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

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Soviet Trade Offer

The Soviet Union has proposed increased trade with the United States which it believes would lead to the advantageous exchange of billions of dollars worth of goods and materials. There is good reason to believe that the offer is serious and that the Eisenhower Government is cautiously considering it. Any change in U.S. trade policy toward Russia would have to be cautious.

Ever since the Korean war the United States has severely limited its trade with the Soviet bloc. The theory behind the restrictions was simply stated a few years ago by Mr. Harold Stassen. They are intended to "retard the build-up of Soviet war-making power." Some Congressmen would go further, arguing that any trade with Russia helps to strengthen a potential enemy and is therefore dangerous. But unfortunately the restrictions have not achieved their purpose. It is now almost a year since the Soviet Union claimed to have successfully tested an intercontinental missile, while no such full-range test has yet been conducted in the United States. In addition, the superior power of present Soviet rockets has been vividly indicated by the contrast between the ton-and-a-half Soviet earth satellite and the minuscule United States satellites placed in orbit. Soviet progress in other military-scientific endeavors is also plainly evident. U.S. trade restrictions may have hurt Russia but certainly not to the extent implied in Mr. Stassen's statement.

Moreover, the U.S. trade attitude toward Russia has long been a source of discord in the Western alliance. It has had to be watered down on successive occasions because European countries no longer think it worthwhile to deprive themselves of this commerce.

The Soviet offer comes at a time when the United States is struggling with serious economic problems. People associate trade with peace and prosperity, and this, indeed, has been the theme of many American speeches. Can they afford to turn down business on a big scale when it comes knocking at the door? It may well be that Washington is feeling its way towards a new policy in this respect; but no one is willing to say much until the Government knows its own mind and has sounded out the intentions of its European allies.

Where The Money Goes

An American economist, noting that the average price of cars has gone up 50 per cent in ten years, has been investigating where the buyer's money goes. Average price for all makes of cars a decade ago was \$1,888; today it is \$2,833—nearly \$1,000 more. The prices quoted may be different in Canada, but the spread between the two averages is approximately the same. Where has the money gone?

Wages, salaries, bonuses, fringe benefits and commissions paid to employees of manufacturers and dealers account for \$916 of the \$2,833 that a customer pays today for a new car. That is an increase of \$385 over the \$531 that went to the employees when a new car cost \$1,888. Thus, more than one-third of the increase in price is due to increase in direct labor costs. The manufacturer's bill for wages, salaries and fringe benefits has gone up by about \$185, or more than 50 per cent during the decade. The dealer's pay to salesmen, clerical help and the men in the garage has increased about \$200, and is now more than double that of 1948.

Automobile companies buy materials for the car: they purchase many of its parts and accessories from other manufacturers; they pay for national advertising. Dealers pay for transportation from the factory to the showroom and for local advertising. For such goods and services, the cost comes to about \$1,204 on the average new car. Ten years ago, these goods and services accounted for \$748 of the purchase price. The increase in cost in these elements, therefore, is \$456, or not far from one

half of the rise in price over the 10-year period. Much of that increase in cost stems, in turn, from increases in wages and salaries of the companies producing raw materials, parts and accessories. Some is due to the fact that the present-day car is bigger and more complex and, hence takes more material, more parts and more labor.

Heaviest cost of materials is for steel. The amount of steel that went into a 1948 car cost \$99; today \$172. Total profits of manufacturers and dealers are \$161, compared with \$221, so that actually, according to the economist's figures we have quoted, the profit on a car is less today than it was a decade ago.

Gargantuan Growth

Yesterday we referred to a claim that Russian horticulturists have produced carrots three feet high and cabbages five yards wide. This fantastic growth is attributed to the use in the soil of a certain fungi called gibberellins. Effects of this sort were reported in a conference of biologists at Stanford University in California last September; hence western horticulturists do not discount the report from Moscow, though they doubt from their own experiments whether the 15-foot cabbage would make good slaw or soup. The fungus was first discovered 25 years ago in Japan, where it caused some rice plants to grow extremely—and uselessly—tall.

The significance of gibberellins or gibberellic acid may not lie so much in the size of the growth it induces in vegetables as in the ability to make them grow rapidly or in supposedly barren soil. The Russian scientists say that gibberellins "cut the vegetation period from months to weeks, making it possible to introduce farm crops in the extreme north and in deserts." This could be extremely important, not only to the Soviet Union but to Canada and other countries which have territories in northern latitudes.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Experiments have been going on in the United States in the use of oral polio vaccine. However, Dr. Salk, discoverer of the vaccine, says he is not ready at this time "to recommend the use of live polio vaccine for oral use".

President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan did not compete in a game of golf, after all. It seems that the Prime Minister is not a golf enthusiast, although he plays when he is in Scotland, as a matter of duty. Cricket is what he really likes and plays well.

Prime Minister Harold Macmillan "hopes and prays" that under General de Gaulle's leadership France will solve many of its problems. He didn't mention it; but in all probability he hopes it; prays that in attempting to solve old problems the General will not create others even more formidable.

"Drive-up telephones" are being installed at a dozen busy Chicago street corners. The gadget is another Bell innovation which will doubtless earn a profit and the public gratitude as well. The motorist can drive up, take the phone off the hook and dial right on the handset. He can relax in his car while he talks.

It has often been said that Lloyd's of London will insure against anything. A recent coverage was that on Princeton University's class of '38 to insure its reunion on the campus this weekend against rain. If it rains on Saturday, each of the 225 remaining members of the class will receive a reimbursement of the \$60 reunion fee from the insurance company.

An American art dealer said on his return from a trip to Scotland that he had bought what is believed to be the only portrait of William Shakespeare painted in the great man's lifetime. He paid \$420 for it, and he thinks it may be worth a million dollars. Somehow, that is a little hard to accept. It seems incredible that anybody in Scotland, of all places, could be persuaded to close a deal like that.

Mayor Johnstone thinks that, as a result of representations made to the Federal Government by the Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, "in the near future municipalities will get a better break in regard to their share of the tax dollar". Since that would mean that Federal and Provincial Governments would get a little less of the coveted dollar, we are inclined to think that still further negotiations are in prospect.

RUSSIAN STATE TV NOW HAS COMMERCIALS  
—NEWS ITEM






DO NOT ADJUST YOUR SET

Soviet Economic Threat

By George Kitchen  
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The growing threat of Soviet economic warfare has provided the dominant theme for the informal Washington talks between President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan.

The British prime minister is firmly convinced that the struggle between East and West is shifting rapidly from the military to the economic front. He sees this development in recent Soviet trade overtures to the United States and other nations of the free world.

One of the main purposes of Macmillan's visit to North America, informal though it is, has been to bring this belief firmly to the attention of the president and his aides and, presumably, to give it equal stress when he meets Prime Minister DeWilder and the Canadian cabinet in Ottawa later this week.

PREOCCUPATION OBVIOUS  
Macmillan's preoccupation with the Soviet economic threat has been apparent in speeches he has delivered before American universities in the last few days. In both cases he stressed the need for greater economic "interdependence" in the free world.

In his talks with Eisenhower, Macmillan has gone farther. He has voiced the need for the free world to expand world trade by lowering tariff and other barriers

by seeing to it that there are sufficient funds available to finance a free exchange of goods.

He feels that steps must be taken to increase the mobility of the free world's money supply, to stimulate trade and hasten the building up of the undeveloped and have-not nations on the fringes of the Western alliance.

Before two world wars sapped her economic strength, Britain handled this chore with little international fuss or bother. Her private bankers, skilled in the intricacies of international finance, floated loans and extended credits without government interference or assistance.

BALANCE SHIFTS  
Since then, the balance of monetary power has shifted from the sterling to the dollar bloc. Money supply now is concentrated in the United States, which lacks the financial finesse and economic knowledge developed by Britain through her centuries-old role as the world's No. 1 banker.

International financing now must be handled through international agencies and institutions. Macmillan recognizes this and for that reason would like to see the International Monetary Fund and similar international bodies strengthened to buttress the free world's economic defences against the Soviet threat.

THE ACADIANS OF P.E.I.  
New Church Constructed

By J. Henri Blanchard, LL. D.

(Continued from yesterday)  
From St. Peter's Franquet returned to the inn of Madame Gentil (three miles above the present Mount Stewart). Continuing his journey the next day he arrived at Sieur Nicolas Gauthier's house (opposite what is now Scotchfort) where the people gathered to get his decision as to the site in favor of the north side of the river, as people from Tracadie, six miles distant, could come there instead of St. Peter's.

Moreover, Sieur Amand Beauséjour, neighbour of Gauthier's had made a gift of land for a site, his orchard a site for a priest's residence, and his garden for a cemetery. This decision was accepted unanimously and the people agreed to build the church on the northern site. It was also agreed that a ferry should be kept up at the expense of both sides of the river, and Franquet promised to ask the Government to give a bell for the church.

DEDICATED TO ST. LOUIS  
This church was dedicated to St. Louis. Its first pastor was Abbé Perronnel, from 1752 to 1753. Father Perronnel fell sick and had to retire. He lived with Father Jean Biscarat at St. Peter's for a year, and then had to return to France. He was succeeded at St. Louis by Father Pierre Cassiet who remained up to the Deportation of 1758.

(The large white marble cross which is visible from the highway at Scotchfort marks the resting place of Rev. Augustine Macdonald. It stands in the center of the old French cemetery. This cemetery was for many years used by the Scotch Catholic settlers who arrived at Scotchfort in 1772.)

FIRST INTERMENT  
Some eight months after Franquet's visit, Sieur Joseph Nicolas Gauthier died at his residence at "Belaire" (Scotchfort), and was the first person to be buried in the cemetery of the parish of St. Louis.

The following is the official record in the parish register of Port Lajoie: "On April 2, 1752, I officiated at the burial of Joseph Nicolas Gauthier, of Belair, on the North-East river, aged about 63 years. He died yesterday, at ten o'clock at night. He was the husband of Marie Allain, a native

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)  
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO  
(June 12, 1933)

The enforcement of the by-laws having to do with the running at large of dogs on the streets was given considerable discussion at the regular meeting of the City Council held last night. It was stated that the dogs had become a nuisance and were inflicting damage to property particularly to newly planted flower beds. It was proposed that the by-law be strictly enforced so that no dogs would be permitted to run about except on a leash.

During the thunder storm which passed over the western part of the province on Friday last, a large barn owned by Joseph LeClair, Summerside, was destroyed with all its contents. Besides the loss of hay and grain, Mr. LeClair also lost seven cows and a horse. It is understood there was no insurance coverage.

TEN YEARS AGO  
(June 12, 1948)  
The kitchen of the Bellevue Hotel at Tignish was gutted by fire yesterday afternoon, but further damage to the two and a half storey main hotel was prevented

TV Tensions & Nail Biting

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.  
TELEVISION may cause fingernail biting.

While TV is not a general cause of nail biting, it is a factor in some cases.

In many instances, nail biting is an indication of inner restlessness.

Now it is extremely difficult for active youngsters to sit quietly for any length of time. You just can't expect a child to adopt adult standards of behavior.

EMOTIONAL STRAIN

Compelling a youngster to "sit still" and watch a television show that is filled with exciting scenes (distressing scenes are even worse) which he does not understand will very likely place him under considerable emotional strain. And it is precisely at such times that many youngsters begin biting their fingernails.

Children can encounter the same situations in a movie theater, of course, but this occurs rather infrequently. Television, on the other hand, is universal evening entertainment.

If the youngster must entertain himself, each evening, he is placed under an inner tension that stimulates growth of the fingernail biting habit.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM

Obviously, the solution to this particular phase of the problem is to permit the kids to watch shows they like, or to let them do something else while you are engrossed in an adult program.

A child is not likely to develop any nervous habits if his young life is kept happy and peaceful and he is not placed under any great strain. And whether you think so or not, being quiet and watching a TV program he doesn't like is a real strain for any youngster.

Most parents, I'm afraid, try to manage their children too thoroughly. Keep a check on him for safety's sake, of course, but give him enough freedom so he can carry out some of his own ideas.

By the quick action of the Tignish firemen, the fire is believed to have started in the basement under the kitchen. Loss is estimated at \$3,000, partly covered by insurance.

Mr. Blair Johnston, local telegraph operator in Summerside, left Monday morning for Halifax where he will enter the C. N.R. Telegraph office there as an replaced operator. He is being replaced in Summerside by Mr. Ralph B. Schurman, a former Summerside man, who was last stationed in Inverness, N. S.

MAXIMS

Prayer is the peace of our spirit, the stillness of our thoughts, the evenness of our recollection, the sea of our meditation, the rest of our cares, and the calm of our tempest.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A furniture maker says he cannot understand why any home has an uncomfortable chair in it. Apparently he has no relatives. —London Free Press

We should always keep in mind that it is better to exchange missives than missiles.—Edmonton Journal

A three-fingered menace that makes an annual appearance is sneaking up on cottages, along shorelines, around woods and in many other places in this district. It is poison ivy, and its arrival means trouble, both for people and the plant.—Owen Sound Sun-Times

In recent years another hazard has been added to the long list already facing the motorist. This is deer. Last year according to an official count, 552 deer were killed on Ontario highways alone with the average cost of repairs to cars estimated at \$135 per vehicle.—Financial Post

It is surely a new-fangled and false notion, a professor argues, that the public ever has an obligation to purchase goods. The classical and still correct theory of the market economy, he says, is that a willing buyer and willing seller must meet. If there's any duty involved, in his opinion it's on the part of the seller to offer a wanted commodity at an attractive price.—Financial Post

A hunter from Cleveland "couldn't stand" the screams of a bear he had wounded with a bow and arrow in the North Bay area; so he got his rifle and put it out of its misery. He says he will never hunt bears with such a weapon again. That is some number. But what must be just a bow-and-arrow enthusiast's are licensed to hunt game at all. Sure-gundowner can be cruel enough.—Toronto Globe and Mail

After all the unkind things that have been said about the sack dress for women it appears that men are to be directed back to bags. From London, headquarters of the sartorial world for men, as Paris is for women, comes word that bell-bottomed trousers are being unreeled. Oddly enough they were popular back in the days when something similar to the sack veiled the feminine form. So we go round and round. But there is the consolation that bell-bottomed trousers have not hurt the popularity of sailors.—London Free Press

Many of us must feel a guilty twinge when Mr. Vincent Massey hits on one of his favorite themes, the fact that we don't know enough about our own past. It seems that it is only in recent years that history has emerged from its academic cocoon of colleges and learned societies, and begun to hold the imagination of the less scholarly public. It hasn't emerged far enough. The progress it has made is largely due to such men as His Excellency, with his persistent plea that we open the textbooks of today that are so far superior to the one which bored us as children.—Montreal Star

KEEP HIM BUSY

To prevent development of the nail biting habit, be sure your youngster keeps actively busy. Best thing is to give him something to do with his hands. Keep his nails in good condition, short and smooth and with no hangnails. Then there is less temptation for biting. For little girls, you might try putting a little polish on the nails. This gives them pride in their nails and might prevent the nail biting.

QUESTION AND ANSWER  
Mrs. D. P.: Is it true that older mothers have a greater tendency to give birth to twins?  
Answer: The records show that there is a slightly higher proportion of twins born to older mothers.

The Age Old Story

Is the Lord's hand waxed short? Thou shalt see now whether my word shall come to pass unto thee or not.

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