

Then And Now

Prime Minister St. Laurent's platitudeous statements on the "Anglo-American rift" over the Egyptian crisis have added nothing to anybody's understanding of the situation. That it is a "sad spectacle" we all know, and feel, though apparently for different reasons.

What a difference in Canada's official attitude when President Truman ordered U.S. land and naval forces to intervene in Korea! At that time, as External Affairs Minister Lester Pearson informed the Canadian House of Commons, it was impossible for the United Nations to initiate the action to provide military assistance to the Korean Republic. "If help were to be given," said Mr. Pearson, "the responsibility would have to be shouldered by individual members of the Security Council acting within the terms of the charter, but on their own initiative. In this case the United States recognized a special responsibility which it discharged with admirable dispatch and decisiveness."

There is no evidence that either Canada or the United Kingdom was consulted by President Truman before he ordered General MacArthur's forces into action. United Nations Indorsement came later. But Mr. Pearson didn't seem to think that regrettable. Quite the contrary: "I feel sure," he declared, "that all members of the House will applaud and support this act of high courage and firm statesmanship on the part of the government of the United States." (Hansard, June 28, 1950.)

Our Canadian spokesmen couldn't spare any commendation for Britain's action in Egypt, though the crisis there was surely as grave and there was the same incapacity shown by the U.N. On both occasions it had to be triggered into action by "individual members of the Security Council acting within the terms of the charter, but on their own initiative." Those were Mr. Pearson's words in 1950. What would have happened if Truman's western allies had gone back on him then or the Soviet representative had been present to veto the move in the Security Council? It would be just as "sad" today; and we wonder what the Prime Minister of Canada would have said about it.

Domestic Markets

There seems to be no question that the Canadian textile industry is facing heavy and increasing competition from abroad, particularly from Japan where wages and other production costs are much lower than they are in this country. This has resulted over a five year period in a gradual falling off in sales. According to Mr. J. P. C. Gauthier, manager of the Canadian Fabrics Foundation, the Canadian producers' share of the home market in textiles last year amounted to only 56% of the total, compared with more than 70% in 1950. In that year, the best in its history, the industry sold about \$1 billion worth of goods and paid out \$180 million in wages to some 90,000 workers. The sales, wages and number of workers employed are much lower at the present time.

There does not appear to be much hope of the industry's being protected to any great extent by high protective tariffs against imports from Japan. At the present time the Federal Government is engaged in trying to build up a much stronger trade relationship between the two countries; and, of course, if Japan is to buy bigger quantities of Canadian products such as wheat and heavy machinery, as Trade Minister Howe thinks she will, the Japanese Government is not going to look kindly on Canadian prohibitive tariffs on Japan's leading exports. But, as Mr. Gauthier pointed out in a recent statement, there would seem to be no reason why 44% of the home market—it will probably be more this year—should be denied local industry, even with tariffs as they are. It was to remedy this

situation that the Canadian Fabrics Foundation was established a few years ago. In Mr. Gauthier's words, "the job we've cut out is a full scale and full time promotion of Canadian fabrics to Canadians. There's no question that such an organization is badly needed."

The emphasis of this course, quite properly, is on quality rather than on prices competitive with those of Japan. If by a systematic plan of promotion, Canadian manufacturers of clothing can show that made-in-Canada fabrics are, in fact, superior in quality to the imported articles, the fact that they may cost a bit more should not seriously interfere with their sales. There is no doubt that in the past Canadian industry in many of its branches has been slow about promoting the domestic market. Consequently, there has been far too much readiness to believe that an imported article is necessarily better than the locally produced one.

Mr. Churchill

It is reported that Sir Winston Churchill is considering retiring from the House of Commons on Nov. 30, his 82nd birthday anniversary. The doughty statesman himself has neither confirmed nor denied the report, and its reliability cannot by any means be taken for granted. It will be recalled that a year or two before he actually handed over the reins of government the press was regarding his retirement as imminent. However, his attendance in the Commons these days is not much more than a formality, and it is probable that he feels the time has come to put the finishing touches on a career which has yielded all he has to give in service to his country. And what a service it was! For a thousand years to come the historians will hold it up as a shining example of what brilliance combined with courage and patriotism can do for a nation, and, indeed, for humanity.

It is expected that if the great man does leave the Commons this fall he will be offered a dukedom by Her Majesty the Queen. To most men this would be a coveted honor, but it is doubtful that it will carry much appeal to Sir Winston. His acceptance would signify deference to the wishes of his sovereign, but it would not add anything to his stature. After a lifetime in the Commons, a great part of it in the place of leadership and power, a seat in the Lords would be a mild and uninspiring anti-climax to incomparable achievement. It was as plain Mr. Churchill that he rose to the heights of fame and made the whole world his debtor. It will be as Mr. Churchill that he will be praised and honoured in the history books and by generations yet unborn.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Trade Minister Howe says he finds the strength of the Canadian dollar, in relation to its American counterpart, "embarrassing." What most of us find embarrassing is the little it will buy at today's prices.

A new corn pest has hit agriculture in the Southern States. Called "witchweed" it destroys corn and some other crops by attacking the roots. Agricultural officials are very much concerned about it. They say that, if unchecked, it could be a worse destroyer than the corn-borer which costs American farmers more than \$80 million annually.

It remains to be seen whether resolutions of the various Provincial Boards of Trade relative to the potato tariff question will have any immediate effect on the Federal Government. Probably not. But the unanimity with which the organizations see the need of some protection for the Island's potato industry should in the long run bring beneficial results.

A Spanish philosopher has expressed the opinion that since the Russians have threatened the West with volunteers for Egypt, the West ought to reciprocate by offering volunteers to the Hungarian patriots. It is, of course, a reasonable proposition, and a word from the United States would make it possible. That word, however, will not be given. Unless a great change is brought about in U.S. State Department thinking, the Hungarians will have to be content with pious and meaningless resolutions from the U.N.



ONE OF THE WORLD'S SORROWS

The Suez Crisis

J. B. McGeachy in The Financial Post

The United Nations doesn't and can't make laws because it has no police force. Unless the doormen at New York headquarters carry pistols or other concealed weapons, UN has yet to hire an armed man. UN has not yet paid the wages of a single private soldier for one hour or supplied one bullet, rifle or uniform.

It is necessary to belabor this fact to make the point that UN is not a sovereign with the apparatus of sovereignty. There can be no law, according to the best authorities, without a sovereign. There can be no law without sanctions, meaning the power of punishment or coercion of offenders. UN can pass resolutions about sanctions, but it has yet to impose sanctions on anybody, though in Korea they were imposed by an alliance consisting of about one third of UN's membership.

A SCOTSMAN'S AMERICAN LOG

Hatless In Manhattan

By Wilfred Taylor of the Edinburgh Scotsman

NEW YORK—New York loafed in the sun as we walked from 54th street, down Eighth Avenue, to that cathedral of communications, the New York Post Office. At 33rd Street negroes slouched in doorways, and occasionally we passed a withered old man sitting motionless in a shabby chair. The sunshine gleamed on the topless towers, and the cross streets were clear-cut shady canyons.

Ball Game We asked one of them why there were so many in town. He told us that the Army had beaten Columbia by 40 points in a football game, and that about 2400 West Pointers had come to town to celebrate. We saw dozens of these erect and cheerful young men being greeted by pretty girls in party frocks in the foyer of the Sheraton Hotel. That prodigious monument to journalism, the Sunday edition of the "New York Times," confirmed the victory, along with the news that the Heatts had beaten Falkirk by two goals to none.

SERMON Already we have sampled the joys of a drug store, ridden on an express subway from the Central Station to 88th street, and been to Church, where we heard our host, the Rev. Dr. David Read, preach a stirring sermon to a congregation, utterly different from the one with which we worshipped last Sunday in Morristown.

EGYPT'S AMBITION As soon as Israel was born, the Arab states moved to destroy it. They failed miserably. They should have accepted the consequences of defeat. After all, they have lived for centuries with a Jewish minority in their midst. They could live with a Jewish state. They decided that they did not want to live with a Jewish state. They decided that they would not live with a Jewish state.

TAXI JOCKEY The first New Yorker to make a lively impression on our mind was the Negro taxi driver who drove us along the Parkway from the airport at 70 miles an hour in his bright red cab. He more than lived up to our preconception of a New York taxi driver.

PARK DIVERSION Little grey squirrels ran across the paths and darted up the trees while an occasional couple rode on horseback along the cinder track. Two dashing mounted policemen galloped along as though in pursuit of some horse-thief. And all over the grass and the strange hillsides fathers and mothers romped with their children and fashionable ladies exercised their pooles.

ELECTION PROPHETS Most people we have talked to seem to think that the President will have a second run. "What we need," said a lady sitting at the next table in a downtown hotel, "is a President who will keep us safe." You see occasional cars with an Empire State registration and "I like Ike" stickers, but not many.

SHIRT-SLEEVING ORDER We are sitting in our shirt sleeves and still feeling hot and very conscious of the speaking habits of the New Yorkers. They all speak American. We heard one man in the park saying to his wife, "Honey, it wouldn't be so bad if you let me enjoy even the minor pleasures of life."

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Sundeleson, M. D.

DON'T TAKE MINERAL OIL OVER PROLONGED PERIOD It's never good to overdo anything. You never can tell what effect it might have.

BACK OF THROAT Some droplets may stick to the back of the throat as the oil is swallowed. A short while later, these droplets may trickle down into the trachea.

Gradually, this oil may accumulate in the air spaces of the lungs and cause a condition which we call "lipoid pneumonia." Mineral oil is not absorbed by the body, but remains as a foreign substance in the lungs.

Generally, scar tissue begins forming around the oil, weakening the lung tissue and making it more susceptible to an infection. Such a condition usually, if difficult to diagnose.

Since mineral oil is a bland substance, it doesn't cause coughing. You might not even be aware of its presence in the lungs. Even X-ray studies are likely to be confusing.

OUR YESTERDAYS From The Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (November 17, 1931) Mr. Percy B. Jenkin of the Herald and Associated Publications in conditions were not as bad in Australia as they were noted by the American Press. Mr. Jenkin arrived in Canada about three weeks ago and intends to write a special series of articles on Canada.

TEN YEARS AGO (November 17, 1946) The death occurred at the P.E.I. Hospital Saturday night of Dr. Chester Houston, well-known Charlottetown physician. He was 72 years of age. The late Dr. Houston was born at New Glasgow and received his education at Prince of Wales College. He then entered McGill University as a medical student and graduated from that institution in 1906.

CREATED BY CONQUEST Israel was created by invasion and conquest against the will of the inhabitants of Palestine. Its establishment was a grievous injury to the Arabs who regarded Palestine as their homeland and to their Arab neighbors. It would not have been necessary if the spacious countries, especially the U.S., had been willing to receive the persecuted Jews of Europe, as refugees; but they were not.

What has to be asked about Franco-British intervention is not whether it was legal but whether it was wise. To go further back than that, let us ask: Why did it seem wise to Eden and Mollet? An answer requires a capsule history of the Middle East since about 1948 when Israel came into being.

But it was not the UN's will that prevailed. First, UN never had the ghost of a plan for enforcing its decision. UN wanted the Arab and Jewish Palestinians to be federated in an economic union; this has not been done. UN said that a neutral, disarmed Jerusalem should be put under a UN trusteeship; instead Jerusalem is the armed capital of Israel. UN directed bounties; but its line is the line on current political maps.

It was the will of the Jews that prevailed—and by military force. EGYPT'S AMBITION As soon as Israel was born, the Arab states moved to destroy it. They failed miserably. They should have accepted the consequences of defeat. After all, they have lived for centuries with a Jewish minority in their midst. They could live with a Jewish state. They decided that they did not want to live with a Jewish state. They decided that they would not live with a Jewish state.

NOT ENOUGH Military action alone would not have been enough. If Jews and Arabs were to be reconciled, it was necessary to help them to the prospect that would take their minds off the thoughts of conquest or revenge. It was necessary for one thing to do something constructive for the 900,000 Palestinian refugees who have been clustered around Israel's borders since 1948. Squatting there on their backsides, living in wretched huts on UN handouts, these people have certainly shown every little common sense or enterprise. But their plight is an international responsibility of the U.S. as Israel's chief sponsor. Virtually nothing has been done for them except to form queues for the soup kitchen.

A part from relief and resettlement of the refugees, there was need for capital and technical aid such as is being supplied to "underdeveloped" lands in Asia and Africa. There has been plentiful aid for Israel, enabling that state to avoid being one side or the other. Nobody paid any attention except for a week or two. UN has also sent mediators and armistice superintendents, the latest of whom is Canada's Gen. E.L.M. Burns, to attempt the hopeless task of persuading the Arabs and Jews, by words alone, to be good. This nonsense, for that is what it is, has

NOTES BY THE WAY

An expert says that most retired folk keep right on getting up early in the morning—just another bit of proof that old age is wasted on the wrong people. —Hamilton Spectator

An advertisement for "imported clothes hangers" is noted. Judging from the way they seem to multiply in the closet, one would think we were breeding all we wanted right here.—Edmonton Journal

Bright colored clothes are considered safer while hunting but the trend can be carried too far. A New England hunter was shot by a companion who mistook him for a pheasant.—Edmonton Journal

I have been informed that cod liver oil causes an enlargement of the liver and is injurious to one's health. Is this true? Answer: Cod liver oil, in its normal dosage, is not at all dangerous and is extremely helpful in supplying the vitamins necessary to children and in preventing disease. The information you have is false.

There seems to be quite a drive on these days to sell storm wind ows and storm doors. A man who moved into a new house a month ago has been contacted by 35 sales men. Two were from the same company but there was quite a difference in their estimates.—Toronto Telegram

re is one class of man in Canada seriously overworked, the doctors. Few people think of their long hours of service and often complain when they ask for an office visit instead of a home call. We can all help our doctors by doing everything possible to ease their load.—St. Catherine's Standard

FISHERMEN'S AREA MEETINGS Sturgeon, Monday, Nov. 19—8 p.m. Morell, Tuesday, Nov. 20 Flat River, Wednesday, Nov. 21 North Rustico, Thursday, Nov. 22 Corran Ban, Friday, Nov. 23 Guest speaker Reid Sangster, New Harbor, N.S. Films—Everybody welcome. C. F. RICHARDS, Sect. P.E.I. Fishermen's Association.

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