

A Matter Of Prudence

There is, understandably, some public apprehension regarding the possibility of Canada's being involved in hostilities, as a result of the current upheaval in the Middle East. This uneasiness was given impetus by the Prime Minister's announcement in Parliament that units of the North America Air Defence Command, including a number of Canadian squadrons, have been ordered "into an increasing state of readiness".

In making the announcement the Prime Minister stated that there is no cause for public alarm, the order to NORAD being the "course of prudence, caution and commonsense". It was, in other words, a purely precautionary measure.

At the same time, it would be wrong and unrealistic to assume that there is no risk to Canada in the fast moving events in the Mediterranean area. Canada is a member of the United Nations as well as a partner in NATO and, therefore, could not help being involved in any development which might compel either organization to take up arms. At the moment, it seems to be generally believed that the Soviet Union's opposition to American and British intervention in Lebanon and Jordan will be limited to verbal denunciation in the United Nations Security Council. This, however, is only supposition. Should the Russians take a chance on invading Turkey, say, that would be a direct challenge to NATO and all its members. And, of course there is always the possibility of a direct attack on this continent by way of the Arctic. This, automatically, would put Canada at war.

It seems likely that the present storm in the Middle East will blow itself out before it has time to spread far afield. But there is no assurance of this. Meanwhile, worrying about possibilities serves no purpose. Canadians can be sure that the Federal Government is joining with other Western Governments in strenuous efforts to keep the trouble from spreading.

News From Virginia

We have just received an entertaining circular from a gentleman in Falls Church, Virginia. It was not intended to be entertaining—at least we do not think so—nor was it intended primarily for us. It is addressed chiefly to Virginians, and its theme is the preservation of Alaska. Alaska once belonged to Russia, and our friend in Falls Church is afraid it will fall into Russian hands again if drastic action is not taken. "We cannot hold it," he says, "except by political amalgamation with Canada. Now that the charmed circle of '48' has been at last broken, what harm if we make it 59 states and two more territories, instead of getting back to 48?"

Why not, indeed? "We have lived," says our friend, "next door to Canada for a long while, without serious squabbling—with growing mutual advantage—in the double-house we call North America. Why not marry the little lady—by mutual consent, of course, and with full benefit of clergy—and make an honest woman of her and an honest man of Uncle Sam; take down the artificial party wall and build solidarity on mutual safety, welfare and progress?"

"Of course," he adds, "there will be objections to any major advance—from the stupid and the timid." The fact remained, however, that "without Canada, we cannot hold Alaska. With Alaska lost, Canada cannot resist Russia. The threat is to both, equally, and its stopping requires completely unified co-operation. This is the first step toward the United Nations of Earth—U.N.E.—definitely NOT U.N."

"Meanwhile," (and here's the point) "do you care to sign a petition for placing my name on the ballot in November, as independent, non-partisan candidate for United States Senator from Virginia?" We are sorry that our name would be of no value on a petition of this

kind; but we wish our friend well in his campaign. Our only suggestion would be that he enliven his argument still further by proposing, as an alternative to Canada joining the United States, that the U.S. make application to join Canada. After all, it was British territory once. Virginia itself (named after our first Queen Elizabeth) was the first permanent British settlement in North America. The United States could return to the fold as full-fledged Canadian Provinces, with all the rights and liberties we enjoy in this Dominion under the British Crown. Their revolutionary past would be forgiven them, and even the Empire Loyalists would put out flags for the occasion. Alaska would then be safe, for the Russians—if they are contemplating "tearing it rudely from Uncle Sam's grasp" as our friend suspects—would be so astonished at this turn of events that they would throw up their hands in despair.

Our Canadian politicians are slow fellows. Why didn't some of them run on this ticket in the last federal campaign? Then we could have sent their circulars to our friend in Virginia—just to show that we too have ideas about building "solidarity on mutual safety, welfare and progress"!

Why Not In Charlottetown?

A disappointment to all our stock breeders is the announcement from Amherst that the Maritime Winter Fair will not be held this year because of the fire that destroyed several of the show buildings earlier this month. It is estimated that it will cost \$500,000 to replace the buildings and in any case it is doubtful if this could be done before the scheduled opening of the fair on November 1.

Would it not be feasible, however, to have the Fair held in Charlottetown? If the facilities at the Exhibition grounds were freely offered to the Maritime Stock Breeder's Association, perhaps they would reconsider their decision to cancel this year's activities. No doubt arrangements could be made for special trips of our car ferries to accommodate the exhibitors. Surely it is desirable that the Fair be continued without interruption; and with the excellent accommodation we now have at the Exhibition grounds there seems no reason why this could not be done. Mainland members of the Association, we believe, would welcome the opportunity of coming to Prince Edward Island for this purpose. Certainly our own breeders would give them a cordial welcome; and this goes for all our citizens.

EDITORIAL NOTES

• Officials in British Columbia are said to be at loggerheads as to who should or should not take precedence in functions honouring Princess Margaret. The Princess herself is probably amused by the whole thing—if rumours of discord have come her way, as most likely they have.

Washington officials are said to be wondering why the local residents attacked a number of American flyers when they were forced to land in a Russian village. It is being suggested that perhaps the Americans were mistaken for Turks whom the Russians heartily dislike. It is just possible, of course, that they were taken to be Americans.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker has told Parliament that the Government hopes that United Nations forces will be made available to relieve the British troops now in Jordan. That will suit the British well enough. They have said all along that they will take their troops out of Jordan just as soon as the U.N. can guarantee that country's security. It is to be hoped, however, that the Prime Minister's statement does not mark the beginning of another anti-British attitude in Ottawa. We had enough of that from the Liberals at the time of the Suez crisis.

An amazing machine, the "Perceptron", has been designed at Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Inc. When completed it will be the first electronic computer to operate similarly to the human brain—or so it is claimed. Preliminary tests have already demonstrated some of its expected capabilities. For example, the Perceptron system can instantly recognize objects by their general outline. It can "learn" from experience to distinguish right from left. If carried to the foreseeable extent of its development, the system could lead to a translating machine for spoken language. In fact, it is expected to distinguish between the music of Brahms and Mozart.



OTTAWA SHAKESPEARE

U. K. OPINION

Vote M.P.'s Letters Not Privileged

By M. McINTYRE HOOD, Special London (Eng.) Correspondent for The Guardian

LONDON — In the House of Commons this week, a great blow was struck for the protection of the rights of individual citizens against special privilege for members of parliament. By a majority of five, in a free non-party vote, the Commons rejected a proposal, presented by its own Committee on Privileges, that letters written by members of parliament to cabinet ministers were part of the proceedings of parliament, and were privileged from the standpoint of libel.

The debate arose because of a letter written by a Labor M.P., George Strauss, to the Postmaster-General, charging a scandal in the operations of the London Electricity Board. The Board demanded that Mr. Strauss withdraw the charges, and when he declined to do so, threatened to sue him for libel. He complained that this threat was a breach of privilege. The Committee on Privileges upheld his complaint, on the ground that in writing to the Postmaster-General he was engaged in a "proceeding in parliament" within the meaning of the Bill of Rights.

When the committee's report came before the Commons, the debate which ensued was one of great importance. The opposition to it was led by Herbert Morrison, Socialist, who proclaimed it was dangerous to the liberty of people outside parliament. It could, he said, do grave injustice to humble individuals.

Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, attorney-general, supported Mr. Morrison. He said to adopt the committee's report would favor unrestricted freedom for M.P.'s to defame and injure members of the public in the exercise of malice and would deprive the public of redress. These arguments won the day. Mr. Morrison's amendment, nullifying the committee report, was carried by the non-party vote. And having secured affirmation of its view that the letter in question was not privileged, the London Electricity Board announced its withdrawal of the proposal for libel action.

DOCKERS AGAIN THREATEN The dock workers of the United Kingdom are again threatening to tie up the country's economy with another strike, this time extending to all ports in the coun-

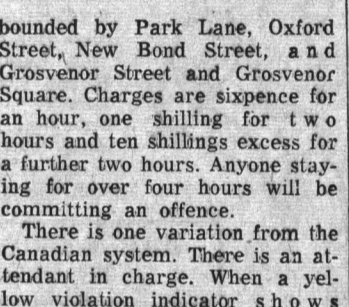
try. A meeting of 84 delegates is to be held in London in the near future to decide whether or not to call a general dock strike. This move follows a rejection of their claim for a substantial increase in wages. There is no provision in the constitution of the dock worker's union for arbitration, and the dockers' representative would be within their rights in calling a strike without first resorting to arbitration. Should there be a strike, it would be the most serious in the industry in the post-war years.

But right on top of this announcement comes the statement issued by the London Dock Labor Board, representing both employers and labor, to the 30,000 London dock workers. This statement is a blunt warning to the dock workers that any further strikes in that port would inevitably lead to diversion of more ships from London and consequent unemployment among the dockers.

EQUAL REPRESENTATION The significant thing is that this statement comes from a board on which employers and employees have equal representation. It is a warning from the union representatives as well as from the management group. G. A. Tonge, chairman of the board, referring to the recent strike, said, "It would be deplorable to have a national strike on top of what we have just gone through in London. It just will not do. We cannot afford any longer to have these unofficial stoppages. We must have some continuity of work in the Port of London."

Mr. Tonge cited several instances of shipping firms diverting their cargoes away from London because of the uncertain labor conditions there. The views of his board may therefore carry weight when the national dock laborbody meets to decide on whether or not to strike.

FIRST PARKING METERS London has just installed its first parking meters, as an experiment in the value of the Canadian and United States systems of traffic control in cities. So far, the meters are confined to one area of London, the Mayfair district, the parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Transport, G. R. Nugent, officially opened the system by placing his sixpence in a meter on Grosvenor Square. The metered area is in a zone



bounded by Park Lane, Oxford Street, New Bond Street, a d Grosvenor Street and Grosvenor Square. Charges are sixpence for an hour, one shilling for two hours and ten shillings excess for a further two hours. Anyone staying for over four hours will be committing an offence.

There is one variation from the Canadian system. There is an attendant in charge. When a yellow violation indicator shows parking time has elapsed, he places a yellow ticket on the car, and the owner must pay the ten shillings excess charge to him. After two hour's excess, four hours in all, a red ticket is placed on the car to show an offence has been committed. The police may then remove the car, and the motorist will have to pay to recover it, in addition to the court penalty.

In its first days, there were many violations, but the police were lenient for a start. And the first official reaction is that the new system has improved traffic conditions immeasurably.

POSTER OF QUEEN

The British Safety Council may have got itself into a spot of trouble with Buckingham Palace. When in Scotland recently the Queen went down a mine, wearing a very attractive white suit of safety clothes. The Safety Council has produced a poster, bearing a photograph of the Queen in her safety suit, and bearing the slogan, "Follow Her Majesty's Example - Wear Safety Clothing." This poster, in a fairly small size, was sent out to 2,000 member firms by the Council, without going through the formality of asking the Queen's permission. A request to allow the poster to be distributed in large size was refused by Buckingham Palace officials.

Now the fat is in the fire. The Council has made the very lame excuse that it did not ask for permission to use the picture in the small poster because a similar picture of Prince Philip wearing a miner's safety suit last year was refused. And now the public is waiting to see what will happen as a result of this flagrant breach of protocol.

PEACEFUL ANNEXATION

The London Star the other day carried the following paragraph: "A lay preacher at Lewispote, Canada, told an audience, 'Our animals could make a better job of governing the world than some of our politicians.'"

Since Lewispote happens to be in Maine, a Canadian over here sent us this paragraph with the comment, "Of course it is well known in Canada, especially Quebec and New Brunswick, that the huge northern hump of Maine should really be inside the Canadian boundary."

the sea fowl which had bred there since time immemorial. Birds of a different species were soon to take over. As planes began to fly the broad Pacific, the island's value as a landing station was promptly recognized; it was placed under the United States Navy's authority. As recently as 1953, a crippled airtiner with 42 persons aboard had to make an emergency landing here. War clouds over the Pacific em-

Tantrums Not For Hot Days

By Hermand N. Bundesen, M.D. KEEP COOL, man, keep cool! It really doesn't pay to get hot under the collar during these warm summer days.

A temper flare - up at any time of year can cause your body temperature to rise. These temper tantrums produce a heat that is often slow in cooling. Thus, you only add to your hot weather discomfort by becoming angry.

NORMAL TEMPERATURE

Warm weather alone will not make your body temperature rise. Under normal circumstances, your body temperature is standardized at about 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit, give or take a bit.

Now changing weather conditions tend to cause your temperature to rise or fall. But a little thermostat control located in your brain immediately starts mechanisms within your body which help maintain normal temperature.

In this automatic adjustment of your body to outside temperature changes, perspiration plays an important part. Evaporation of sweat helps reduce body heat.

PERSPIRING HELPS

Thus, if you perspire freely you will be more comfortable in hot weather than those who do not, because, as the perspiration evaporates, heat is taken from your body.

High humidity, of course, means there is more moisture in the air. This impedes evaporation of perspiration and, consequently, less heat leaves your body on these days. That's why humid weather is generally more uncomfortable than warm, dry weather.

CLOTHING AND FOOD

You can help evaporation of perspiration by wearing light, loose and porous clothing. Another good idea is to cut down on the amount of food you eat during these hot weather days, since body heat is produced by metabolism, or the burning of foodstuffs.

Be sure you get proper nourishment, however. You can't blame that feeling of being "pooped" entirely on the heat. If you are tucked out all the time, it simply means that you are not getting enough fuel to keep your body mechanism functioning properly.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

C.V.: I have always thought that coronary heart disease occurs only in older persons. Is it true that young persons can have it also?

Answer: Yes, coronary heart attacks have been reported in

NOTES BY THE WAY

Many householders quite unintentionally, invite burglars to ransack their homes while they are away on vacation. They don't actually leave a printed notice saying, "I won't be—but other tell-tale signs proclaim this fact just as obviously. If the house is in constant darkness with mail and newspapers piled at the front door, it can mean only two things—the residents are either away or dead!—Brockville Recorder

Some of the great men of the past were notoriously poor spellers, of course. Some are now. But, as human activities and relations become rapidly more complex, it is increasingly important to be exact in all form of communications. Even for the physical scientist precise spelling is a must. A chemistry professor points out why. After all, as he says, a "cyanate" is harmless but a "cyanide" is a deadly poison.—Milwaukee Journal



DARK ANCHOR

From what proud waters of the seas of Time Has this dark anchor washed ashore? Today I find it barnacled and green with slime Drying in sun beyond the tides' slow spray.

What paths of ancient galleons has it followed, Seas yellow with hot stars and red with blood? What ice-blue floods that centuries have hollowed From craters fallen in a Northern wood? Anonymous it lies along the sand, The cynosure of villagers' curious eyes; Shall nightfall's making tide sweep it beyond This shore back to its native-harbored land? Or shall these bright dunes hold it where it lies, Mute testament that even glory dies? —Daniel Whitehead Hickey in the Montreal Star

persons in their teens, and they are not too infrequent in persons under 30 years of age. It is believed that the tensions of fast living may be a factor producing these attacks in young persons.

Faces And Places

Arthur Blakely in the Montreal Gazette

The general assumption is that Prime Minister Diefenbaker is face to face with some more important personal decisions. But he hasn't been in any rush to make appointments.

First appointments to emerge, in all probability, will involve a new batch of Parliamentary Assistants.

At the moment, there's not a single Parliamentary Assistant to be found anywhere.

After the inconclusive June election of last year, Mr. Diefenbaker elected a dozen M.P.'s to act as understudies to ministers holding major portfolios. With dissolution and the new election, these appointments lapsed. The usual practice has been to simply reappoint those on the old list. But this, for some reason or other the Prime Minister has not done.

And so far this session, the Cabinet Ministers have been getting by without that aid and comfort from Parliamentary Assistants to which they had gradually become accustomed.

CAUSE OF CHAGRIN

The delay in appointments in this field has been a cause of chagrin to those who were parliamentary aides last Parliament and named as well as to some ambitious younger men who had fancied their chances of squeezing into the list of understudies.

But if Mr. Diefenbaker is aware of the rumblings of dissatisfaction from those who fancy themselves directly affected, he has given no sign of it.

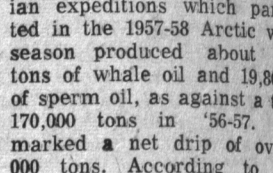
Expectation is, however, that the appointments, which could provide some surprises, won't be long delayed.

Over the longer term, it is expected that a major shuffle of phasized Johnston's strategic location. In July, 1941, Marine Colonel James P.S. Devereaux, who was later to win fame on Wake Island, set up gun emplacements. The Marines maintained a vigil on the island until 1949, when it was transferred to the Air Force Pacific Command.

During the Korean war, the United States had to maintain the longest aerial supply lines in history. Johnston Island served as a main stop on the 8,000-mile mid-Pacific route to Tokyo.

If business and government men to bankers as carefully as popular belief would have it, there should be a stirring of action on the heels of the blunt advice of the Royal Bank's James Muir on his return from China. He is irritated by exporters who sit back and wait for deals to come to them and by politicians who won't recognize the existence of the Peiping regime. In turn his message is going to ruffle a lot of people—those people who would encourage the two-world principle rather than do anything to bridge it even where self-interest benefits.—Montreal Star

All Norwegian whaling companies recently notified owners and crews that their contracts have been terminated. As reason for this action, companies cited the uncertain prospects on the whale oil market. The contract cancellations cover about 5,000 men. Norwegian expeditions which participated in the 1957-58 Arctic whaling season produced about 125,000 tons of whale oil and 19,900 tons of sperm oil, as against a total of 170,000 tons in '56-57. This marked a net drop of over 25,000 tons. According to a circular letter, 57 per cent of the whale oil processed last season is still unsold, and prospects for sales in the near future are rather dim.—News of Norway



IT is not only what we do, but also what we do not do, for which we are accountable.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(July 19, 1933)

Contracts for most of the work throughout the province for which tenders were called recently have been awarded, and in many cases is already underway. Together with the bridges which will undergo regular repairs, omagug new bridges will be constructed of a permanent nature of concrete and steel.

Yesterday was visitors day at the Girl Guides Camp at Fort La Jole, and a large number of parents and friends took advantage of the occasion to inspect the camp and enjoy a few hours with the Guides. There are forty-three Girl Guides in camp consisting three new bridges will be constructed of a permanent nature of concrete and steel.

TEN YEARS AGO

(July 19, 1948)

The ceremony of investiture to Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Governor General of Canada, was carried out in the Confederation Chamber yesterday. Those receiving the awards were Major B. Earle MacDonald, W. Hyndman, Major W.H. Poole, (O.B.E.'s); L.B. MacMillan, (S.O.); Mrs. E.S. Coffin, Mr. A.E. Lawlor, Maj. T.E. MacNutt, Mr. W.R. Shaw, Mr. W.J. Reid and Mr. J.W. Boulter, (M.B.E.'s).

Mr. W.L. Currie of Jones Electric Ltd., Halifax, was in Summerside yesterday to confer with Mayor J.F. Arnett and Town Councillors to finalize arrangements for the installation of parking meters on Water Street. It is understood that actual installation will not start for about a month.

The Age Old Story

The LORD is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer; My GOD, my strength, in whom I will trust; my buckler, and my horn of my salvation, and my high tower.

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