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

SATURDAY, OCT. 29, 1955

Canada Dam

Who would have thought no longer than twenty years ago that an irrigation dam in far off India would one day be named for this country? Yet, within a few days our Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, will preside at the formal opening of "Canada Dam" in West Bengal, not far from the old capital city of Calcutta.

This is the heart of the Colombo Plan. Its full effects will not be known in a year, nor in a decade, nor perhaps in a generation; but history will reveal them in splendour. It is good to hear that Mr. Pearson has it in mind to ask the Government to increase its contribution to the plan this coming year, and it is particularly heartening to hear that Canada's labour organizations are lending their support to his request.

Potato Price Support

There seems to be some confusion as to the functions of the Agricultural Prices Support Board in connection with the potato industry. The confusion arises, apparently, from the fact that this Board operates under two separate acts of Parliament.

The Agricultural Prices Support legislation, passed in 1944, may be used to provide price support for all agricultural products except wheat. To be eligible for support commodities must be "designated" by order in council.

The Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act, 1939, is designed to assist farmers in organizing and administering marketing pools for the orderly marketing of their products.

by producers' groups to market numerous farm commodities including cheese, potatoes, barley, forage crop seeds and ranch-bred fox and mink pelts.

Provincial marketing legislation authorizes the setting up of marketing schemes to apply to specified products in designated areas within the provincial boundaries. These schemes are administered by a local board, usually of growers' and dealers' representatives, which is controlled by a provincial marketing board of government officials.

It is within the compass of these enactments that price support negotiations must be conducted. Provided this is done, it does not appear that the personnel of the local board is of any concern to the federal authorities. Their duty is to weigh each case on its merits and give what assistance they can in view of Parliament's evident desire to meet farm marketing emergencies as they arise.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Experts have discovered that a red stop light appears 19% closer to a car driver than does a green go-ahead one. Well, that's the way it should be.

Researchers into the habits of bees referred to the busy little creatures as "animals" in a recent report. They may be on safe scientific ground. Nevertheless, it is certain the bees are not going to like it.

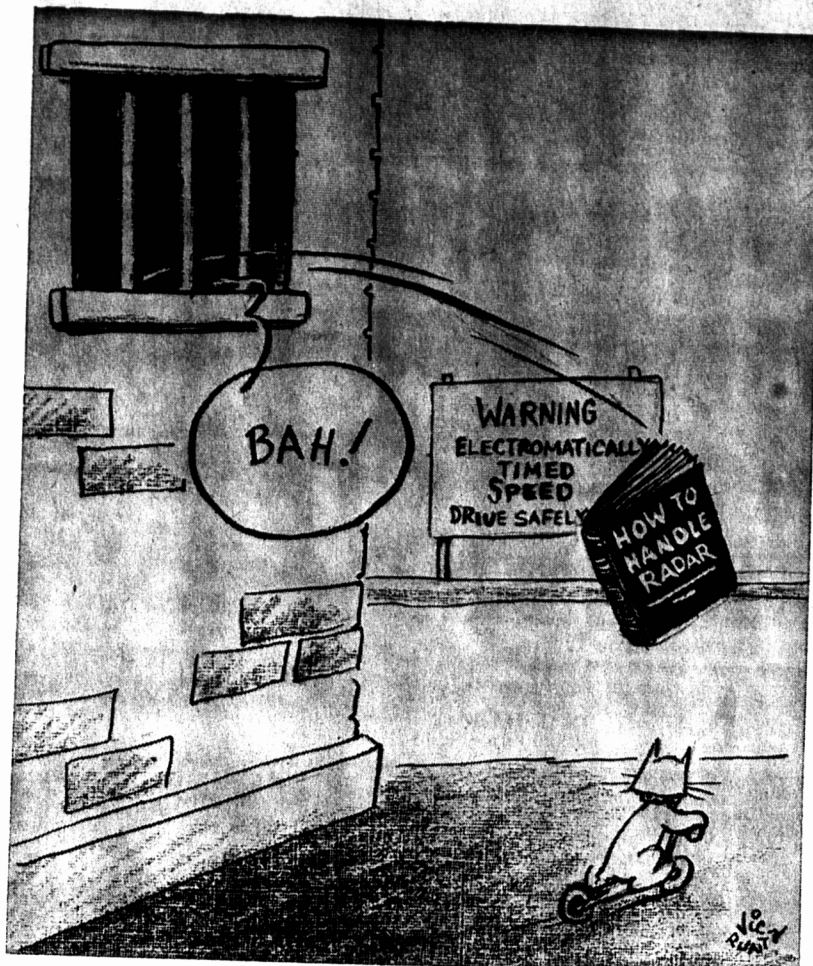
United States Secretary of Agriculture Benson says "there is every indication that agriculture is fundamentally sound." Our Mr. Gardiner has expressed the same view more than once. No one denies it. The trouble is not with agriculture itself, but with farm prices, which are anything but sound.

The Cairo radio recently announced: "The day of Israel's extermination draws near. Thus we have decided and thus is our faith. There will be no peace because we demand revenge, and revenge means Israel's death." What is the use of bothering about truce commissions and the like in the face of that kind of talk?

Teachers' salaries in this country could certainly stand improvement. Even so, British teachers who come out here on the exchange plan are worse off by far than their Canadian counterparts who go to Britain, since they are paid in British currency, whereas the others are paid in dollars. This, surely, is an unfair arrangement; and, until something is done to correct it, the exchange plan cannot be expected to produce the best possible results.

Agriculture Minister Gardiner says "Canada needs 25 million pounds of butter at all times to keep the pipeline filled and another 30 million to prevent sudden consumer-price increase". Following the same line of reasoning, and adding various easily-explained needs, it could be argued that there can be no such thing as a surplus. Mr. Gardiner is going to find it difficult, however, to convince the Dairy Council and dairy farmers that his argument is well based.

At last Governor Harriman of New York has explained what he meant several months ago when he said he was for Adlai Stevenson as Democratic Presidential candidate in 1956. "I am for Adlai", he told reporters, "but I never said I would support him in a convention." It reminds one of Byron's little ditty about old Coleridge: "Explaining metaphysics to the nation—I wish he would explain his explanation".



TRIAL AND ERROR

Monopoly In Newsprint

The Mineral and forest wealth of Canada are among the greatest assets owned by the people. Their controlled exploitation is desirable. It is the means by which rock and trees are turned into cash values to preserve the solvency of the nation.

In an expression of altruistic sentiment, natural resources are often described as the heritage of the people—theirs to enjoy, preserve and develop in the best interests of all the people. When such altruism is exposed to the cold light of practical business, a little of its lustre is lost. But practical business cannot safely condone "price fixing" or gouging of its customers.

Here in Northern Ontario we are close to the operations of the forest industries. There is a natural interest in the results of the policies of the firms who are entrusted with the exploitation of Crown timber limits.

It is an undeniable principle that companies engaged in the harvesting of this wealth should have the right to expect a reasonable profit on their operations. There is a point at which questions can, and should be asked, if it appears that profits are becoming unreasonable.

This is the position in which the newsprint industry finds itself today. One newsprint company has announced a price increase of \$5 a ton for its product. On the basis of past experience it can be expected that other newsprint companies will follow suit.

It must be clearly understood that the newsprint industry enjoys a peculiar form of raw material protection that is virtually a government ensured "corner on the market." It is not subject to some of the ordinary problems that are associated with the changing conditions of supply and demand in its basic requirement—wood. The newsprint industry is dealing in restricted Crown assets which are not open to ordinary competition. It is in one sense a protected industry.

It is not a run of mill monopoly established by right of patent or stock control manipulation. If the people of this country are to share equitably in the harvesting of their own resources, newsprint industry profit motives must be based on other standards than those of charging what the traffic will bear.

There is no indication that the industry is in financial distress. In fact the opposite is true, as can be determined by examination of financial statements, stock market quotations and earning records.

This latest move to increase prices on newsprint has all the earmarks of an attempt to increase profit by taking on arbitrary profit to costs of operation without much concern about the price the customer must pay. The policy is apparent, but the long-term wisdom of carrying it out is doubtful.

The Age Old Story

And one of the company said unto him, Master, speak to my brother, that he divide the inheritance with me. And he said unto him, Man, who made me a judge or a divider over you? And he said unto them, Take heed, and beware of covetousness: for a man's life consists not in the abundance of the things which he possesseseth.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY

CANBERRA (CP)—A new Australian navy building program announced here includes commissioning of eight new vessels by 1961. These include three destroyers, four anti-submarine frigates and a boom-defence ship.

HEROIC DOG

KELVINGTON, 5 a.m. (CP)—Leon Bandayev, 2, was saved by his dog from being killed by a herd of 35 pigs after he entered their pen. The dog fought furiously to keep the pigs away from the boy after he was knocked down, cut and bruised.

extremely dubious. It has all the appearance of greed, pure and simple.

West expansion programs have been financed by the newsprint industry over the past few years out of its earnings. And this after paying record dividends to stockholders. No industry would be able to do this if it was in financial difficulties.

As to the practice of other newsprint companies following suit in price increase, this is a matter in which the Federal Government might examine its anti-combines powers.

Where the newsprint companies have government set aside Crown timber limits, their exclusive preserves, the industry's responsibilities to the people of this country cannot be evaded. The newsprint industry is in partnership with all Canadians.

It will be equally as hard to support the principle of "pay our price or go without," as it will be to justify the business judgement which might be said to create a policy of "Gouge your partner."

Barriers To Friendship

By W. N. Ewer United Kingdom Information Office

Communists at times are apt to deny the existence of the iron curtain and to suggest that it is the invention of western propaganda. But it does exist physically. All down the frontier between the Communist countries of eastern Europe and their western neighbors, there runs on the Communist side a belt of barbed wire, and on the other side machine-gun posts, for all the world like a "noman's land" between hostile armies confronting each other.

It is the outward and visible sign of the isolation between the "two camps" on which the Communist policy has insisted.

Granted that there are in the world today still the same obstacles to completely free movements of both persons and ideas between countries. In the "free" world they are of little importance, an occasional source of irritation, little more. But between the Communist countries and the free world they are all but prohibitive.

Take first movements of persons. The recent visits to and from the Soviet Union and other Communist countries of small and select groups have had much publicity. But they amount to very little. They certainly do not imply any freedom of movement in the sense in which we understand it.

CONVINCING FIGURES

The figures themselves are eloquent. Last year, according to the official Soviet press, 2,701 foreigners visited the Soviet Union. 7,165 Soviet citizens went abroad. But most of this exchange, small as it is in any case, was with other Communist countries. There were only 226 British visitors to the U.S.S.R.: 393 from the U.S.S.R. to United Kingdom. There has been an increase this year; but even so the total is absurdly small.

In the same period the number of tourists to Britain was over 900,000. Italy, the greatest attractor of tourists in the world, received over 9 million. Only 206 of the were Soviet citizens.

The Communist policy until now has raised barriers not only to the exchange of visits but to the exchange of ideas. Here in Britain there is complete freedom in this respect. I can buy any Soviet papers or periodicals or books that I wish as easily as I can buy French or German or American ones. There are shops here in London which specialize in selling them. I can, whenever I choose, listen to Soviet broadcasts as easily as to any others. And it is the same in every west European country that I know.

STRICTLY LIMITED

But his not same beyond the iron curtain. There is no free trade in the written word. You cannot buy English newspapers

The Poet's Corner

IMAGINATION

Lovers and madmen have such seething brains, Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend More than cool reason ever comprehends. The lunatic, the lover, and the poet Are of imagination all compact: One sees more devils than vast hell can hold. That is the madman; the lover, All as frantic, Sees Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt; The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling, Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven; And as imagination bodies forth The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing A local habitation and a name.

—William Shakespeare

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Sundesen, M. D.

IT'S DIET, NOT EXERCISE, THAT HELPS YOU REDUCE

Exercise is good for you, but will it help you reduce? Probably not much.

For one thing, physical exercises are difficult for an extremely overweight person. For another, exercise is not an efficient way of spending more energy to use up more of those calories.

More Calories, More Weight As I have explained, you become overweight when you consistently take in more calories than you convert to energy. You can't burn up these calories fast enough just by exercising.

Walking won't help you reduce much either. If you are an average person, you will have to walk 36 miles to lose a single pound of fatty tissue. By the time you are through with that little jaunt, I'm afraid you'll be hungry enough to eat a meal which will put that pound back and maybe add more.

To repeat an oft-quoted joke: the best exercise you can get is pushing yourself away from the table when that second helping is offered.

Now don't misunderstand. Exercise is good for most of you. You should be active. Don't just sit around.

But to get of that excess weight, you've got to take in fewer calories than you use up in energy. The most effective way to accomplish this is to eat less.

All meals, even in dieting, remember, should be eaten as little fat as possible in preparing any food. You can use salt in your cooking, but don't add any at the table.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

S.D.: Would taking vitamins daily take the place of sleep? Answer: Although vitamins are helpful, it is advisable for you also to get enough sleep.

Lobsters Again

(St. John Telegraph Journal). Some recent comment on the findings of federal fisheries men at Summerside, P. E. I., has directed to our attention being made off the British coast of Pembroke shire Writing in Country Life Mr. John L. James quotes fishermen there as saying that Lobsters appear to have a definite restricted area of activity, covering about two miles of travel.

This agrees in general with results noted so far in experiments made with marked and tagged lobsters in Eggmont Bay, P. E. I. There 6,800 lobsters were marked by having their tails punched while a thousand more were tagged before being liberated. This year 800 of the marked lobsters and 329 bearing tags were recovered from traps within a few miles from the point of liberation.

There is a marked difference in the form of the British lobster trap compared with those used in Canada. The British trap is circular in form with one opening in the top. The Canadian trap is usually about twice its height in length with openings in each end of the wooden-slatted structure resembling a Quonset army hut. British lobster pots are now made of wire, cane and tarred twine.

The biggest specimen caught in western Massachusetts off Penobscot Bay was seven and one-half pounds. Big lobsters are unobtainable in Britain because they are tough as leather. The preferred size is from nine and one-half to eleven inches in length. Tanned string tied around the top end of the claw is used to mark them for experimental study of their movements.

WHOOPEES ARRIVE

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex. (AP)—Thirteen whooping cranes have made their 2,000-mile migration flight from Canada safely and are settled on Arkansas national wildlife refuge at Austwell for the winter. Refuge manager Julian Howard said Friday. Among them are four birds hatched in the vicinity of Great Slave Lake this summer. The 13 are approximately half the world's only flock of whooping cranes.

It "begins to come down" if so, it will be a very considerable contribution to "peaceful co-existence." But the answer will depend on Mr. Molotov and his leaders.

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Ontario's attorney general is quoted saying most of Ontario's motor fatalities are completely unnecessary. Like the judge who said there was too much perjury without indicating how much would be permissible.—Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

Granted that during the next few years there will be considerable demand for more spacious homes, some builders may strive to meet it and thus take advantage of the marketing possibilities. The vital question probably will be whether or not they can find ways and means of providing larger homes at prices the potential customers will pay and on terms they can handle. That, of course, has long been the vital question for a great many construction outfits and would-be home owners.—Edmonton Journal.

Science continually is turning up helpful hints. If you must fall off a 10-storey building, fall relaxed. If you must have a head-on collision, don't pick on a tree or a bridge abutment. Slam into another car. This latest finding comes from American research and it has, of course, a rational explanation. Colliding vehicles tend to "mesh" or telescope, a matter on which trees and bridge abutments are unco-operative. It is added that chances of survival are improved if the occupants are not thrown from the car. Just the same the best advice is to suppress that urge to collide head-on with anything.—Windsor Star.

When the first sod was cut in the construction of the railroad from Haifa to Damascus in the Holy Land in 1892, a scene was presented not unlike that which might have attended the gathering of the prophets in Biblical times. Bearded men in colorful robes, women in native costumes, scantily clad children on foot and astride donkeys present in great numbers. Among the Mohammedans of Syria, no ceremony is complete without sacrificing something of a custom which dates back to ancient times. Fittingly to sanctify the new railroad, high churchmen slaughtered fifteen sheep with much ceremony, and the ground where the sod was to be cut was saturated with their blood.—C and O Times.

Part of the thrill of a train trip through the Selkirk and Rockies from Revelstoke to Golden used to be the giant locomotives. In recent years the "big boys" were the 5900's. They were the last steam giants of the line. Now diesels make the big drag. Sentiment aside, it has to be admitted that the diesel do the job faster, more smoothly and more economically. In Calgary from which all the big locomotives used to begin their climb to the continental divide, there is a movement to enthrone a 5900 as a tribute. Everybody who ever thrilled to the snorting, roaring power of the big mountain locomotives will hope the plan goes through.—Van couver Province.

This year has been the worst year for tree loss due to drought since 1922 when the first county forest was started in Lake Huron district, according to District Forester, I.C. Marritt, of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. "This year will be very discouraging for tree planters," Mr. Marritt says, "As in many instances nearly all the trees planted last spring have died due to the extreme drought and heat. In addition, trees which had survived one or two years died. White pine and white spruce appear to be species which suffered most. A cedar hedge slanted in the fall of 1953, died this summer. —Niagara Falls Review.

Reports of new and interesting mineral finds in the Baie Verte area tend to confirm the belief that the whole of the Cape St. John peninsula as well as the coastline of Green Bay constitutes one of the world's great mineralized regions. Work at Tilt Cove is progressing rapidly and within two years all the equipment should be in readiness to make this an important producing mine and a large source of employment. More than a thousand men are said to be needed when mining begins. Nobody wants to be excessively optimistic but hope of a substantial kind exists that the Green Bay region will become in time one of the most important contributors to the development of the Newfoundland economy.—St. John's News.

Progressive Conservative Party of Canada CENTENNIAL DINNER CHARLOTTETOWN HOTEL SATURDAY, NOV. 5th — 7:00 P.M. A limited number of tickets are available from the following: MRS. DONALD LIDSTONE—Summerside. JOHN A. MacDONALD—Cardigan. C. R. McQUAID—Charlottetown. PRICE \$2.50 PER PLATE

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