

Covers Prince Edward Island like the Dew
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"The strongest memory is weaker than
the weakest ink."

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United Nations Day

The United Nations is eleven years old today and there will be observances of the anniversary in at least 92 different states and territories. The theme of these observances, taken from the preamble of the Charter is "to live together in peace with one another as good neighbors."

So complex are the affairs of the nations of the world as dealt with by the United Nations and its many associated organizations that it is practically impossible for the individual to keep track of what is going on, the problems that arise, the methods of studying them, and the action that is finally taken. As in a democratic country, however, it is essential that the world citizen retain an awareness of how world affairs are being managed. The support of the peoples of the world can only be obtained if their interest continues to be aroused and, in general, their approval given.

It is all too easy to point out weaknesses and faults of the United Nations. Compared with the status that has been achieved by governments within their own territory it is an ineffectual thing, incapable often of reaching a decision and even more often incapable of action.

The fact remains, however, that in hundreds of different ways it is working towards the object above, to enable peoples to live together in peace with one another as good neighbors. It is not a perfect instrument and it has an extraordinarily difficult task. It is up to every citizen of every nation to lend every assistance possible.

Competent Testimony

There is of course a vote-seeking touch to Mr. Adlai Stevenson's call for a halt to hydrogen bomb tests. What else can be expected in an election campaign? But that does not in any way detract from its validity. Millions of Americans, like people elsewhere, are worried about the possible contaminating effects of radioactivity from bomb explosions. And with good reason; for, while a few scientists have said that the evidence so far is not conclusive, a good many have stated in categorical terms that great harm has been done already, and not one scientist of repute has said that the danger is non-existent. There is a rumour that the Republican administration had intended to hold out hope for banning of certain tests towards the end of the campaign and that Mr. Stevenson and his advisers beat them to it. Be that as it may, there is no question but that Mr. Stevenson's views are meeting with considerable support; and it is significant that the experts who have spoken on the subject in recent days have, without exception, supported the Stevenson plan against the arguments of the administration that continuing tests are necessary.

The 24 experts from Washington University, who entered the controversy a few days ago, left no doubt as to where they stand. "Already," they said in a joint statement, "the tests have burdened the upper atmosphere with radioactive materials which continue to fall on the earth, contaminate our food and become incorporated into human organs". That would seem to be testimony of first-rate importance, and it is supported by at least one member of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. Several months ago Dr. Thomas E. Murray suggested that, since all the necessary information had been collected, any further tests, of the bigger bombs that is, would be superfluous as well as dangerous.

Perhaps it is a pity that a matter so grave had to be made a subject of dispute on the eve of an election; for it is a common habit of politicians, even those on the highest lev-

els, to exaggerate the force of their arguments. Yet, in another way it may be a good thing, inasmuch as it will focus public attention on a matter which concerns every man, woman and child living—yes, and if only half of what is said about the danger is true, generations yet unborn will be affected for good or ill by the decisions that are made now or in the near future respecting the most terrifying danger that has yet troubled the human family.

Safe Assumptions

Out of the varied reports that have been coming out of Poland in the last week or two it is possible now to arrive at one or two fairly safe assumptions. One is that the Polish Government is determined to shake off Soviet domination—or at least to make a valiant attempt at it—and to reassert its right to manage the affairs of the Polish people in its own way. This will not be a democratic way, at least for some time to come, but it may come to that in time if, as is generally believed, the majority of the Polish people are restive under totalitarian rule. Another is that the new state of affairs will not necessarily lead to any sort of Polish integration with the Western alliance. It will probably follow the pattern laid down by President Tito of Yugoslavia—a precarious pattern to be sure but one which, so far at any rate, has worked out to Yugoslavia's economic advantage and which perhaps will do as much for Poland in due course.

It would probably not be far wrong to suggest that back of the latest Polish move is an economic necessity. The Poles and the East Germans, too—from whom criticism of Soviet conduct will almost certainly be heard before long—are envious of the great industrial expansion that has come to West Germany and which they know will never be their lot as long as their political and economic affairs are governed from Moscow. They probably have no intention of following West Germany's political course; but President Tito's experience has proved to them that they do not have to go the whole way in order to merit a share of Western economic aid, but only far enough to convince the Western powers, and especially the United States, that they are no longer vassals of the Soviet Union.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A bronze statue of Sir Robert Borden will be unveiled on Parliament Hill soon after Parliament opens next year. Borden was intensely interested in improved transportation, a factor which contributed very largely to the building up of this nation.

The Jordanians owe their national sovereignty to Britain. Yet, it seems that as a result of the first democratic election in the country their ties with the British, which have been loosened considerably in recent years, are to be severed almost, if not quite, completely. This will go into the history books as the classic example of ingratitude from a small nation to its powerful benefactor.

Eyvind Bartels, the Danish diplomat who has been named chief of the Canal Users' Association, has been described as a "very able administrator". His first task will be to find out what it is he is expected to administer. So far, no one has come forward with a plan which meets with the unanimous approval of the member nations. Perhaps Mr. Bartels will be able to work something out. That certainly will be a good test of his diplomatic finesse.

A French deputy, commenting on the loss of American prestige in the Mediterranean area, stated that thousands of babies in North Africa are being named "Nasser" but no one thinks of calling a child "Dulles" or "Eisenhower". This may not be altogether a political issue, however. After all, "Nasser" is a common name in the Middle East, which is more than can be said about either of the American names. Anyway, even in the States, where both Mr. Dulles and Mr. Eisenhower are pretty well regarded, their names are not reported to be in any great demand at christenings.



BURSTING IN ON A BUSY BOY

PUBLIC FORUM

ANIMAL WELFARE

Sir:—Last Thursday, October 18th, your clever cartoonist, Mr. Runtz amusingly emphasized the sorry fact, that we are harassed by a multiplicity of organizations, and meetings; we are swamped by our "good works."

To fly away, and be at rest, we would need the wings of an eagle rather than those of a dove! All this organization is concerned primarily with human welfare and every nickle, so we believe, returns to the community in devious or direct ways.

I know of only two, three at the most, societies which are for the benefit of animals, or their protection, and which are completely non-exploitative. I mention the S.P.C.A., the Canadian Society for Humane Trapping, and perhaps the Audubon Society. In it significant of indifference, ignorance, of conditions, or lack of vital humane education, that the S.P.C.A. the Audubon Society, and even the Kennel Club, have all "folded up," within recent years in Charlottetown?

I can only conclude at the moment, that animal life in P.E.I. may be compared to the man on the Jericho road, for too many people appear to be "passing by," unconcerned, and to carry the analogy further, may I point out, that the good Samaritan who found the bleeding victim, "left for dead," not only did something about it, but did it at once, on the spot. He gave first aid, he did not wait to report the occurrence to the authorities in Jerusalem, for them to take action. Then, he took the victim to the inn-keeper, paid for the initial expenses, and promised to return later, to pay for any additional expenses.

The educational value, of the individual or personal witness at the time, of an act, if at all possible, cannot be over estimated. Other later, and perhaps punitive measures may often be found unnecessary. The slogan of all S.P.C.A.'s is "education, before prosecution."

How many people, now-a-days, have the interest, or moral courage to intervene, or even protest, at the time or moment, when they may witness an act of cruelty, to an animal, or any helpless creature? Too many are prone to observe, "It is not my business." The scope of the work of S.P.C.A.'s is diverse, it is not limited to the so called "pet animals" in the home, though heaven knows, some of them seem to be in dire need!

Cruelty and neglect abuse in many forms are well known to be prevalent in lumber camps, race courses, slaughter houses, and in forest, farm, and where ever animals are in transportation, by any means.

I plead for re-newed interest in animal welfare, a wider consciousness of their needs, and for the education of adults, and children alike, and for not merely platitudes, and moans, but for active consciousness of their needs. Bands of Mercy, and Junior Humane Societies benefit primarily the child, who receives in vital "humane education. Yours sincerely in service to all sentient life."

I am, Sir, etc.
ELEANOR M. KIDD.

A TRIBUTE

Sir:—It was indeed a terrible shock to me and to Islanders in general to learn of the tragic accident to Walter and Mrs. MacKenzie which resulted in his untimely death. I can truthfully say that I have had no better nor truer friend in my life than Walter MacKenzie.

Walter was an important member of the Legislature for two terms. In his first term he was a member of two Governments. When Hon. J.D. Stewart formed his second Government in 1931 Walter MacKenzie became a member without portfolio, and when I re-organized the Government following Premier Stewart's death in 1933 I retained Hon. Walter G. MacKenzie as a minister and al-

ways was proud of doing so.

Walter was a leading agriculturist with fine comprehensive knowledge of agricultural conditions both provincially and in the West. Walter MacKenzie was a fine speaker, a hard hitter, because he was well posted in politics and a delight to listen to on the hustings.

During my Premiership he was my loyal friend and advisor and his advice was always sound especially in relations to farm problems. He served many years as director and President of the P.E.I. Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

I am sure the heartfelt sympathy of all P.E.I. Islanders will be tendered Mrs. MacKenzie in her time of deepest sorrow and pain from fractures suffered in that dreadful accident.

To Mrs. MacKenzie and Walter's sister I tender my sincere sympathy.

W.J.P. MACMILLAN

A TRIBUTE

Sir:—In the passing of Dr. Campbell we have lost a skilful surgeon, a man valiant, fair, sincere and modest. In him, I have lost a valued friend. To his sorrowing wife and daughters I humbly offer my heartfelt sympathy.

I am, Sir, etc.
(DR.) NELSON R. BOYER
Crapaud.

LABOR CONDITIONS

Sir:—We live in a beautiful, peaceful land, "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife". Because we do live in such a land where the majority of the population is self-employed, we are prone to forget those who earn their living as employees. A minority in any country, if it is not a militant minority, is in danger of having its rights trampled underfoot. No one can doubt but that this is what is happening to the employee class on Prince Edward Island.

Labor conditions in this province are a disgrace to any community which calls itself civilized. In this matter I suggest that we are at least twenty-five years behind the rest of Canada. Community leaders never cease to bemoan the fact that our young men are leaving their native province to seek a livelihood elsewhere. Why, I ask, should they stay here? Where else on the North American continent are young men being asked to perform the impossible task of supporting themselves and their families on \$35.00 a week? (In Charlottetown there are many young men with families receiving less than \$35.00 a week). Where else are they being asked to work 13 hours a day, 6 days a week, for 70 cents an hour, straight time? And this, by the way, is being asked of them right now on a contract which was let by the government to a private company.

In the last session of the Legislative Assembly, the Junior member for Fifth Queens, in his maiden speech, showed himself as the champion of the working man. He showed real sympathy for their cause. But apparently his pleas fell on deaf ears. The Premier likewise espoused the cause of the working man and he established the Department of Labor. Where is the department now, and what is it doing? Was it really expected to do something or was it established solely for purposes of political propaganda? Where, I ask, is the Minister of Labor and what is he doing?

The purpose of the government is to promote the common peace and prosperity of the community and to see that all citizens share in this common peace and prosperity. Obviously our government is not willing to accept this responsibility. The primary purpose of the Opposition is to act as a check on the government and to protect the interests of minority groups. The Opposition (such as it is) in our local Assembly, seems content to die completely of inactivity.

Truly, it is the job of the working man to better his own conditions through membership in voluntary associations. But the government must see to it that conditions are such that he will be able to do this.



OCCUPIED

The weather's all that happens—But weather's quite enough. With seven newborn kittens To rescue from a rough Rainstorm; with lawns to water Whenever storms forget; With windy hills for climbing To watch suns rise and set; With snow to star one's lashes—Oh, lighter than a feather!—Life's never dull to any Participant in weather.

—Jane Merchant
In the Christian Science Monitor

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

New livestock records have been established in the entry lists for the Maritime Winter Fair this year. Although the entries closed early, the co-operation of stock breeders all over the Maritimes resulted in an entry that will prove nearly fifty percent greater than last year. Nearly 1,000 head of cattle will be shown at the Fair, the largest entry ever known in the history of the Maritime Winter Fair.

Mr. D. B. MacNeill and Mr. J. P. Gaudet of Miscouche suffered heavy losses Thursday morning when their large warehouses situated on land adjoining the railway track east of Miscouche were totally destroyed by fire. At the time the fire was discovered, Mr. MacNeill's barn was practically burned to the ground and Mr. Gaudet's barn had caught, and despite the efforts of the firemen it could not be saved.

TEN YEARS AGO

(October 24, 1946)

The adverse affect on Maritime Industry of the proposed thirty percent general increase in railway freight rates, and the need of united effort in combating this proposal was a live topic of discussion at "Yesterday's" annual meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade. The reports of D. R. Turnbull and Rand Matheson, Chairman and Manager respectively of the Maritime Transportation Commission dealt extensively with this subject.

The Royal Commission appointed by the Dominion Government at the last session of Parliament to make an investigation into all matters affecting the Indians of Canada, arrived in the city last night. They were met by Mr. Justice A. E. Arsenault who will accompany the Commission to Lennox Island.

He must be assured of protection under the law. In every other province of Canada, the government has seen fit to fulfill this task by the enactment of laws regulating minimum wages, hours of work, protection of those who organize and join unions, etc. It is high time that our government did something in this regard. The members have recognized the principle of a minimum wage for themselves. Let them recognize the same for others who are not in the fortunate position of being able to vote for themselves out of the Provincial Treasury.

To defraud a laborer of his wages is one of the sins which "cry to heaven for vengeance." Those who refuse to pay a just wage are as guilty of this sin as are those who refuse outright to pay the wage bargained for. Our government and many of our "prominent" businessmen should hang their heads in shame at the way in which they are treating the weak and unprotected. And so should we all do who are willing to sit back and watch while such injustices are being perpetrated.

Thanking you for your valuable space,
I am, Sir, etc.
DONALD MACDOUGALL
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Medically Speaking

PROBLEMS THAT FACE A DIABETIC'S MOTHER

Raising a diabetic child requires both tact and understanding. More than that, it requires frequent consultation with the family physician.

The problem of caring for young victims of diabetes is mounting. Between five and eight per cent of the nation's diabetics are children. And the number is increasing constantly.

As I have previously pointed out, both overprotection and underprotection by parents can have a damaging effect on young victims of this disease.

You've got to adopt a tolerant and relaxed attitude, admittedly a difficult thing to do under the circumstances.

The first thing to do, of course, is to consult your doctor. He'll prescribe proper therapy and help both you and your youngster to adjust to his new life.

HOW TO BEGIN

It's probably best to begin this therapeutic program in a hospital. Not only will the child get the proper attention there, but you can learn how to administer insulin and get dietary instructions from expert hands.

Because of certain dietary restrictions, a young diabetic sometimes attaches great emotional significance to eating. Some children even steal food, consuming it secretly out of sight of their parents.

You can probably overcome this exaggerated attention to food by giving your diabetic child more attention, and—of even greater importance—more love.

RIGID REGIME

Since other children are not subject to the same rigid regulations governing diabetes victims, a young diabetic might attempt to throw off parental supervision.

When this happens, both parents and physicians should encourage the child to take part in group activities. While the youngster probably will retain an awareness of his problem, this social contact will help greatly in most instances to make his life as nearly normal as possible.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

C. F.: I have heard that even once it is cured, mental illness

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NOTES BY THE WAY

That fellow who invents the better mousetrap isn't going to have much of a path beaten to his door unless he provides ample offstreet parking for his customers. —Hamilton Spectator.

Quite often a motorist driving along a town street is confronted suddenly with a bouncing ball, crossing his line of advance from between two parked cars. Beware that bouncing ball; apply brakes immediately. All too often there is a child behind that ball just about to rush unheedingly right out into the street after it. Young children simply don't think about these things in the excitement of play. Motorists have to think for them. Beware that bouncing ball! —Brickville Recorder and Times.

At a recent International Congress of Entomologists in Montreal at which the losses by insect pests were the subject of much discussion, it was stated that every dollar spent on insecticides meant a saving of \$82 to the farmer. But insecticides destroy the insects which are the natural food of birds which starve to death in great numbers. One ally of the farmer kills another ally, and it is a problem for farmers what to do. —Stratford Beacon-Herald.

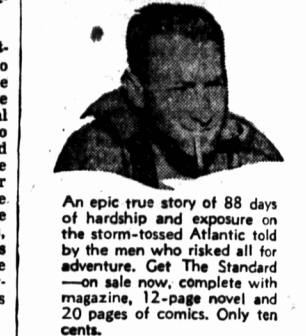
The Canadian Medical Association Journal states that men who do heavy work have only half the rate of coronary disease of those who do light work. In the general run of humanity a man begins to put on weight after middle age, and if he does not take enough exercise to keep his weight steady, and—or eat less food to prevent increase of weight, he is courting trouble. If he takes too much animal fats, spreads butter thick, is generous in his use of cream and whole milk, he is heading toward a coronary episode. —St. Thomas Times-Journal.

will recur and can never be permanently cured. Is this true?
Answer: There have been many instances where mental illness has been permanently cured.

People begin to think of government as a faraway "they" or mysterious "it" when it is really the "we" that counts. Only the conscious identification of the people with their government guarantees its preservation in the form we now enjoy. —Wisconsin Alliance.

Man's problems are not too great for him to solve, as a visit to the antique show, now in progress, will prove. For years the antique dealers have been brooding over the problem of what to do with old horse collars and harness hames—the frame which wraps around the collar and transmits the pull to the tugs. One of them has come up with an answer. He has mounted a mirror inside the collar and a hame and there you are. It's a little disconcerting to peer in where a horse should be and see yourself looking back, but you get used to it. —Detroit Free Press

We Crossed The Ocean On a Raft



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