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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."
THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1958
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well financially for themselves and their families. Others, those who have a real regard for the work, that is — would be in a position to do the same if they were given a little more guidance and, above all, easier access to credit.

Ocean Depths

About the floor of the sea covers about 70 per cent of the globe, very little is known about what goes on there. For billions of years — so scientists say — powdered rock, silt, plants, shells, bones and meteorites have been falling into the oceans. Yet, the science of Marine Geology is so new that until 1948 there was no English-language textbook on the subject. Now there are several. The National Geographic Society says that drilling now under way may eventually help to answer the question, "How old is the earth?"

Most of us are apt to think of the ocean floor as flat. This, says the National Geographic, is a mistake. There are, in fact, enormous mountain ranges such as the Mid-Atlantic ridge and chasms as big as the Grand Canyon. A deep-sea expedition in 1948 reported that its fathometers had revealed only a few consecutive miles of plain. Close to land, the sea is relatively shallow. The shelf here is known as the Continental Shelf. It drops off into a steep slope. These slopes range in height to about 30,000 feet. On the shelf in the Gulf of Mexico oil drilling operations are now in progress.

It is the depths which are of the main interest to scientists. Man has climbed the highest mountain, but he has not nearly reached the lowest depth. Cameras are now probing into the secrets. In 1956 the Calypso Expedition, sponsored by the National Geographic and the Paris Museum of Natural History managed to take photographs at a depth of 25,000 feet in the Mariana Trench, believed to be the deepest place in the Atlantic. The deepest place on the globe is believed to be the 35,640-foot Challenger Depth in the Mariana Trench of the Pacific.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Motorists in various parts of Canada are said to be complaining about bicycle riders who, it is alleged, impede traffic. They should remember, however, that the riders have equal rights on the highways. What is more, they were on the roads long before the first motorists arrived.

Part-Time Farming

An agricultural economist at the University of Wisconsin, who conducted research in the question for some time, has reported that part-time farming may have its value.

Following are the main arguments for the finding: Gains can be made by farmers who take on temporary work in industry, to supplement regular farm income. Employment on other jobs increases income to build up a better farm for future full-time farming. (This is qualified by the temptation to use the extra money for other purposes.) Part-time farming offered a "stepping-stone" to eventual full-time employment in industry. It gives the farm family security while it is making the transition, in that the family can still switch back to farming if it does not like the other kind of work. Off-farm employment could be a permanent source of income to those who wanted to stay on the farm but wanted to farm on a small scale.

There is nothing new in any of these arguments. One does not have to be an agricultural economist to understand their import. We doubt, however, that they will have much influence on the thinking of farmers in general. To the dedicated farmer (and no other kind should be in the business at all) farming is a way of life as well as a pleasant means of making a livelihood. And he knows that to be successful farming must be a full-time occupation. His heart is not in other work. He is not contented away from his land. Moreover, he knows that money earned elsewhere is earned at the expense of the productivity of his land which must be given constant care if it is to be kept from deteriorating.

One is of the opinion that, instead of encouraging farmers to work part-time at their vocation and part-time at industrial jobs — thus dividing their energy and their skill — the economists would be better occupied in suggesting ways and means for all farmers to make an adequate living at the work they like best. Surely, this ought not to be impossible if the importance of agriculture to the welfare of mankind were given the attention it deserves. As a matter of fact, many farmers — perhaps the great majority of them — are doing

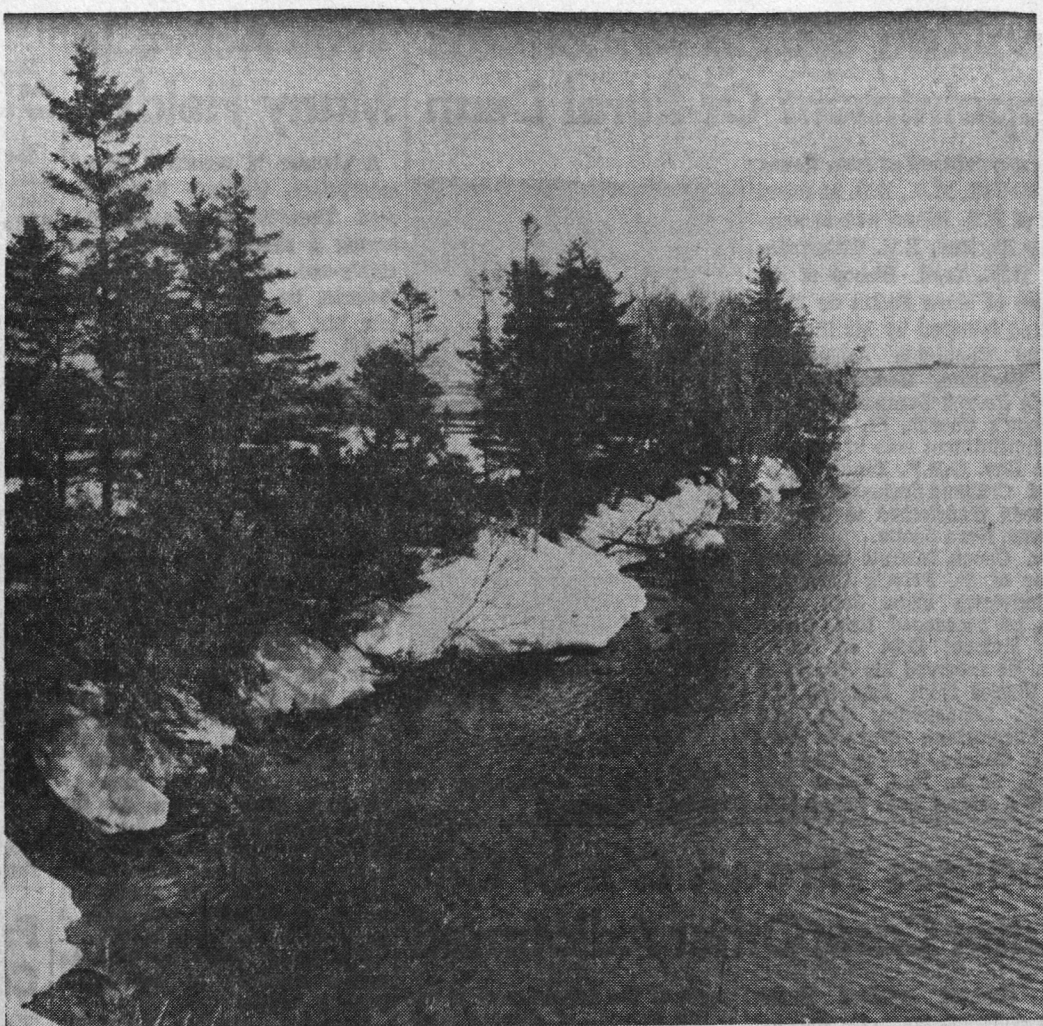
Three American boys, convicted of throwing junk across railway tracks, were whipped by their parents, by order of the court. The punishment will probably be more effective than a \$5 fine or placing on probation would have been. It might have a salutary effect on some older delinquents, too.

Officials of the Federal Finance Department are said to be wondering what place Premier Matheson had in mind when he suggested that the Prime Minister should "tell these fellows where they should go". It was, come to think of it, a rather vague way of speaking. There is nothing like being perfectly frank when offering advice.

The meeting of potato growers went off without a hitch, as was expected. It now remains for the growers to agree on future steps to improve the economic status of the industry. They certainly can't say that the Department of Agriculture tried to dominate proceedings or that any undue influence was attempted by Federation officials.

The newly elected Mayor of New Delhi, India, is a woman and a former Communist who now calls herself an "independent". However, the fact that Communists supported her shows that she is still sympathetic to Communist Party aims. And the fact that she was supported also by the Congress Party of Prime Minister Nehru shows that Communists are edging their way into places of influence in India.

It is significant, says a Toronto exchange, that whereas the Provincial Government carries on without tax increases and the Dominion Government manages to reduce income taxes, the taxes of municipal governments increase from year to year. The senior governments have several flexible revenue sources which increase with productivity and consumption. On the other hand, real estate remains a comparatively rigid base as a source of revenue. As long as it continues to be the main source of municipal income, rates will continue to go up.



SPRING SHORELINE NEAR VICTORIA

The Gordon Report

(Tom Kent in the Winnipeg Free Press)

The Liberal Government's intention to set up the Gordon Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects was announced in Mr. Walter Harris's first Budget speech in April 1955. Its avowed purpose was to take stock of Canada's economic prospects. That was perfectly genuine. But it soon became an open "secret" in Ottawa that the sponsors of the idea had another purpose too.

They were conscious that after twenty years as it then was, in office, the Liberal party was getting a bit stale. It needed an injection of new ideas, perhaps the shuffling off of some ideas that had become out-dated.

There was nothing illegitimate, in itself, about this second purpose. Indeed, it surely should be counted for virtue in political leaders that, in seeking new ideas as politicians should, they were prepared to see what the thoughtful procedures of a Royal Commission had to offer.

Unfortunately, however they did not quite understand what they were doing. As happens so often in politics, they got a perfectly good and legitimate idea but they got it a bit late. They misunderstood the timing of a Royal Commission investigation.

That was why the dual purpose of the Commission became apparent at a very early date. The chairman made plain his intention to have the Commission's work done, before the end of 1956. The Commission's public hearings across the country, and the research work by its staff of economists were to be organized on that basis.

This was the timing required to serve the political purpose of providing ideas for the Liberal party. The next election was expected in the spring of 1957. But it was nonsensical timing in relation to the elaborate research work needed to produce a great state paper, in exhaustive and thoughtful study of our economy and its prospects. There was bitter criticism from provincial governments and other interested organizations, who were given only two or three months (and summer months, at that) in which to prepare their submissions for the Commission's public

hearings in the fall of 1955. The shortness of the time allowed made people outside Ottawa think that the Commission was really interested only in its own research and was treating the outside submissions as an unavoidable formality. That impression was not altogether fair. The Commission wanted outside briefs quickly, but it proposed to get its own research done hardly less quickly.

If the Commissioners were to brood well, and carefully, with open minds, over all the material assembled for them, and then write a thoughtful and extensive report for publication before the end of 1956, their research workers' material had to be available to them quite early in 1955 — although the research staff was not organized until the summer of 1955.

This was an impossible requirement. It rightly led to criticism of "hasty and forced research". TOO COMPLEX — As was said in this paper in November 1955, "The Canadian economy is a bit too complex to be fixed up by the efficiency expert's rush tactics. If the eventual findings of the Royal Commission are to command the respect appropriate to them, it will have to work with proper leisure for mature thinking and there will have to be no breath of a suspicion that its findings are being got out at a convenient time before the next (i.e. the 1957) federal general election."

What actually emerged from this conflict of purposes was, inevitably, a compromise that suited neither purpose. The research work was not completed early in 1955. Some of it, indeed, was not completed until late in 1957. But in order to fulfill its political purpose, the Commission in the fall of 1956 wrote out — while research work was still going on — its main conclusions and recommendations.

This was the preliminary report published in January 1957, in time to have influenced (though it did not) the then Government's policy before it faced the country at the 1957 general election. That, and not the final report just published, was the political fruit of the Royal Commission.

Asia's Mysterious Mekong

National Geographic Society

Rising in the snow-locked Tanglha Range of China's Tsinghai Province, one of the world's mightiest and most mysterious rivers flows 2,600 miles to the South China Sea.

As yet untamed, the Mekong may eventually be harnessed as a major source of power for Southeast Asia. A single series of cascades and falls, eight miles wide, discharges a volume of water roughly twice that of Niagara. At present a United Nations mission is making an air-land survey to devise plans for the lower river's development.

The Mekong comes from a breeding ground of great rivers, the National Geographic Society says. Jagged gorges guard its passage from the Tibetan highlands through southwest China. There the Mekong, the Salween, and the Yangtze race southward in huge parallel canyons only a few dozen miles apart before fanning out toward distant seas.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of question of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

DEEP SYMPATHY

Sir,—At a meeting of the Executive of the L.P.U. held on Wednesday, April 23rd, 1958, the officers expressed words of deep sympathy for the loss of their esteemed friend the Hon. George D. DeBlois. The following resolution of sympathy was unanimously adopted.

"Whereas Almighty God has called to His eternal home our dear friend, George D. DeBlois, and whereas he has been a constant and loyal friend to our Brotherhood, always ready and willing to advise and support our cause. Therefore be it resolved that we express our great loss at the passing of so worthy a friend. Therefore resolved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family, as we join in sympathy with his relatives. May Almighty God comfort and console his family in their sad time of affliction."

I am, Sir, etc.,
LEMUEL T. RUSH
President L.P.U. No. 9568.

WARM TRIBUTE

Sir,—In the passing of the Hon. Geo. D. DeBlois, the city and province has lost a gentleman of the old school who consistently contributed to the welfare of the community in his philanthropy and sound advice in promoting worthy movements.

His attitude down through the years towards the Y.M.C.A. is a striking example of this, particularly in 1944 when his generous gift of ten thousand dollars laid the foundations upon which the fund raising campaign for the new Y.M.C.A. building was erected. His gesture of goodwill and faith in the Y.M.C.A. at that time made the campaign possible and spurred the chairman, Mr. Duncan Bonnell to a high achievement.

Mr. DeBlois continued his keen interest in the youth of the province as he was consulted during the planning stage of the new building, and indeed it never lapsed. In subsequent campaigns, many suggestions of Mr. DeBlois were heard with respect and implemented because of their constructive nature, based on sound reasoning and foresight.

For the past fifteen years the Y.M.C.A. has been honoured in having the Hon. Geo. D. DeBlois as Honorary President following years of outstanding service as a member of the Board of Directors of this organization which through the years, had been dear to his heart.

This tribute is respectfully paid by one, who as vice-chairman of the new building campaign fund was in close contact with all concerned and in a position to bear witness to the outstanding contribution made by the late Mr. DeBlois to this valuable community project, the Charlottetown Y.M.C.A.

I am, Sir, etc.,
T. ROY CUDMORE
Past President Y.M.C.A. Charlottetown.

about the boats.
The Mekong spirits into three great arms in South Viet Nam to form its delta, one of the world's greatest rice-producing areas. Its long journey from the Tibetan highlands to the sea ends south of Saigon.

The Age Old Story

Be not conformed to this world; but ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God.

SIRENS WAIL
BUFFALO, N.Y. (AP) — A rainstorm accompanied by lightning touched off air raid sirens throughout this area Monday and also delayed six trains. Water in telephone cables tripped the alarms. Lightning felled electricity lines along New York Central Railroad tracks east of here. Four passenger and two freight trains were held up for an hour while repairmen cleared the wires from the tracks.

Helping Child Cope With Fears

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.
FEAR exists in all of us, particularly in children. And it's up to you parents to help your youngsters cope with the problem.

Fear of darkness is one of the most common experienced by youngsters. You can and should help them overcome it, but you have to know how to handle the situation or you are apt to make a real mess of things.

USUAL MISTAKES
When your youngster complains of the darkness, don't make the usual mistake of advising him: "Only little babies are afraid of the dark."
This will only shame him and prevent him from expressing himself freely to you and your spouse.

A much better approach is to have a "man-to-man" talk with the child. Tell him that you realize that he is frightened and ask him to explain why.
Try to recall your own childhood fears and how you developed them. It might help you understand those of your children.

DON'T FORCE HIM
Don't force a child to do anything that causes him to be frightened in the belief that it will show him there is nothing if he's unwise to expose him too suddenly to a situation which has frightened him previously, even though you may try to reassure him that you are there to protect him.
Generally, this only makes him more afraid. Also, such experiences can leave emotional scars.

Discussing the child's fears with him might relieve his anxiety and lessen the fright. Carefully explain the difference between realistic and unfounded fears.
SOME ARE GOOD
Advise him that some fears are good and desirable.
For example, explain that it is natural to be afraid of jumping off the garage roof because he can expect to be injured if he does.

Then explain why it gets dark at night and tell him that the change causes nothing to frighten him.
Patience and understanding on your part are essential in helping your child resolve his fears in his own way.
QUESTION AND ANSWER
B. R.: I have a severe ringing in my right ear, along with slight deafness. Is there anything I can do for this?
Answers: Injections of vitamin A have proved to be of help in such cases.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(April 24, 1933)

Miss Nora Bateson, Instructor in Classification and Cataloguing in the McGill Library School, has been engaged by the Provincial Government as librarian to conduct the provincial library demonstration made possible by the \$80,000 grant received from the Carnegie Corporation.

Tenders will be called about the middle of May for the reno-

MAXIMS

If men would consider not so much wherein they differ as wherein they agree, there would be far less of uncharitableness and angry feeling in the world.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It's mighty easy to find out how much you have forgotten since your school days. Just help the youngsters with their homework.—Kitchener-Waterloo Record

In Britain blackmailers who lick the envelopes in which they enclose their criminal correspondence, are often sealing their own doom, thanks to Scotland Yard's ingenuity with saliva tests. We have become used to saliva tests for the ponies, but that such analysis may trap the man who licks his envelope is a novel idea.—London Free Press

Officials of the Empire State building in New York have agreed to turn off the shimmering and dazzling beacon lights atop the skyscraper until June 1 to save the death of countless migratory birds. Such a move is significant of the present interest in birds, and in the art of bird watching, and a trend among city dwellers to observe and understand some of the wonders of nature.—London Free Press

variation of the east wing of the Falconwood Hospital. Plans for the work are now being drafted by Mr. C. A. Fowler, architect, Halifax. It is expected that the total cost will be about \$100,000.

TEN YEARS AGO

(April 24, 1948)
Misunderstandings with regard to the express rate increase which went into effect along with the 21 per cent freight rate boost under the Transport Commission ruling this month were clarified yesterday by Mr. Marcus Calder, General Agent for the Canadian National Express at Charlottetown. He stated that the express rate increase in confined to motor truck competitive rates extending over a radius of about 200 miles.

An important program of research is now underway at the Biological Station at Ellerslie to find ways and means of cutting down the cost of oyster production, it was learned from Mr. R. R. Logie, who is in charge of the station. This industry brought an estimated \$100,000 to the Province in 1947.

The movie industry notes that good pictures will always draw crowds to the theatres. That being so, why not make more good pictures.—Windsor Star

Doctors say we worry too much but scientists say we don't worry enough. Perhaps we should aim for a state of apprehensive complacency.—Edmonton Journal



WILD GEESE

On the quiet seaside afternoon they came
In brave formation, flying fast and high
Above the sun's last brilliant burst of flame:

I watched them span the pale green streak of sky,
Then change direction, moving out to sea
With such a sense of purpose in their flight
They seemed to reach toward infinity.

And now, long after they have gone from sight,
I see them moving still in the mind's eye,
Tracing the secret message that still brings
In silent beauty to the tranquil sky
The memory of lost legendary wings.
—Douglas Gibson
in the New York Times.

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BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY
ANNUAL MEETING
THURSDAY, APRIL 24
at 8 P. M.
Annual reports by committee chairmen and election of officers for the coming year.
All members are urged to be present for this meeting.

SPECIAL Y. M. C. A. NOTICE
In respect to the memory of our late
Honorary President, the Hon. G. D.
DeBlois, the Y.M.C.A. will be closed
Thursday morning, April 24th.

SHAMA'S
SUPER SPECIALS

ROAST BEEF Tender Blade lb. 49c	Grade "A" FOWL lb. 39c	EGGS "A" Large Cartons doz. 49c
Fresh Frozen COD FILLETS lb. 29c	BACON Sweet, Tasty Sliced lb. 69c	PARSNIPS 2 lbs. 25c
Broken Pekoe TEA lb. 69c	Perfection MILK 6 tins 91c	Trimmed ROAST PORK lb. 53c
Red Rose TEA lb. \$1.05	Graves PORK & BEANS or with Molasses 2 tins 39c	COFFEE Nescafe 6 oz. \$1.15
Colgate's SOAP 6 for 49c	EXTRA SPECIAL Aylmer & Gerber's BABY FOOD 3 tins 25c	Maxwell House COFFEE 1 lb. pkg. 83c
AJAX Super Size tin 27c	OGILVIE Oats 5 lb. bag 49c	Lantic SUGAR 10 lb. Bag 93c
FAB 90c Value 2 for 69c Limited Supply	Giant VEL With Tea Towel 79c	Corned SPARE RIBS 4 lbs. 79c
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