

THE GUARDIAN

Published every week-day morning at 136 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by The Thomson Company Limited. "Covers Prince Edward Island like the Dew" Editor, Frank Walker General Manager, Ian A. Burnett

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1955

Time Will Tell

Now that Mr. Khrushchev and his travelling companions are back in the Kremlin—or wherever it is the Russian political hierarchy carries on business these days—following their goodwill mission to Yugoslavia, the one thing above everything else that is perplexing non-Russian and non-Yugoslav observers is the extremely humble manner in which the visitors approached and carried on the talks with Marshal Tito. Indeed, the Yugoslavs themselves must be puzzled by it.

To hear Mr. Khrushchev tell it, the Russians had committed an act of grave injustice when they threw Marshal Tito, bag and baggage, out of the Cominform in 1948. They and not Tito were responsible for everything that went wrong with the Communist machine in those dark and tempestuous days. "We are very sorry," said Mr. Khrushchev, "and hope you will forgive us." As the conference progressed it could be plainly seen that he and the others were just bubbling over with penitence, contrition, and humility.

Presumably, the Russians had good reasons for suddenly setting out on this road of humiliation and regret; what those reasons were—apart, of course, from the obvious attempt to renew old friendships—is a question that the rest of the world at the moment seems unable to answer. Time will reveal the true situation. The hope is that it will be good; but, although it may be uncharitable to say so, there is little in past performances of the Soviet leaders to convince the world that this time they mean exactly what they say to Marshal Tito or to anyone else.

The Order Of Merit

Dr. Albert Schweitzer, the eminent philosopher and theologian, musician and doctor of medicine, who for 40 years has given devoted service as a missionary and surgeon in the hospital he founded at Lambaréne, in French Equatorial Africa, is one of the few non-British subjects to have been awarded the British Order of Merit. In its way it is an honour as exceptional as his award, in 1953, of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Confined to a membership of twenty-four—and in the fifty-three years since its institution that number has never been reached—the British Order of Merit was founded by King Edward VII in 1902 as an award for exceptionally meritorious service in the Royal Navy or Army, or towards the advancement of art, literature or science. The Sovereign, as Head of the Order, is also empowered to appoint as honorary members an unspecified number of non-British subjects, but very few have received the honour.

The order has only one class; but members appointed for military or naval service add a pair of crossed swords to the badge of the Order, which is hung from a blue and crimson ribbon round the neck and consists of an enamelled cross of eight points, in the same colours, with the words "For Merit" in the centre. The Order carries no title or precedence, but a member attaches the letters O.M. to his name, placing them before the initials of any other British order of chivalry except the Garter and the Grand Cross of the Bath.

For many years before he came to the throne, King Edward had cherished the idea of an untitled order of chivalry, taking his inspiration from the Prussian Order "Pour Le Merite", founded by Frederick the Great in 1740. Thus the Order of Merit was created in time for twelve founder members to be appointed in King Edward's Coronation Honours List.

The founders included the three established military heroes of the day, Lords Roberts, Wolseley and Kitchener, and Admiral Sir Harry Keppel, who had fought off the coast of Spain as long ago as 1834. The great physicist, Lord Kelvin, made a link with the Prussian Order, of which he was a member, and with his was Lord

Lister, the surgeon who discovered anti-septic surgery, and Lord Rayleigh, who helped to develop a whole new field of enquiry into the structure of atoms. No foreign honorary members were created at the outset; but in the flush of pro-Japanese feeling set up by the Russo-Japanese War, the King brought in three of the victorious leaders, two marshals and Admiral Togo, in 1906. In retrospect, this came to be thought too lavish, and since then the appointment of honorary members has been very rare. The two French Marshals, Foch and Joffre, were given the Order of Merit since the First World War, and General Eisenhower after the Second; from then until the present addition of Dr. Albert Schweitzer, the President has been alone in his distinction.

It has been tacitly assumed that the reference in the statutes to the Navy and Army must now be taken to include the Royal Air Force, and the outstanding leaders of both world wars have been admitted on the morrow of victory: Jellicoe and Beatty, French and Haig; Lords Cunningham, Newall, Alanbrooke, Portal and Trenchard among the present members.

A very few politicians have been included, and those generally, like Lord Balfour and Lord Haldane who were philosophers as well as statesmen, qualified in other ways until Lloyd George was given the honour in 1919. Sir Winston Churchill, Mr. Clement Attlee, and Lord Halifax are members now. Until Queen Elizabeth II the honour has been given to only one woman—Florence Nightingale. It was bestowed on her in 1907. In the public mind however, it is primarily for the honouring of the arts and sciences that the Order of Merit exists, and the commanders, the occasional statesmen, and even the one woman, are included in testimony that pre-eminence in the world of the mind ranks equally with the highest forms of direct service to the state.

Unemployment Problem

As Dominion-Provincial representatives confer on new methods of unemployment relief, parliamentarians hope that the Parliamentary session will end with June and that they can get home after being there since January. That, comments the Ottawa Journal, is an understandable desire but it shouldn't be made a "must". Unemployment policy, even after the prolonged debates on the subject, demands further attention from Parliament, especially in light of the Prime Minister's decision to announce the federal plans for sharing costs to the Dominion-Provincial Conference last April rather than to the House of Commons.

Mr. Gordon Churchill, a Winnipeg M.P., already has raised the question of whether Dominion-Provincial conferences are to be raised to a new status and given more importance than Parliament, to which governments normally announce their detailed policies.

Until the Prime Minister brings his new unemployment policy before the House of Commons, Parliament officially knows nothing about it.

The inauguration of a new Dominion policy on assistance to unemployed obviously is a matter of urgent public importance which Parliament should have every opportunity, to examine at leisure. Finally the policy will involve the expenditure of public money, and whatever the Government or Dominion-Provincial conferences may propose and approve Parliament has to authorize expenditures.

Unemployment, suggests The Journal, may give Parliament longer employment this Summer and every member should be prepared to stay—even in July—to see that the rights of Parliament are fully exercised.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Charles Dickens died this date, 1870.

A teachers' strike in Italy last week had government officials worried. Pupils, however, took a brighter view. The walk-out came just before annual examinations had been slated to begin. The result: no tests this year.

Governor Harriman of New York has started a series of state-wide jaunts—when elections are not impending—to see, as he puts it, "all these local problems and accomplishments at first hand." Perhaps it would be helpful if Provincial premiers were to adopt a similar practice. Nothing is more helpful to good government than direct contact with the people at stated periods.

It is hard for researchers to leave well enough alone. From the first, the Great Seal of the United States has borne the words, E Pluribus Unum. Benjamin Franklin is said to have suggested it. Now, a language professor has come up with information that the words originally appeared in a writing of Virgil and described a kind of hash—cheese, bacon, parsley, garlic, left-overs—eaten by a poor dirt farmer on cold winter mornings.



Busy Season

PUBLIC FORUM

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

WHYZZIT?

Sir,—I deplore the chronic gruffer, because he seems selfish. Perhaps he is merely actuated by that common disease, ignorance, or, he may be like Satan who was thrown out of heaven because he disputed the rule of the Kingdom of God and took himself off to set up an opposing power after he lost his position as Archangel.

There are, however, equal faults to find with people who bear too patiently "corrigible faults," and remain silent when a "little complaining" would mean help and betterment to millions.

I have proved this several times, when I came upon conditions that should, as I thought, be corrected by authorities. At once, I wrote stating the case, and in a short time the faulty regulations were corrected. Why were they faulty in the first place?—Because, when the regulations were made, "loopholes" were checked by people with too little "experience" in certain fields. School laws, for example, should be checked by "thinking" teachers of wide and broad experience, more than two or three "non-teachers" of the "one school-lifetime" type. Their experience is too narrow to meet the needs of the whole country. They are likely to be narrow in thought.

Why is the United States ten years ahead of Canada by way of mechanical improvement and invention? Cars, even utensils, shoes, clothes, almost everything? The answer is clear. The United States makes use of the brains of the whole nation in contribution to inventions. It has an office and staff at Washington—a house and office where anyone in the country may mail or send in his "new ideas" and "inventions" from "pins to aircraft," for examination, patent or approval. He stands a chance of winning a prize each year besides the possibility of a successful patent and life security if his invention goes over.

These inventions may be as simple as "carrot peelers" or coat hangers, but many of them go over in a big way, and end to simplify and add comfort to thousands of homes. Many of them, of course, go to the waste basket. So the United States uses all its brains to help in progress, not just a few. I've done a little house-keeping lately, and I would say that the patent on every stove and washing machine, every kitchen utensil, should pass the inspection of a criticism of 12 good housekeepers, tested and tried by 200 men who can see a stove only as a cooking or heating machine. If this were done housekeepers—good housekeepers—would not weep everytime they have to clean the soot from the ovens by dragging it out with a two-inch scraper through a 6 x 1-inch hole—soot that floats about black streaking floors, walls, clothes, hair, etc., uncontrollable black soot. Why not have a pan under the oven as under the stove, to catch that surplus soot, sealed in by a couple of screws, neatly removable and replaceable? There are 100 reasons why they cannot do it, but 200 why they could and should. Stoves have had this fault for 50 to 100 years. Yet no housewife has openly complained, while the fault needs only the complaint or suggestion to minimize the good housekeepers' overwork hours.

Better still, why not have a place and office, like the United States, for receiving of "new ideas" and inventions.—Give Canada a chance to use all its "brains." The washer is another whose emptying tube gathers the buttons, etc., from the water, clogs up and wastes hours cleaning out, for want of a strainer nozzle or something similar. Either let household inventions pass inspections by good housekeepers or give them an opportunity to make suggestions for improvement that experienced inventors do not see for want of experience in housekeeping, etc. I am, Sir, etc.

Biographies Of Eden

By Don Campbell, Reuters, London

Thirteen years ago, Sir Winston Churchill submitted the name of Anthony Eden to King George VI as prime minister-designate. It was wartime—1942—when Churchill was preparing to fly the Atlantic for urgent discussions with President Roosevelt after the attack at Pearl Harbor.

King George raised the question: Who would succeed were Churchill to become a casualty of war? A few days later, Churchill gave his considered reply, by letter, submitting his formal advice that the choice should fall on Eden.

Eden was recommended as the outstanding minister in the largest political party in the House of Commons and as one "who I am sure will be found capable of conducting Your Majesty's affairs with the resolution, experience, and capacity which these grievous times require."

This little-known fact is revealed in a book by Lewis Broad, entitled "Sir Anthony Eden—The Chronicles of a Career" (Hutchinson and Co.). Nor has a prime minister-designate continued for so long a term to serve as subordinate to the minister he is designated to follow," says the author of Sir Anthony, recognized for so many years as the prime minister-in-waiting, the heir-apparent of Sir Winston.

Two books, perhaps the most important in a personal sense to Sir Anthony in his 32 years of political life, have appeared now he is finally prime minister. "The Eden Story" by Alan Campbell-Johnson, who says the call to 10 Downing street came "only just in time before his ambition was blunted and his will to lead sapped."

Broad writes that few men have been more prominently in the public eye over the last 25 years than Eden, but none has been able to conceal himself more effectively behind his political personality. "He has preferred to be the man in the political mask... at the outset of his life Sir Anthony learned his first lesson that self-effacement is the easiest form of self-protection... the uncontrollable rages that possessed the father were a warning to the son."

He tells this story about Sir Anthony's father, Sir William Eden. Distressed by the persistency with which his barometer registered fair although the heavens were discharging themselves outside, Sir William tapped the glass, which stubbornly refused to budge. Pulling it from the wall, Sir William flung it on the lawn saying: "There, see for yourself, you bloody fool!"

That is one of the stronger human glimpses into the character of Sir Anthony's father who, according to Campbell-Johnson, found "excruciatingly painful" the sight of red flowers in a garden the colour of a dog, or the smell of whisky or tobacco.

TIRELESS WORKER Both authors acknowledge that Sir Anthony has inherited an irascible streak. Both agree that throughout his career, Sir Anthony has been a discharging House of Commons man, an acute debater, a master of his subject and a tireless worker. On a recent birthday, Broad recalls, the foreign secretary had had a gruelling day. The cabinet had argued long and he had just returned home when another dis-

Medically Speaking

Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

FOLLOW A DAILY PROGRAM IF YOU'D STOP SMOKING

Want to stop smoking? An Army doctor has come up with a suggestion which might work, at least for some of you. Lt. Col. Charles T. Brown, who is stationed at the Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, advises a gradual reduction in the use of tobacco and offers these suggestions: Postpone smoking one hour longer on each successive day.

Day-to-Day Program

On the first day, smoke any time you wish between the time you get up and the time you go to bed. On the second day, don't grab for that early morning smoke. Instead, wait one full hour after arising before you begin smoking. Then smoke as much as you want for the remainder of the day. Delay your first smoke for two hours on the second day. Again, smelt all you wish for the remainder of the day. On the third day, wait three hours for that first smoke, and so on, until you come to the final day of the program.

Tobacco Addict

Gradual reduction of narcotics, he explains, helps prevent physiologic and psychologic reactions to the withdrawal. The tobacco "addict" is expected to react in much the same way. If you smokers know that you will be able to smoke as much as you desire after the postponement period, your fear of doing without tobacco will be lessened. But, if you smoke to maintain your self-esteem or to satisfy your needs for security, the plan might not work for long. You are more likely than other smokers to go back to the tobacco habit again.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

J. W.: What would cause a severe burning sensation at the base of the skull? Answer: The burning sensation which you describe is usually due to some type of nervous disorder. Muscle strain might be a contributing cause. A careful examination by your physician would be advisable.

The Poets Corner AIRLINER All night beneath you rolled the sea. Above, a timeless galaxy Of stars heard not your drone As on you sped, alone. A thought within the eternal mind You seemed, who dared the angry blind Tempest, and pierced in flight The vastitude of night. Now, sunlight on your wings and hull, You swoop like some gigantic gull With silver streamlined grace To meet the earth's green face. —Herbert Bluen in the New York Times.

Flying New Route

(Sydney Post-Record) Air travel is changing ideas of geography and revolutionizing the routes of travel by taking the shortest routes between two points. An instance is the new route from Sydney, Australia, way down under, by way of Canada, Britain by a direct route that becomes southwest over the polar region. This seems confusing until you study a globe to see the logic of the curvature of the earth.

The Age Old Story

And thine age shall be clearer than the noonday; thou shalt shine forth, thou shalt be as the morning. And thou shalt be secure, because here is hope; yea, thou shalt dig about thee, and thou shalt thalt like thy rest in safety.

NEED CASH NOW TO PAY OLD BILLS? \$50 to \$1000 Get the money you need on your own signature. Fast, one-day service. Up to 24 months to repay on terms you select. Loans also made for doctor bills, repairs, shopping expenses, any good reason. Phone or come in today! HOUSEHOLD FINANCE W. R. Wheeler, Manager 300 Great George St., suite 1, phone 8591 CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Parking has come to the fore again in Lethbridge. The Retail Merchants' section of the Chamber of Commerce has taken a ballot survey on the subject of parallel vs. angle parking. The result is 12 to one in favor of angle parking wherever possible. Rural citizens who cast ballots were 20 to one in favor of the angle system. —Lethbridge Herald.

There's only one effective way to keep a dandelion from coming up. Don't turn your back. Ever notice that it's when your back is turned that a dandelion springs up. One minute there's nothing, the next minute there's a yellow head. Clear the lawn of dandelions in the evening until the lawn is clean as a whistle. Next morning there'll be dozens of yellow heads to greet you. You've turned your back. —Montreal Star.

Nothing is so vulgar, so uneducated, as prudery. Of course, prudery is not the same thing as delicacy. Delicacy is recognizing what fits a given occasion; prudery is seeing offence where none exists. Parliament is pitifully prudish. This sort of prudishness, however, is usually found in conjunction with inferior or insufficient education. It is the ill-educated, the vulgar, who bridle and take offence at good old English words, properly used. It is disappointing and indeed alarming to find this spirit at work in the official reports of Parliament. —Peterborough Examiner.

Actually, it is astonishing, and frightening, to think of the vast amount of new knowledge which exists this very minute about ultra-modern warfare, and to realize simultaneously that the average citizen is, for one reason or another, about 99 per cent in the dark about most of it. Ignorance may be bliss, but in this instance it is a distinctly unhealthy kind of bliss. It used to be said, ironically and cynically, that all nations and their high commands were always busy preparing to fight the war they just finished fighting. We have a feeling that isn't true any more; and we're not sure if that makes us feel any better either. —Calgary Herald.

Every once in a while men take a look around and note with surprise the increased number of women who are doing work which was the exclusive affair of men. But any Canadian who thinks the males are being pushed about here should note these statistics from Finland. In that country eighty-five per cent of all pharmacists are women. Of Finnish dentists seventy-seven per cent are women. All the barbers, car conductors and sleeping-car porters are women. —Fort William Times-Journal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Etc. Bell, Matheson & Foster 150 Richmond St. J. Elmer Blanchard, B.A. 165 Queen St. Phone 4232 M. A. Farmer, Q.C., LL.B. Bank of Commerce Bldg. Allison M. Gillis, LL.B. 130 Richmond St. Dial 4747 A. Walthen Gaudet, LL.B. Phillips Bldg. 111 Grafton St. Palmer & Haslam Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg. Matheson, Peake & Nicholson 175 Grafton Street J. A. MacGuigan Currie Bldg. - Dial 9424 Queen St. Chas. R. McQuaid, B.A. 156 Richmond St. Dial 8911 MacPhee & Trainor 165 Queen St. Dial 4232 OPTOMETRISTS G. F. Hutcheson & Son F. G. HUTCHESON, R.O. 53 Grafton St. Dial 5222 J. A. Carruthers, R.O. 123 Kent St. Dial 5612 Byron J. Grant, O.D. 126 Kent St. Dial 5611 J. S. Taylor, R.O. Corner Kent & Queen Sts. Office 9133; House 675 H. J. Mabon, R.O. Montague P. E. I. CHIROPRACTOR Dr. W. R. Carson 201 Prince St. Dial 648 ARCHITECT G. Keith Pickard, B. Arch. M.R.A.I.C. Summerside, P.E.I. Dial 228 Charlottetown, by appointment Dial 7315 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS McDONALD, CURRIE & CO. Currie Bldg. Charlottetown Dial 8708 H. R. DOANE & COMPANY 148 Great George St., Charlottetown P. O. Box 248 ARTHUR J. GARRETT Palmer Electric Building 100 Fitzroy Street Dial 5321

GREENDAL'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION SPECIALS For The Whole Family A' Week MEN'S Sport Shirts 1.95 MEN'S Boxer Shorts 73c MEN'S Dress Shirts 2.95 MEN'S Satin Jackets 3.73 BOYS' T-Shirts 43c MEN'S Suits to 39.50 18.23 Sport Coats to 24.50 14.23 BOYS' Sport Shirts, reg. 1.95 . . . 1.00 MEN'S Dress Pants to 9.95 5.00 MEN'S Work Shirts to 2.95 1.83 Regular to 29.50 — In Tweed or Plain Wool Materials— Ladies' Coats 16.23 Regular to 24.50 — All Weather Coats 14.23 & 18.23 Nylon, Wool, etc.— Ladies' Shorties 12.23 up SPECIAL OFFER In CHILDREN'S COTTON DRESSES Including SUN DRESS 1.00 - 1.49 In Double Breast-Style—Ladies' Plain Navy Blazers 9.95 Some with Contrasting Boilers—Sun Dresses, size 12-20 . . . 3.95 BALANCE OF CHILDREN'S COATS & COT SETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. The Greendal Co. Ltd.