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

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1956

International Friendship

It is no light thing these days for one state to turn down a proffered treaty of friendship with another state; for friendship is one thing that is sorely needed in so many areas of international relationships and especially in the danger-packed tension that exists between the Soviet Union and the West. Genuine friendship on both sides would clear up some issues and prepare the way for settlement of others almost overnight. It is, therefore, easy to imagine the heaviness of heart with which President Eisenhower rejected the latest Soviet overture for a 20 year treaty of friendship. Yet, no other course was open to the President; for, as he pointed out, international goodwill does not depend on a "stroke of the pen" but on a "change of spirit" which the Soviets have steadfastly refused to entertain in any one of the problems which are keeping the world constantly on the brink of war.

Free world nations, while striving to bring about universal friendship, must be on guard to protect the unity of purpose which characterizes their own councils. This, for the time being, is even more important than the other; for, without that unity, there would be no assurance, and indeed no hope, of the free world's ability to preserve its freedom in the face of the Soviet threat which, unhappily, has not diminished in proportion to Moscow's protestations of good intentions.

When, by one clear deed of merit, the Soviet Union is prepared to demonstrate sincerity of purpose, Mr. Eisenhower and all other Western leaders can be counted on to greet the friendly gesture with genuine appreciation. Unfortunately, that time has not yet come.

Farm Economy Survey

Interesting to Canadian as well as American farm readers is the report, just released, of a comprehensive study called "Economic Policy for American Agriculture". The report was prepared by members of the U. S. Committee for Economic Development and it outlines what they think should be done to restore agricultural prosperity.

One of the committee's most clearcut proposals calls for establishment of an agricultural stabilization board "with power to determine policy within bounds established by law, and reporting annually to the President and Congress." Headed by the Secretary of Agriculture, this "nonpartisan board representative of farmers, food processors and consumers, serving long terms, staggered so as to provide continuity, would help to protect policy from short-run political demands" such as are often brought to bear on the secretary.

The three basic problems urgently requiring action are summarized as: first, too much production of some farm products; second, too much instability of farmers' incomes; and third, too many full-time farm families with very low incomes.

The study stresses the necessity of finding long-range solutions to these problems. It opposes both high rigid price supports, which it considers "wasteful" and "self-defeating"; and a "two-price system" (to dispose of surpluses abroad at lower prices than prevail in the United States) which it thinks might disrupt world trade.

The committee offers "no quick and easy way out of present farm difficulties", but it expresses firm confidence in the future prosperity of agriculture and the nation. It reminds everyone that "despite the urgency of these problems, many farmers are in a sound economic position." But with the nation facing "an accumulation of problems that have become urgent and that, because of their size and character, agriculture cannot handle by itself," the committee declares that "the cost of whatever adjustments are

necessary should be shared by the country as a whole, and not let to be borne entirely by the farmers."

Yet it expects the measures it proposes would eventually cost the government and taxpayer less while benefiting the farmers more. It underlines its declaration that "we do not believe we can return to a completely free market price situation for agriculture without exposing farmers to unnecessary risk and instability. But we wish to emphasize that a satisfactory farm price policy must retain as many of the desirable features of a freely functioning price system as possible."

The committee would deal with the first problem, surplus crops, with "a combination of continued price supports at gradually reduced levels, coupled with a program to pay farmers to take some land out of production." (This resembles the widely discussed Soil Bank Plan.) It suggests for this program a transitional period of five years, at the end of which it envisions farmers as "able to earn satisfactory incomes at prices that clear the market without accumulation of excessive surpluses in government hands, and without production controls."

To solve the second problem, of unstable incomes, the committee recommends "moderating extreme price fluctuations through a system of flexible price supports or income payments and a storage program." These devices would not be used to affect the long-run movement of prices but would protect farmers against sharp and temporary swings of prices and income.

To help solve the third problem, concerning low-income farm families, the committee would stimulate "trends already in existence." During the last 35 years, the study points out, there has been a steady movement of people away from farms, with farm population declining nearly a third just since 1940. But any program to move people off their farms "should avoid compulsion", be wholly voluntary, and offer both information and certain financial aid which the study spells out in some detail.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Foreign Minister Chou En-lai of Communist China seems anxious to meet with Secretary of State Dulles to discuss the Formosa situation. Since he has stated many times his unwillingness to forgo the use of force and has even called on the Chinese people to get ready for war which might result from the "imminent" attack on Formosa, Mr. Dulles would seem to be justified in wondering what there is to talk about.

The French Communist paper L'Humanite, commenting on President Eisenhower's rejection of Premier Bulganin's proposal for a treaty of "friendship", observed that "the door has been kept open for further exchanges". That probably depends on the kind of "exchanges" the Russian leaders have in mind. There is evidence that President Eisenhower and other Western leaders are getting weary of Soviet words unaccompanied by deeds.

The best wishes of all our citizens will accompany RCMP Inspector Nevin, Mrs. Nevin and family on their departure shortly for the Pacific Coast. Inspector Nevin has been a most courteous and efficient commanding officer of the R.C.M.P. in this Province. He has now been promoted to command the Vancouver subdivision, and will be succeeded here by Inspector Martin former officer commanding the Halifax subdivision.

While the amount of \$630,000 has been placed in the main parliamentary estimates for completion of the Oceanview highway on the north coast of the Province, this is only the initial stage of a project which may run into \$1,500,000. Mr. Neil A. Matheson is to be congratulated on obtaining this consideration from Northern Affairs Minister Lesage, who himself, on his visit here last summer, became convinced that the project was of prime importance in developing the Prince Edward Island National Park. The project is certainly a far-reaching one and will do much to attract a further influx of tourists to this Province. It will make all the more important the provision of adequate ferry facilities for handling vehicular traffic during the tourist season.



SETTING UP THE LINE-UP

PUBLIC FORUM

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

THOSE RURAL MAILMEN

Sir,—Every little while we read in your Forum a letter from someone, usually a mail driver, or his wife, plying the lot of our rural mailman.

Granted that some of the mailman's trips are none too pleasant. We wonder if his lot is any harder than the lot of most other people. The farmers for instance who slosh through mud and wet grass and snow and slush day after day as he goes about his work, while the rural mailman drives over his route in his heated car, with his radio turned on. We wonder how this rural mailman's lot compares with those linemen who work in their clumsy oilskins day after day in the icy mud and slush, with the rain running down their backs and their freezing hands handling the wet key wires trying to get people connected up so that everything can get going again.

The last writer on this thesis signed himself "Snow and Mud", also in his letter he tried to picture the mailman's unfortunate lot by quoting figures to show that at the year's end instead of having a little profit as a reward, this mailman is actually in the red to the tune of \$950. The mailman on the route on which this writer lives has been serving our mail boxes for twenty years. Going in the red, according to Snow and Mud, at the rate of \$950 a year for twenty years would amount to \$19,000. What a huge bank account these mailmen must have when they start in delivering mail and what courageous men they must be, to keep on delivering mail for twenty years, watching their comfortable bank account dwindle away to the tune of \$950 a year!

Little wonder that some of those faithful mailmen are now refusing to serve some of their boxes because road conditions force them to get out of their comfortable heated cars with the radio blasting out the latest jazz swing, and get into their wagons and watch old Dobbin pull them over the route, as they did before the gas mail buggy came into use.

This writer wonders how this faithful mailman's salary compares with the salary the farmer is getting this year from his potato crop. He wonders if this faithful mailman whom "Snow and Mud" writes about, goes through any more hardships, slush, muck and slavery than some of those farmers, who are hoping and wishing for May to come so that the roads may be dry enough for the faithful mailman to come again in his heated car and deliver the mail once more.

I am, Sir, etc.,
WAITING FOR HIS MAIL

The Poet's Corner

ENGLAND

You ask me, why, though ill at ease,
Within this region I subsist,
Whose spirits falter in the mist
And languish for the purple sea.
It is the land that freemen till,
That sober-suited Freedom chose,
The land, where girl with friends
Or foes
A man may speak the thing he will;

A land of settled government,
A land of just and old renown,
Where Freedom slowly broadens
down
From precedent to precedent,
Where faction seldom gathers head,
But by degrees to fullness wrought,
The strength of some diffusive
thought
Hath time and space to work and
spread.

—Alfred Tennyson (1800-92).

Close Watch On Iran

By Vincent Bulet
Reuters Agency, Teheran

Western governments are keeping a close watch on Iran for Russian moves which may provide useful clues to future Soviet strategy in the whole of this uneasy Middle East region.

Iran is regarded now as being particularly vulnerable to Soviet pressure — psychological, economic or political. After 150 years of neutrality, she has decided, by joining the Baghdad pact, to throw in her lot with the West. This is a challenge which the Soviet Union is likely to ignore.

Unused to such independence of action by this particular neighboring country, the Soviet Union, many people here believe, may try to prove that it does not pay by bringing pressure of some sort on Iran.

The Baghdad pact is a grouping of five countries—Britain, Iraq, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey—for military, political and economic co-operation.

The Soviet Union has condemned it as an instrument of aggression which threatens security in the region, and a violation of the principles of the United Nations.

Russia always has shown a great interest in Iran. At the end of the Second World War, while the Soviet army still occupied northern Iran, Communist-supported political forces seized control of key positions in Iranian Azerbaijan and set up an autonomous people's republic.

Under pressure from the United Nations, and in the mistaken belief that she would thereby obtain important oil concessions, the Soviet Union withdrew her troops, whereupon the Azerbaijan people's republic fell.

Since the days of Catherine the Great, Russian statesmen have coveted the warm water ports of Iran. Since the Bolshevik regime assumed power, Iran, politically, also has been regarded as the gateway to the Indian sub-continent.

Quite apart from obvious Soviet interests in this country, Iran's vulnerability is increased by a common frontier stretching some 1,000 miles on both sides of the

Oceanview Highway

(Summerside Journal)

A report from Ottawa states that an appropriation of \$630,000 for completion of the Oceanview Highway on the north coast of Prince Edward Island has been placed in the main parliamentary estimates by Northern Affairs Minister Lesage. This information was received by Mr. Neil A. Matheson, M.P. for Queens who deserves credit for his interest in the matter. In an interview with the Guardian correspondent Mr. Matheson said he was most appreciative of the decision of Mr. Lesage to begin this important improvement in the P. E. I. National Park without delay, and he was sure that all his constituents and residents of the province at large would share in his appreciation. The total cost is expected to be about \$1,500,000.

We would like to think that the people are as interested in this project as Mr. Matheson hopes but we have seen little indication of it during the last few years that it has been under consideration. Yet it is a tremendously exciting project and one which will mean great things to our tourist industry. While we may take pride in our National Park, at present it is little more than three separate bathing beaches. With this new development it will become something unusual for it will be possible to drive along the rim of the Gulf of St. Lawrence all the way from Cavendish to Dalry. This drive will take one over bridges and causeways and over an island that nowadays is hardly ever visited. It will eventually be the biggest tourist attraction we have and it is being done with little local interest and encouragement. It would be a very worthwhile action for such organizations as Boards of Trade to pass resolutions of approval and send them to the Minister and to our Members of Parliament.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

TAKING CARE OF CHILD'S SMALLPOX VACCINATION

It is a well-known fact that infants should be vaccinated against smallpox. Some states have laws making it compulsory. But many mothers don't know how to take care of the vaccination after it is given.

Your youngster may well be inoculated about the age of three months. Certainly no later than one year.

MILD REACTION
Reaction to a vaccination is usually mild if it is given before the child is a year old.

You don't have to give the vaccination any care until there is evidence that it has taken. Proof that it has taken is the appearance of a small blister on the fourth or fifth day.

It is not considered advisable to apply a bandage to a normal vaccination, take it is recommended, however, that the babies be clad in long-sleeved garments from the time the blister appears until the scab drops off.

If your baby scratches the blister, he may transfer the vaccination to other areas. And if he scratches off the crust, it might increase the scarring.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
L.M.: My daughter has plantar warts. What would you advise?
Answer: Plantar warts are best treated by means of X-ray; usually, one or two X-ray treatments will cure them.

It is advisable that your daughter consult a physician concerning treatment in her particular case.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(February 1, 1931)
Leaving St. John, N. B. by the air mail plane next Monday, Mr. Thomas Waying, of Ottawa, will attempt to be the first passenger to reach Calgary in forty-eight hours flying time. He will carry greetings from Premier R. B. Bennett; the Premier of New Brunswick and the St. John Board of Trade.

The outstanding event of the week was the annual Burns Concert which received well deserved patronage. A large number drove from many points outside the city to be in attendance.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the list of births, deaths and marriages for January, reports the following for Prince Edward Island: births 29, deaths 26 and marriages 5.

TEN YEARS AGO

(February 2, 1946)
Island citizens and thousands of visitors to the Island will learn with regret, that Mr. Arthur H. Mould, popular manager of the Charlottetown Hotel since its establishment sixteen years ago, is retiring on February 17.

At the conclusion of the five day fair auction at the Canadian Fur Auction Sales Co. Ltd., Montreal, of 43,812 pelts catalogued 49 per cent sold at an average of \$34.77. Sales of the new type P.E.I. and Ontario pelts amounted to 89 per cent at an average price of \$90.78.

After the adjournment of the Dominion-Provincial conference tonight, it was agreed that substantial progress had been made. New foundations were laid on which it is likely a new tax agreement can be built. Both Prime Minister MacKenzie King and the Justice Minister were very pleased with the outcome, and said that Premier Jones had invited the committee to resume its discussions in Charlottetown "where the real Fathers met."

The Age Old Story

Honour the Lord with thy substance and with the first fruits of all thine increase.

The coating of civilization is so thin that it comes off with a little alcohol.—Galt Reporter.

A hypocrite as defined by one writer is a woman who prays for delivery from temptation and then goes to a bargain sale.—Galt Reporter.

Grand-daddy used to say that the best things in life are free, and it's the same or almost the same today—they require no down payment.—Hamilton Spectator.

How many diplomats read the sports pages we have no means of knowing. We would like to think, however, that some of them read that Berlin despatch, tucked away with football and hockey, telling how East Germans... Vest Germans have got together to make up an all-German team for next year's Olympic Games. For it seems to us, as it must seem to others, that this tells a lot about the fundamental German desire for union of all Germany.—Ottawa Journal.

A country coroner decides one day that he will hold court in camera. A junior officer at a military camp closes the gates on photographers when a fire destroys a dwelling house. A policeman tells witnesses of a crime they are not to speak to the press. A small-town mayor resolves to hold a council meeting in secret, and gives the reporters a hand-out at its conclusion. All these incidents have happened in Canada, and all are part of a trend.—Vancouver Herald.

BRIEFS INVITED

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON BROADCASTING
will commence public hearings in Ottawa, on April 30th, 1956

The Commission will welcome briefs from organizations, associations and individuals wishing to express their views with regard to radio and television broadcasting in Canada. All briefs must be in writing and must be addressed to the Secretary, Royal Commission on Broadcasting, Ottawa, Canada, not later than April 15th, 1956. At least thirty copies of each brief will be required by the Commission.

Each organization, association or individual wishing to submit a brief should so inform the Secretary as early as possible and, in any event, not later than March 1st, in order that a programme of public hearings can be prepared and announced. The Commission plans to hold its public hearings at various points throughout Canada during the months of May and June and reserves the right to receive any submission either at public or at private hearings.

Under the terms of Order in Council P.C. 1955-1796 of December 2nd, 1955, the Commission is directed to examine and make recommendations upon:

- the policies to be followed by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in its television broadcasting activities and the relation of such policies to the finances of the Corporation;
- the measures necessary to provide an adequate proportion of Canadian programmes for both public and private television broadcasting;
- the financial requirements of the Corporation for television broadcasting and the relation of these to the extent, nature, standards and distribution of programmes;
- the financial requirements of the Corporation for sound broadcasting in the light of the development of television and the growth of population in new areas of Canada;
- the manner in which the finances for the television and sound broadcasting operations of the Corporation should be provided and managed;
- the licensing and control of private television and sound broadcasting stations in the public interest; and
- such other related matters as the Commissioners consider should be included in reporting properly upon those specified.

R. M. Fowler
Chairman

Paul Pelletier
Secretary

Money across the miles

A chartered bank makes it a simple matter for you to send money almost anywhere, inside or outside Canada.

You may want to get money to a certain city as a gift on somebody's birthday; or to settle a business account; or to set up a fund which can be drawn upon by a company salesman, branch office or supplier.

It works the other way, too. If you are far from home and short of cash, you can advise your "home" branch to telegraph your money to a point where you can pick it up. Many situations and needs can arise — and a chartered bank has many ways of taking care of them, including the sale of travellers cheques.

This service is one of the many advantages you enjoy as a customer of a chartered bank. Your local branch is an all-round banking service-centre that can be helpful to you in many ways.

Only a chartered bank offers a full range of banking services, including:

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS Keep your money safe; pay you steady interest; encourage the habit of thrift.	SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES Keep your important papers and other valuables safe, yet readily accessible.
COMMERCIAL LOANS For business or industrial firms, large and small; producers, processors, retailers—every type of enterprise.	TRAVELLERS CHEQUES Protect you against theft or loss of cash. They are readily negotiable anywhere.

THE CHARTERED BANKS SERVING YOUR COMMUNITY