest demand.

the advantages of cheap and abundant food stuffs, but he gains as a consumer, not as a producer.

As a start, Professor Campbell suggests four clear-cut needs which must be met if Canada is to move from an era of hasty expediency to one of consistent policy capable of serving both agriculture and the nation. They are: (1) A new look at farm policy in all its phases; (2) more basic economic research, especially in the supply analysis and demand analysis fields to guide the price support program; (3) independent policy research; (4) a price support agency less closely related to the government...

These are challenging statements which, it is to be hoped, will be given due consideration at Ottawa. It is too late for discussion on the subject during the present parliamentary session, but it should not be pigeonholed indefinitely. It underlines the need for not only more facts by way of farm research, but of more clear thinking on the part of all parties concerned as to what farm policy objectives should be.

Expert Opinion

The seriousness of the threat of inflation in Canada was emphasized by two authoritative witnesses before the Senate finance committee on June 24. These were Mr. James Muir, chairman and president of the Royal Bank of Canada, and Mr. J. Douglas Gibson, general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Mr. Muir stressed the fact said the problem was, in part, one of public education. Inflation can be contained and stability guaranteed only if the government and the people of Canada are willing to back the kind of monetary and fiscal policy that can achieve these ends.

Farm Safety Week

The Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs, together with other leading national farm organizations, has endorsed the program of National Farm Safety Week which will be observed in Canada and the United States from July 19-25. The purpose of the week is to focus attention on farm safety and to stimulate action and interest in the prevention of accidents.

While farm and farm home safety projects are not new in 4-H, extension representatives and local leaders have been handicapped in the further development of 4-H safety through the lack of information and statistics. Accordingly, the results of farm safety surveys presently being conducted and programs such as National Farm Safety Week will prove invaluable to everyone associated with farm accident prevention.

EDITORIAL NOTES

In the 1956 U.S. presidential elections, only 60.40 percent of eligible Americans voted. The other day, in Hawaii, 85 percent of the 174,000 eligible voters—people of Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Portuguese and American descent—trooped to the voting booths. There is a moral here, about democracy, but we should hate to point it up. It could apply to Canada, as well.

Credit union assets in Canada increased 21.7 per cent during 1958, pushing them over the \$1 billion mark for the first time, according to the 1959 Credit Union Yearbook just released by the Credit Union National Association. The increase of \$182,225,691 was almost four times the size of the \$46 million increase reported in 1957. Total credit union assets reached an all-time high of \$1,019,248,672. (Assets in P.E. Island \$1,463,657). Savings increased \$169,010,809 or 21.8 per cent during the year, while outstanding loans increased only \$105,937,395 (21.2 per cent). Total savings amounted to \$943,872,970, outstanding loans to \$605,918,655, or 64 per cent of savings.



IS HE WILLING TO PAY?

The Miracle At Medicine Hat

The Gazette, Montreal. They call it "the Medicine Hat Trick." But it is not just a trick. Anything that can preserve a community from a fatal traffic accident for four and a half years is nearer to being a miracle. It is true, of course, that Medicine Hat in Alberta does not face the heavy traffic of larger cities. Yet no other city in North America of its population of 23,000 or over can show any such record. More than this, the physical layout of the city itself makes the streets very hazardous during adverse weather conditions. Hills are steep and streets are narrow. The business section is small in relation to the population, so that there is a concentration of vehicles and pedestrians within one area. The number of vehicles is high—one to every two persons. During these four and a half years in Medicine Hat the number of vehicles has grown with the population. INTERESTING PART If Medicine Hat just happened to achieve this record, without any particular effort or explanation, it would still be remarkable enough. But Medicine Hat has been able, through the exertion of the whole community, to create an atmosphere in which a fatal accident was unlikely to happen. This is the interesting part. As day after day passed without a fatality, the people in Medicine Hat became nervous, in the right sense. No one driving there could bear the public disgrace that would have been his, if he were to be the means of breaking the record. As the number of deathless days increased, so did the pressure against traffic offenders. As one citizen of Medicine Hat put it: "If I caused a fatal accident in Medicine Hat, but did not get hurt myself, I am afraid the people would shoot me down anyway." A HARD THING The people might not quite do that. But breaking so long and good a record would be a hard thing for anyone to have in his memory, or on his conscience, for the rest of his life. He would be a very distinguished citizen, in a very wrong way. As might be expected, the absence of fatalities has also been accompanied by a decline in traffic accidents of all kinds. When accidents do occur, they tend to be less serious. As a member of the Safety Council says: "Our drivers are aware that they are working off quite a traffic record, and I think it is slowing them down. They are still bumping, but they are not hitting hard and smashing things up." The police are aware that a crop of new young drivers appear every year. Here is a potential threat to Medicine Hat's record. The police have gone about from school to school, giving talks on safe driving. They are also on the look-out for young drivers who have the wrong attitudes. Sgt. W. McKenzie, head of the Traffic Department, says: "We catch up with young bad attitude fellows. They are the ones we want particularly—and they are the ones we are getting."

Studying Cosmic Rays

National Geographic Society. In an age of artificial satellites and rockets, the balloon is far from obsolete. Huge, high-flying balloons are exploring the edge of space and sending back valuable data on astrophysics, astronomy, meteorology, and aeromedicine. To study cosmic rays, the U.S. Navy plans to launch over the Pacific next winter two of the largest balloons ever made. Each will hold almost 10 million cubic feet of helium. The giant plastic bags are designed to soar 120,000 feet into the sky carrying 700-pound stacks of photographic plates in airtight gondolas. Cosmic rays striking the plates will leave trails on the film, which can be studied to obtain clues to their energy and origin. Scientists hope to record rays with forces of 10,000 billion electron volts. The experiment is part of the extensive space research program carried on by the Office of Naval Research in its Skyhook and Strato-Lab projects. On November 8, 1956, Lieutenant Commander Malcolm D. Ross and M. Lee Lewis rode to 76,000 feet in a pressurized aluminum gondola beneath a Strato-Lab balloon. The flight broke the altitude record for a manned balloon set 21 years earlier by Army Captains Albert W. Stevens and Orvil A. Anderson in the famous Explorer II. PIONEER FLIGHT The pioneer 1935 flight—sponsored by the National Geographic Society and the United States Army Corps—reached 72,395 feet. It brought back important information on cosmic rays, distribution of ozone in the upper atmosphere, the spectra and brightness of the sun, characteristics of the air above 70,000 feet, and high-altitude radio transmission. The present manned balloon altitude record is 101,516 feet, set in August, 1957, by Air Force Major G. Simons, who saw the sun set with a green flash across the horizon. Other recent scientific achievements by balloon flights: 1. Solar photographs of unprecedented sharpness were taken from 80,000 feet. At that height, only three per cent of the earth's atmosphere remains to blur pictures of the sun and other celestial bodies. 2. Two Navy scientists rode into the edge of a cumulus cloud in an effort to determine whether generation of electricity or formation of rain comes first in thunderstorms. 3. A flight to 116,000 feet brought back the photographic track of a helium nucleus containing 10 times more energy than an atomic particle in an exploding atomic bomb. 4. A balloon carried a rocket 100,000 feet up, then launched it for a flight of at least 2,700 miles into space. 5. A weather balloon carrying a radio transmitter was dropped into the eye of a hurricane to track the path of the storm. Balloons are favored in these and other researches because they can be brought to a vertical standstill at high altitudes and remain there for hours. In France, a balloon was used recently for a non-scientific but eminently practical purpose. The gas bag was inflated inside a new church, and painter, stood on platform at its top to paint the ceiling.

Keep The Light On

Globe and Mail, Toronto. The House of Commons has given third reading to a bill which considerably restricts the freedom of the press in reporting court proceedings. It provides that a newspaper or radio account of a preliminary hearing, published before the accused has been discharged or the trial concluded, may not disclose any admission or confession made by the accused. This legislation has a superficial appearance of fairness. It is intended to protect accused persons and assure them a fair trial. There is no doubt that sensational reporting of judicial proceedings—as carried on frequently in the United States and too frequently in Canada—can create public prejudice against a defendant which may affect the members of the jury who ultimately try him. This newspaper has frequently denounced such "trials by headlines." Nevertheless, the present legislation, in attempting to check the practice, has tilted the balance dangerously far in the other direction. PUBLIC SAFEGUARD Against the right of an accused to an impartial trial must always be set the right of the citizens generally to know what is going on in the courts. For centuries, publicity has been recognized as one of the great safeguards of an honest and reasonable administration of justice. That is why court hearings, with a few special exceptions, are open to the public, and why the proceedings are allowed to be reported by the press. Justice must not only be done," says an old maxim, "it must be seen to be done." Any measure which erodes this principle of an open administration of justice must be regarded with suspicion. If the press is not permitted to publish key portions of the evidence given at preliminary hearings, how is the public to know if these hearings are being properly conducted? How can it be sure that individuals are not being committed for trial on flimsy evidence, or, conversely, that persons with influence are not being discharged even when the case against them is strong? There is nothing like suppression of evidence to breed rumors and scandals. COURT'S DISCRETION Publication of any admission or confession should be at the discretion of the court. If the court is competent to judge whether the accused be dismissed or sent to trial, it is competent to decide what is to be published in fairness to him and to the prosecution. In relation to this discretionary power, the courts already have an effective weapon against news reports, headlines or pictures which actually create and jeopardize his right to a fair trial. It is to start contempt of court proceedings against the publication responsible, and its reporters and editors.

IF YOUR GUARDIAN IS LATE... OR MISSED

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Nine Rules For Humid Weather

- 1. Work at a steady, unhurried pace that suits you. You will burn up two to three times more energy per minute if you double your rate of speed on some jobs. Stop if you get a chest pain, or become short of breath, or become dizzy. FIVE-MINUTE REST 2. Get plenty of rest. If you are performing hard physical labor, a five-minute rest every hour might be advisable. If you are out doors, rest in the shade, not in the hot sun. 3. Don't strain yourself in emergencies. Get help or wait until you can be helped. Don't try to do the work of two men. PLAN EASIER WAY 4. Use your head to save your heart by planning an easier way to do the job. Poor planning and wasted motion make you use far more energy than necessary. 5. Keep physically fit all year round. Start on a new job slowly and give yourself time to adjust to the work. Regular, moderate activity will help keep you in condition. WATCH WEATHER 6. Keep an eye on the weather. Don't try to do as much work in hot, humid weather as you do in cool weather. Both very cold and very hot weather may be hazardous. You can adjust to them, but it takes time. Take things easy, especially during the first two or three weeks of very hot weather. 7. Take your age into account. Don't expect to put out quite as much at 60 as you did at 25. Use the know-how you have acquired over the years to make up for the moderately reduced physical capacity. In short, use your brains more, your muscles less but use them both. — Keep your weight normal. Don't drag around extra pounds. Excess weight means extra work for your heart. Generally, your ideal weight is about what you weighed at the age of 25. 9. Learn to handle emotional stress. Remember, help is usually available. Worries, tensions and fears will prevent you from relaxing properly when you want to rest. These nine rules are "musts" for those with heart disease. I think they are also good rules for even the healthiest individuals. QUESTION AND ANSWER Mr. G. S.: Could you tell me what causes low blood pressure and what can be done to prevent it? Answer: Low blood pressure may be perfectly normal. Unless exaggerated, it produces no symptoms. It may also occur in fatigue states, low thyroid activity, some heart conditions or following an infection such as influenza. Your doctor is in the best position to advise you of its significance in your case.

MAXIMS

A pleasurable state of feeling is far more favorable to intellectual action than one of indifference or disgust.

THE AGE OLD STORY

The Lord searcheth all hearts, and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Doctor, said the Dreamer, I am in a terrible shape and I fear death. I want you to check me over completely and get me running again. But don't mess around my heart any; I get all edgy when anyone speaks about it. Just pay no attention to it. But fix me up.—The Printed Word

More than seven years in the making, the National Geographic Society Palomar Observatory Sky Survey photo-mapped the heavens to a depth of at least a billion light years. The project revealed millions of galaxies containing billions of stars. Its 1,756 plates provide data for a century's research.—National Geography

Call them senior citizens, call them older people, retired people, elders, pensioners; but don't call them old. Old people do not care to be called old. They will go on end of trouble to fashion alternatives. They are in the golden years, the years of discretion, the life-begins-at-years. They are anything at all, however vague or inaccurate; but they are not old.—Vancouver Province

OUR YESTERDAYS (From the Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (July 16, 1934) About 50 acres of bush, with some standing timber, were destroyed in a fire which has been burning since last Friday about a mile south-east of Eldon. Most of the timber destroyed was on the farm of Stewart McWilliams. Damage was also done to the property of Joseph Dixon. A ditch was dug between Eldon and the scene of the fire in order to check the spread of the flames.

Modern youngsters are missing one of the real joys of their counterparts of earlier generations had. That is, inspecting a large bunch of bananas hanging from a hook in the ceiling of the general store. Nowadays only one sees bananas in neat packages, containing a half dozen or so, wrapped in cellophane. The old style merchandising may have been less sanitary, but at least the big bunches of bananas did give a lad an idea how bananas grow.—Ottawa Citizen

THE JULY SESSION OF THE SUPREME COURT OPENS TOMORROW MORNING at Georgetown, with his Lordship, Mr. Justice Saunders on the bench. There is only one appeal case to come before the court and it is expected that the traditional pair of white gloves will be presented to J.—Justice Saunders.

TEN YEARS AGO (July 16, 1949) No decision has been reached in the matter of the location of the proposed new naval barracks structure will depend on what arrangements can be made respecting Charlottetown, and its continuing suitability of possible sites. Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defense, said last night, The Minister arrived in Charlottetown from Summerside last night.

A million dollar contract for the erection of 150 housing units at the Summerside Air Station has been let to the Bayside Construction Co. Ltd. of Campbellton, N. B., it was learned yesterday. The buildings will be built on land which has been purchased for the purpose just east of the station.

When evening shadows lengthen And the wind moans low and sad Dear God: Give him a happy dream— He is such a little lad.

—Jean MacLean in the Ottawa Journal

The Age Old Story

The Lord searcheth all hearts, and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts.

Advertisement for DITHANE potato blight control. Features a man in a hat holding a potato. Text: 'I am using DITHANE again on potatoes for blight control! NOW CONTAINS 80% MANEB'. Includes contact information for Rohm & Haas Company of Canada Limited.

The Poets Corner

JUNIOR GOES TO CAMP Sometimes he is a spaceman Who flies with ease to Mars; He knows that clouds have pockets And plays Bomarc with the stars.

And often he's an Indian brave With arrows in his bow— Palefaces flee before him As he tracks the buffalo.

But mostly he's a cowboy Who rides the range so free; He's a rootin', tootin' hombrel And none can ride like he.

Will "camp" recognize this here As a species truly great? Or will they simply call him "A normal boy—aged eight."

—Jean MacLean in the Ottawa Journal