The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew

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

PAGE 4 MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1958.

Hopeful Sign

The British-American decision to stop nuclear tests on October 31 for a year, provided the Russians agree not to renew theirs, is the most hopeful sign in many a month that one of the great dangers facing mankind may be eliminated. Indeed, it might in time lead to removal of the greatest danger of all—war; for it is possible that it will help to bring about a workable and generally satisfactory disarmament plan.

It is a pity in a way that the British have decided to go ahead with the tests which were planned some time before the scientists from East and West agreed on a detection formula. These tests can hardly be necessary to British development in the field; and there is a danger that the Russians will regard them as a pretext to break their own ban decided upon last March. If that should happen, the whole process would have to start all over again, and it might be years before another tentative agreement were reached.

In any case, there is no excuse now for any of the nuclear powers to hesitate further. There will have to be political negotiations, of course; but in view of the scientists' findings in Geneva, these negotiations should not in any way impede progress towards a final settlement. The United States' Government is reported anxious to make the cessation of tests preliminary to a full-scale disarmament agreement. That would be the ideal, of course; but it would be unfortunate to wrap the two goals into one package. One forward step at a time is about all the world can expect, considering the complexities of outstanding issues.

Too Good To Be True?

If the Arab agreement on the Middle East, backed up by unanimous consent of the U.N. General Assembly, is such a glorious triumph for the U.N. as dispatches would have us believe, why is it that individual nations in the region are already asking for outside arms?

The ink on the document was no more than dry when several of the states demanded guns and ammunition for "purely defensive" purposes. Lebanon wants all she can get—and soon. Jordan does not really want the British forces to leave; but, if they do, the Government says, there will have to be British and American arms for the Jordanian army. Israel, not to be outbidden by her Arab neighbors, says that arms in large quantities will have to be forthcoming if her security is to be ensured. And so it goes.

Why all the talk about arms, defence and security if everybody from now on is to live in peace and goodwill with his neighbour? What, for instance, have the Lebanese to fear, now that U.N. delegates have witnessed the touching incident of a representative of the United Arab Republic and a representative of Lebanon embracing one another with much show of affection?

It would almost seem as though the various Governments fear that the "agreement" is a little too good to be true. There might even be a slight suspicion that as soon as American and British troops are removed the old way will begin all over again.

Mr. Eisenhower's Stand

President Eisenhower has let it be known that he will not hesitate to send Federal troops to Little Rock, Arkansas, or any other place, if such action is necessary to enforce Federal court rulings in respect to school integration. This is his constitutional responsibility. He could hardly evade it without laying himself open to the charge of condoning lawlessness.

But what the integrationists—of both races—would like to hear from Mr. Eisenhower is an unequivocal statement to the effect that he really believes in school integration. This he has never given. Whenever he is asked—as he was at a news conference a few days ago—whether he believes that school integration is wise, he manages to evade the issue by saying that his beliefs are not important; he has sworn to enforce the law and he will do this, whatever his personal opinions may be. This has led to a widespread view that, in fact, the President is opposed to integration; and as long as that view is held there will be an air of artificiality about the whole issue.

There are many white citizens in the South—thousands of them—who, although they wish to respect the law, are honestly dubious about the wisdom of mixing the races in the schools. They are encouraged in these doubts by the President's hesitation to come out boldly on the social front as well as on the legal aspect of the case. If he would say "yes, I believe in racial equality and, particularly, in school integration" his stand would have a tremendous effect on the whole social pattern of the South. His coldly legalistic approach to the problem creates doubt and uncertainty in the minds of the moderates and, in effect, strengthens the opponents of the court's ruling.

The King And Hitler

The British historian John Wheeler-Bennett, who is writing an official biography of the late King George Sixth, has disclosed that in 1938 the King wanted to write to Hitler "as one ex-serviceman to another" in an attempt to head off war. Mr. Wheeler-Bennett says that the King had in mind a personal appeal to the German leader to save the youth of Britain and Germany from the horrors of another war. The Cabinet, however, did not take kindly to the idea; and it was dropped.

It is interesting to speculate on what might have happened had the King had his way. The chances are that his letter would have done no more good than Mr. Chamberlain's famous visit and the diplomatic exchanges that passed between the two foreign offices. On the other hand, Hitler might have been impressed. It was generally reported that he had a soft spot in his heart for royalty; and it may be that a note from the reigning soverign would have had a softening effect. No one knows. What is known is that the King's letter—had it been sent—could not have fared worse than the diplomatic bunglings that took place at Munich. Incidentally, Mr. Wheeler-Bennett says that Viscount Halifax was the King's first choice for Prime Minister when Mr. Chamberlain resigned, although after Mr. Churchill was named to the post he and the Monarch worked in closest harmony.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Co-operative Union of Canada now has 1 million members. The movement has come a long way since its establishment in Antigonish not many years ago.

* * *

The Federal Government has announced plans to establish a "Board of Broadcast Governors" to regulate the affairs of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The next thing, perhaps, will be a demand for still another agency to regulate the Board of Broadcast Governors.

* * *

Cyrus Eaton is negotiating with the Danish Government for approval for the establishing of port facilities in western Greenland. Mr. Eaton plans to tranship iron ore from the Ungava Bay deposits in Northern Quebec. The port planned in Greenland will be at Rype Island, slightly more than 500 miles from Ungava.

* * *

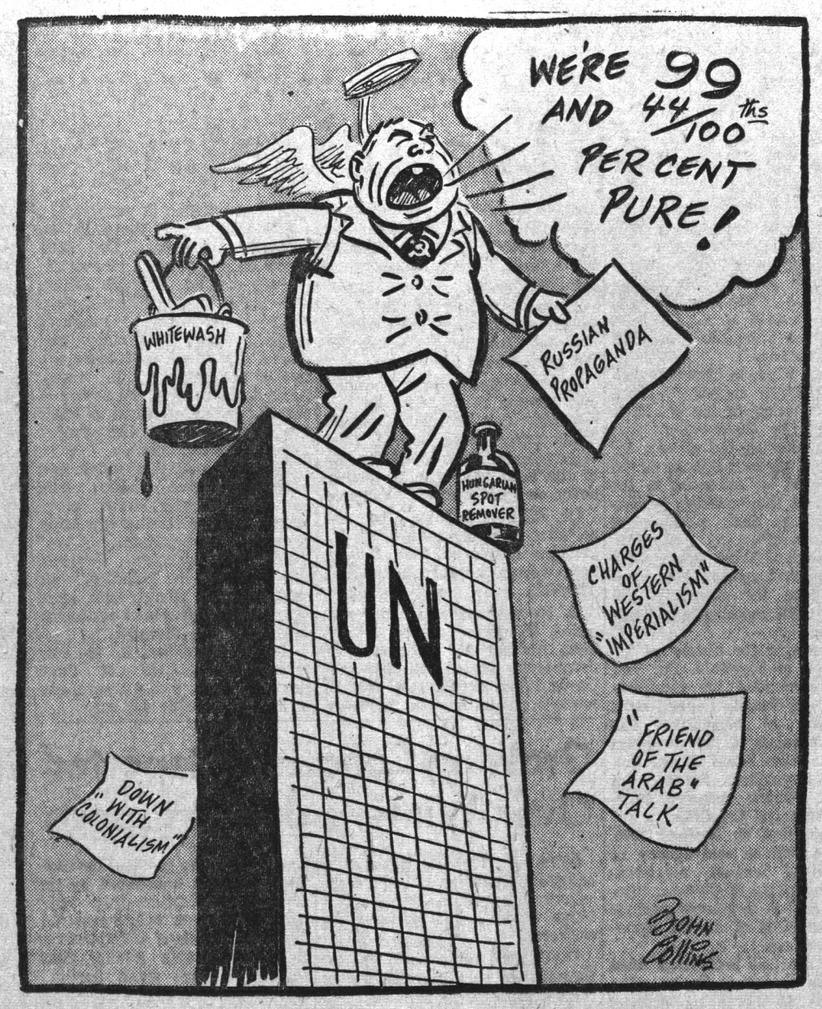
The proposal of Mr. John A. Macdonald, M.P. for King's, that P.E.I. surplus potatoes be sent to Ireland where a potato famine is in prospect, is worth considering. Perhaps with the co-operation of the Provincial Government and the Federal Stabilization Board something satisfactory could be worked out.

* * *

If the St. John's, Newfoundland, longshoremen's strike lasts any length of time, this Province, as well as Newfoundland, will feel the pinch of it. Many strikes have been ordered on flimsy excuses, but surely this one takes the prize for nonsense. There appears to be no issue at stake except the proposal to bring in more equipment to handle freight.

* * *

At times it is hard to understand the thinking of statesmen. It is well known that the Indonesian Government is under Communistic influence. In fact, the present Government could not survive without the help of the Communists. At least, that is the general report. Yet, the United States recently decided to sell arms to Indonesia on a commercial basis with no strings attached. And Britain is considering following the same course.



SOAP BOX

Policing Nuclear Test Ban

By John E. Bird
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Care should be taken to place in proper perspective the East-West Geneva agreement on methods to police a ban on nuclear test explosions.

Scientists from both sides of the Iron Curtain determined at Geneva that a detection system could be devised which would make it impossible for any county to set off a nuclear explosion without detection.

But it is one thing to recommend a detection system and another to reach agreement on a ban and a procedure to make detection workable. The next steps are political.

The agreement at Geneva was reached by scientists from the United States, Britain, France, Canada, the Soviet Union, Poland Czechosovakia and Romania. The Canadian representative was Dr. O.M. Solandt, former chairman of the Defence Research Board and now CNR vice-president for research.

WORLD CONTROL AGENCY

The scientsts proposed a world wide system of inspection on and and at sea. The system should be directed by an international control agency and station staffs would have complete freedom of movement for on-the-spot investigations.

The scientists agreement undoubtedly is a major step forward in efforts to bring about a ban of nuclear bomb tests. If agreement on a ban could be reached the detection system would ensure that no country need fear that another is conducting tests in secret.

Russian scientists at Geneva appears to have accepted the idea a worldwide detection network must necessarily mean stations will have to be in Russia and other Communist countries.

However, the published findings of the scientists did not recommend any definite number of control stations, nor a maximum effective distance between stations.

NEW RUSSIAN LINE?

The West can only hope that the indicated attitude of the Russian scientists means a charge of heart in Moscow. Russia in the past has urged that nuclear tests be banned but has rejected the idea that foreign observers be permitted on Russian soil to check whether Russia is violating the ban.

However, now that the scientists have agreed that a policing system is practicable it may be possible for the West to make better progress with the Russians on an agreement for international supervision.

Last March the Russians said they had stopped tests and challenged the West to take the same action. However, the United States and Britain refused because of Russia's rejection of inspection.

CANADIAN POLICY

Prime Minister Diefenbaker has outlined Canada's policy on a number of recent occasions.

". . . We must be sure that through supervision and inspection on both sides the promise of cessation (of tests) will be assuredly maintained," Mr. Diefenbaker told the Commons Aug. 13.

Both the United States and Britain have announced willingness to embark this fall on suspension of testing under certain conditions, including negotiation with the Soviet Union towards a permanent ban.

Temporary suspensions have been supported by former external affairs minister Lester B. Pearson, Liberal Opposition leader in the Commons, and by Democratic Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, chairman of the U.S. Senate disarmament subcommittee.

Mr. Humphrey said a temporary suspension by the U.S. as a prelude to negotiation of a permanent ban would be sound policy.

Mr. Pearson said in the Commons Aug. 14 he agrees that international machinery is necessary for enforcement of any ban. However, he said, now that scientists agree that it is possible to detect tests "we should perhaps give consideration to the banning of tests of this kind at least for a period of time even if we do not have a system of international inspection."

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.

BLOOD BANK DONORS

Sir,—This week residents of New Glasgow, North Rustico, Canoe Cove, Eldon, Cardigan, Souris, Murray River, Montague and the areas surrounding each of these centres will have their annual opportunity to share in keeping Prince Edward Island's Blood Bank in good condition by attending Red Cross Blood Donor Clinics to be held in the above mentioned centres.

Up to the present time, in the two previous series of Clinics in Prince Edward Island, 2,860 of the 5800 donors required in this province for 1958, have been registered at the Clinics held in eleven centres. The balance of 2,940 must be secured at the two remaining series one of which is taking place the first four days of this week, with the fourth scheduled for the first week of December.

Might I just remind your readers that every year the need increases as science finds new uses for blood in the fight against injury and disease. And, when blood is needed, — only people can provide it!

Let me assure all those who have not yet been donors that there is nothing to be afraid of in giving the small quantity of blood that is taken at a Clinic - you do not feel anything at the time nor have any after effects except that you will probably feel even better than before. As the Blood Transfusion Service is available for all of us, everyone who is in good health and between the ages of 18 to 65 years should feel responsible for maintaining this free Red Cross Transfusion Service by taking advantage of the opportunity presented when a Clinic is held in your vicinity.

It is unfortunate that for the time being at least, persons who have ever had jaundice cannot be accepted as donors. With the advance of medical science it has been discovered that the jaundice can be transmitted through the blood stream even after many years have elapsed. As the result of this new regulation, a large number of former donors have been lost to the service, and many new donors are required to replace them. Those who cannot be donors as the result of this new regulation, or for other reasons, can always be "boosters" by influencing others to take their places as donors.

Trusting that we will be able to report the week's objective of 1,100 donors exceeded at the end of the four days, and thanking you for your valuable space.

I am, Sir, etc.
F. A. S. JONES,
Provincial Chairman
Red Cross Blood Donor Committee.

BOOST U.S. RADIO VOICE

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress has approved construction of $10,000,000 in transmitters to help the Voice of America overcome Soviet jamming of American broadcasts to other nations. The funds were included in an omnibus appropriation bill on which the Senate completed action. The bill now goes to the White House.

The Uses Of Peat Moss

From "Eire"
Department of External Affairs, Dublin

In recent years the use of Peat Moss in horticulture has increased greatly and, in the light of successful experiments, experts continue to recommend the material as being of great value to the specialist and to the ordinary gardener. An article in the Sunday Times (London) recently referred to its increased use as a fertiliser consequent on the scarcity and cost of farmyard manure as a result of mechanisation of farming and road transport.

The greatest value of peat mass says the article, "was in its moisture retaining capacity, for it is on moisture that most flowers and vegetables thrive. This asset of retaining moisture means that peat prevents leaching, or at any rate slows it up to a great extent, and leaching is the great drawback to any harsh or light soil. Not only does the rain, the gardener's greatest asset, leach through the soil but any food we may have supplied goes with it, too far down towards Australia to benefit the plants for which we have intended it."

Peat Moss is produced in Ireland by Bord na Mona (The Irish Peat Board) at a 2,000 ace bog at Cill Beara, Athy, Co. Kildare, and almost 80 per cent of annual production is exported. The principal markets are England, Channel Islands, Canary Islands and the U. S. A., as well as such widely distant places as the Persian Gulf, Cyprus, Portugal, the West Indies and New Zealand.

VARIED USES

The uses for Peat Moss are as varied as the markets. For example, large quantities are used each year in packing new potatoes in January and Februrary for the world's major produce markets. These potatoes, grown in Cyprus, Egypt and the Canary Islands, may take several weeks from the time of lifting to reach the consumers' table, perhaps a thousand miles away. A sprinkling of slightly dampened Peat Moss in each case ensures arrival in perfect condition.

The Channel Islands also grow these very early potatoes but can have them on the market within a couple of days of lifting and so do not need Peat Moss for this purpose. But the Channel Islands import some five or six shiploads of Irish Peat Moss every year for tomato growing. It is used mainly for improving the physical condition of the soil but it is also an excellent mulch for tomatoes, bringing out an abundance of upper roots when required. Indeed many growers of tomatoes in Guernsey and Jersey claim to have increased their yields by as much as 50 per cent by the use of Peat Moss.

FOR MUSHROOMS

In recent years the cultivation of mushrooms has developed into an important industry. The growing medium is, of course, manure, for which no satisfactory substitute appears to have been found, but over this is placed a couple of inches of steam sterilised loam of high lime content known as 'casing' soil. Good casing soil has become increasingly difficult to find and in the search for a substitute it was found that Peat Moss could do at least as well as soil and in many ways better. A very sizeable market now exists for it in this highly specialised industry.

In spite of the extent of these rather unusual uses for Peat Moss, however, the greatest market still is for the ordinary things people do in their gardens: preparation of standard soils; soil improvement, both indoors and out - of - doors, mulching, and the storing of fruit and vegetables.

A STABLE LITTER

Besides these horticultural uses of Peat Moss, its use as a stable litter is widely known. Its high rate of absorption and suitability for litter was recognized on the continent of Europe two hundred years or more ago and it still plays an important part in animal husbandry. More recently with the introduction of intensive systems of poultry keeping, Peat Moss has established itself as a firm favourite in deep litter houses, and quite a high proportion of producers depend on it for litter even in competition with their own home produced straw. Again, the recent deveoopment of the Broiler Industry, on similar lines, has proved the worth of Peat Moss as a litter.

Although it is in horticulture and animal husbandry that Peat Moss is most used at the moment much research is being done on its possibilities in various industries. Already it has been used in metallurgy and in the preparation of paper and insulation boards and it is believed that present interest in the discovery stimulate expansion of the Peat of new uses for it and in the development of older ones will stimulate expansion of the Peat Moss industry.

Important To Treat Allergy

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

AN ESTIMATED 17,000,000 Americans can expect to suffer from some form of allergy during their lifetime. And short term allergic reactions will strike approximately 60 per cent of our entire population.

Between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 persons suffer from hay fever, the most common form of allergy. Another 3,000,000 are troubled by asthma.

RESPIRATORY DISEASE

Some 10,000,000 children under the age of 16 have some form of allergy. About 2,500,000 of them have a major respiratory disease, according to "Patterns of Disease," a pharmaceutical publicaiton which cited the above figures

Yet despite this widespread suffering from the various allergies, surprisingly few persons seek medical help. Or, if they do go to a doctor, many of them don't continue their treatments.

Now I realize that there are only about 1,500 physicians in this country who specialize in allergy. And I know that this means a theoretical total of 10,000 patients per specialist, an impossible burden if they all went only to a specialist. But most family doctors, too, can help you with your allergies.

But I know also that early diagnosis and treatment of an allergy is highly important in bringing about relife and possibly a cure.

IMPORTANT FOR CHILDREN

This is even more essential with children than with adults. While it has been estimated that the odds are about 8 or 9 to 1 that an asthmatic child will outgrow his troubles, you can't count on this protecton from Nature.

If childhood asthma is neglected, the result might be serious, such as disabling pulmonary disease in adult life.

Any kind of an allergy, whether it is the itching of a skin allergy, the sneezing of hay fever or the gasping wheezing of asthma, can be aided by medical treatment.

DO IT NOW!

If you had appendicitis, you certainly wouldn't hesitate to go to a doctor. So don't put off seeing him about your allergy, either.

Early diagnosis and competent treatment can prevent not only the immediate allergic reactions, but also troublesome complications that arise from long -stand ing allergies and some of the secondary changes that might lead to recurring disability.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

J. B.: Does pasteurization destroy the vitamins in milk?

Answer: There is a slight loss of Vitamin C and thiamine, or Vitamin B, in pasteurization, However, this slight loss is not a matter for concern, as a rule.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(August 25, 1933)

The beautiful grounds at Foxley River, Freeland, Lot 11, the estate of the late Hon. James Warburton, was recently purchased by Senator Creelman MacArthur for a country estate, and on August 30th a gathering will be held. Senator MacArthur bought this property from Herman G. Bryan, whose family settled on land next to the Warburton estate, and it is the Senator's intention to use it for the benefit of the community.

Sir John Russell, noted British agriculturalist, was the guest speaker at a special meeting of Island farmers and Government officials held at the Confederation Chamber last night. The speaker indicated his belief that a high quality cheese put up in small dainty packages would find ready sale on British markets.

TEN YEARS AGO
(August 25, 1948)

All indications point to a closing of the Maple Hills tenancy project by the end of this month, it was learned yesterday. Seventy of the one hundred families living there have secured accommadations elsewhere and of the remaining thirty families probably fifteen will have found other quarters by the end of the month. The buildings at the site have been sold including those occupied by tenants, and building-movers will begin operations today.

Summerside ball fans are in for a double treat today when the All-Stars meet the visiting Philadelphia Monarchs in a doubleheaded feature this afternoon. The All-Stars will be strengthened by the presence of Doc Ankrum, well known catcher of the Harmon Field team who is in Summerside on leave.

MAXIMS

Nothing is enough for the man to whom enough is too little.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The politician's favorite dance is the side-step.—Sherbrooke Record

The Ontario magistrate who ruled that "if a man can stand and talk intelligibly he's not drunk - only impaired" is simply following the old bartenders' code before the days of the Ontario Temperance Act.—Ottawa Journal

A survey in Winnipeg discloses that wives, numbering a whopping 48 per cent, said they would not marry the man they live with if they had to do it over again. For what reason is not known, but the husbands weren't asked what they would do.—Monctor Transcript.

A young woman engaged in teaching Indians grammer on a western reservation was asked if her work was meeting with success. "It's beginning to," she replied. "Yesterday two of my pupils, Mr. and Mrs. Bear Don't Walk went to the Indian agent and applied for the right to change their names to Mr. and Mrs. Bear Dosen't Walk."—Christian Science Monitor

The late King George V liked shooting, farming, stamp-collecting and yarning with veterans, particularly naval veterans. He once had to endure a five-hour-long performance of "Hamlet" and at the end was asked how he had enjoyed it. "I'd rather abdicate than sit through that again", he replied gruffly.—Hamilton Spectator

Bill Hrinivich, a farmer north of Sudbury and reeve of Dowling Township, shot and wounded a duck and was then smitten with remorse over his crulty. He took the bird to his home, nursed and cared for it, and at last found it another lame duck as a mate. In return the duck presented Mr. Hrinivich with a setting of 12 eggs. He raised eight ducklings, and so took to them and to wildlife in general, that he transformed a swamp into a pond where today there are more than 300 ducks.—London Free Press

A Moscow radio commentator said Tuesday most women in Moscow like the sack line because of its "unhampered waist, the tapering effect at the bottom of the skirt and the loose folds that keep you guessing about the figure."—Reuters Agency

A Canadian magazine has a long article on the Trans-Canada pipeline by its Ottawa correspondent. The Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe is not mentioned in said article. This is tantamount to editing Wolsey out of Shakespeare's Henry VIII or a production of that sterling melodrama Uncle Tom's Cabin without the hounds.—Printed Word

It will take immense forbearance on the part of Canadians to remain calm under the shattering impact of news that United States interests are filching fossils from us. Not the human variety (that wouldn't matter) but valuable remains of prehistoric monsters. Disclosure was made in Ottawa by Harry White member of Parliament from Middlesex East. It would not surprise us to learn that lights burned all night in external affairs offices.—Calgary Herald

The Poet's Corner

RAIN

Like silver stitching through a tapestry
of firs and pines, the rain threads swiftly down.
A happy robin sings, for earth has grown
pliable to his bill. In disarray
the willow droops, its heavy branches lie
against the casement, and the crinkled lawn
glints in the light . . . Then thunder, that at dawn
awakened us, is heard now far away . . .

The rain is sifting softly through the earth;
and we are joyous as those robins here,
about the house: our land is green and bright:
roots drink and lengthen, flowers have rebirth.
The country now is diamonded and clear,
while rain threads down its fragile skein of light.

—Willis Eberman
in the New York Times

The Age Old Story

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2- 5 P.M. — New Glasgow Junior Farmers' Hall
8-10 P.M. — Stella Maris Hall North Rustico

TUESDAY'S CLINICS ARE:

2- 4 P.M. — Canoe Cove Hall
8-10 P.M. — Eldon Hall

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Attention

County Meetings

Prince County

Summerside, Baptist Church Hall, Tuesday, August 26—8 p.m.

Queen's County

Charlottetown, Birch Court, Wednesday, August 27—8 p.m.

King's County

Fortune Hall, Friday, August 29—8 p.m.

Special speakers will attend. Discussion of disposal of surplus potatoes.

General Meeting

P.W.C. Hall Charlottetown
Friday, Sept. 5—8 p.m.

All potato growers are urged to attend.

POTATO PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND