



## Crash Of Navy Patrol Bomber

HONOLULU (AP) — A U. S. navy patrol bomber carrying 10 men exploded in the air immediately after takeoff Tuesday and crashed in the Pacific 300 yards off Barber's Point naval air station. The navy said there was no sign of any survivors but crash boats and helicopters were searching the area. Divers checked the wreckage in shoal water 20 feet deep.

## Find Bodies Of Driver And Girls

HOBBS, N.M. (AP)—Searchers found the bodies of two young women Tuesday several hours after a truck driver was found slain on a lonely highway west of here. Officers said they believe the bodies were those of Dorothy Fern Gibson, 23, and Barbara Lemmons, 23, both of Hobbs. There had been signs of a terrific struggle where truck driver J. B. Cantrell, 27, of Carlsbad was found early Tuesday. He had been shot at least four times by a .22-calibre weapon. The women's bodies were found a considerable distance from the spot where Cantrell's body was discovered. The truck driver apparently had stopped to help the two women travellers, whose car had a flat right front tire.

## EIGHT KILLED

SOMERSET, KY. — Eight young engine after a day of joy-riding, which burst into flames. The engines were killed when their rattle-Five of the youngsters, aged 12 gine dragged the auto a half trap car was rammed by a freight to 17, were pinned in the car. (AP Wirephoto)

# Says Man Will Reach The Moon In Present Century

By DAVE MCINTOSH

Canadian Press Staff Writer OTTAWA (CP) — Dr. John E. Keyston, new vice-chairman of the defence research board, says 1958 may well go down as one of the two or three most important dates in man's history. That is the year in which the United States is scheduled to launch an earth satellite which will circle the globe outside the field of gravity. "It means that man will no longer be earthbound," the stocky Englishman said Tuesday in an interview. Successful launching of the satellite would be the first step in man's conquest of space. Dr. Keyston, who headed the naval research establishment at Dartmouth, N.S., for seven years before coming to Ottawa last month as vice-chairman of the defence research board, said there are no inherent impossibilities in space travel.

FINANCE IS PROBLEM The main hindrance was lack of money. Construction of a space ship to carry man to the moon—"a flight of about two weeks"—was too big a project to be handled privately. It would require billions of dollars and only a major nation could undertake such a cost. "But if you asked me when man will reach the moon, I would say in this century. It is not as far away as some seem to think. "The first step would be an unmanned rocket to circle the moon and obtain information about it. Then a manned rocket would circle it. Then there would be a landing, though the first explorers might never return. And then there would be space travel between the earth and the moon." "Why bother to travel to the moon at all?" Dr. Keyston was asked.

"Why climb Everest?" he replied. MARS LONG VOYAGE Dr. Keyston said he isn't thinking—yet—of space travel beyond the moon, which is some 240,000 miles from the earth. Mars is the planet closest to the earth. Its closest approach to earth still leaves a gap of 35,000 miles. "It probably would take two years for a flight to Mars—a year out and a year back," said Dr. Keyston. "The moon would be a good staging area for a flight to Mars." "Does he believe in the existence of flying saucers?" "No," said the 48-year-old scientist and spare-time playwright. "It would be incredible to think that spacemen came within a few feet of earth and didn't land. Think of us getting all the way to the moon and then not landing on it!"

# Want Equivalent Of Full Pay For Injured Workers

HALIFAX (CP) — The Nova Scotia Federation of Labor (CLC) recommended Tuesday that the workmen's compensation board pay the equivalent of full pay to Nova Scotia workers injured on the job. At the same time the Canadian Manufacturers Association, provincial branch, speaking for employers urged that compensation not exceed the present 70 per cent of income. Both organizations presented briefs to county court Judge A. H. McKinnon, who began hearings operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act for the provincial government. Federation President Ben O'Neill of Sydney submitted the labor brief. It said the present 70 per cent rate "places the injured

workman in the position of being penalized for an injury for which in most cases he has no responsibility." The CMA brief said, "It is essential for the proper functioning of the act that conditions be such as to encourage the injured workman to return to work as soon as he is fit to do so. "A scale of compensation so high that the income of the injured worker is near his take-home pay will tend to prolong his absence from work." F. M. Covert, Halifax lawyer, presented the CMA brief. The manufacturer's association also said that increases in payments arising from accidents in past years should come from the general revenues of the province and not from industry.

"It is to all intents and purposes a cost-of-living bonus and as such is the responsibility of the community at large," the CMA said. WOULD RAISE MAXIMUM The labor group urged elimination of the present five-day waiting period before compensation is paid but the manufacturers asked that it be retained. The CMA suggested the maximum income allowed a person receiving compensation be raised to \$4,000 from \$3,000 and that the burial allowance be \$250. The labor body sought a burial allowance of at least \$500. The Halifax Construction Association, the Nova Scotia Roadbuilders Association and the Halifax Board of Trade endorsed the CMA stand.

# Denies Meeting With Premier

SHOREACRES, B.C. (CP) — A leader of the Sons of Freedom Doukhobors said Tuesday that false reports that he and Premier W. A. C. Bennett had held a meeting were the work of the sect's enemies. William Moolesky, secretary of the Sons of Freedom, told the Vancouver Sun the report of a meeting was an attempt to create new friction between the British Columbia government and his group at a time when the Doukhobors want the co-operation of the government. He confirmed that no meeting had taken place Friday between himself and Mr. Bennett although he said he tried through two separate channels to set up a meeting when the premier was in Trail, 35 miles from here, last week. Both tries were unsuccessful, he added. The Trail Times Saturday carried the erroneous report of a meeting. Later The Times said a man identifying himself as Mr. Moolesky had telephoned the paper Friday and claimed he had met Premier Bennett to discuss the Sons of Freedom's proposed move to Russia. The story was distributed by

The Canadian Press and promptly denied by Premier Bennett. Mr. Moolesky denied that he or anyone authorized by him had issued the statement that the meeting had been held. He said it was just another attempt to discredit the Sons of Freedom. WANT KIDS BACK Mr. Moolesky said he tried to meet Mr. Bennett to impress on him that before they emigrate to Russia the Sons of Freedom want the return of their 196 children being detained at a school in New Denver, B.C., and want a financial settlement for \$5,000,000 in communal property which he said was taken over by Ottawa in 1935. The Doukhobor children were taken from their homes by provincial authorities after their parents, ardent pacifists, refused to send them to public schools on the grounds that the schools taught militarism. A delegation of Freedomite leaders went to Ottawa last June to discuss with the Soviet Embassy there the proposed move to the Doukhobors' ancestral home land. The group now is further word from Moscow, Mr. Moolesky said.

# Experiments In Biology

PARIS (Reuters) — A French scientist Tuesday hailed experiments in heredity being conducted here as "one of the most important discoveries ever made in biology." Biologist Jean Rostand claimed these experiments would have greater consequences than his own discovery of parthenogenesis—the possibility of natural virgin birth. The achievement of a team of biologists led by Prof. Jacques Benoit in changing the hereditary characteristics of ducks was announced Monday by the French Academy of Science. The academy's report led to immediate speculation that Negroes could ultimately be transformed into whites, and vice-versa. But scientists were cautious about making any predictions.

# Beresford May Quit The Army

LONDON (Reuters)—Lord Patrick Beresford, 23-year-old escort of Princess Margaret, intends to resign from the British Army, The Daily Mail reports. "I intend to resign before the end of the year," the tall guards officer is quoted as saying. "So it is nonsense to say that I will be going out to Cyprus."

# To Decide Fate Of Idle Mine

STELLARTON, N. S. (CP)—The fate of idle MacBain mine at nearby Thornburn will be decided by a joint company-union survey expected to conclude Aug. 9. The survey was recommended Tuesday night at a meeting of United Mine Workers and Dominion Coal Company representatives. One union official said that the outlook at the mine, idle for four weeks, is "hopeful." It employs about 500 men.

# Big Ditch

The Blue Nile, one of two rivers which forms the Nile in Africa, has carved a canyon which is 4,000 feet deep in places.

# High Prices

Prospectors in Dawson in the Yukon paid as much as \$10 for a haircut and \$3 for an egg during the gold rush in 1898.

# LEAVING FOR OTTAWA

Leaving for Ottawa by air this morning to present a brief before the Canadian Tariff Board are William MacLennan, Secretary, president of the Potato Marketing Board and Eric Campbell, manager of the board. Mr. MacLennan is a member of the tariff and trade committee of the Canadian Horticultural Council and also of the potato committee. Their brief, which represents the P.E.I. potato industry generally, is endorsed by the Federation of Agriculture, the Potato Producers Association of P.E.I., the P.

# Israeli Crew Member Is Held

PORT SAID, Egypt (AP)—The Danish freighter Birgitte Toft sailed out of the Suez Canal Tuesday night with a cargo for Israel but without an Israeli crew member. The sailor-writer was held by Egyptian authorities. Capt. Hans Lolk told reporters he was "upset and astonished" that Egyptian police had not returned the man, Raphael Eylon, to his ship.

# Train Hanging In Mid Air From Ribbon On Concrete

(Reuters)—A radically new train system, dubbed the Alweg system, has the virtue of silence—due to pneumatic tires which grip the single overhead beam of reinforced concrete. Developed by German engineers Wenner-Gren's monorail is designed to complement or replace existing city and suburban transport systems. The test line consisted of a concrete beam 31 inches wide and 11

# Megaton Warheads Equal Million Tons Of Explosives

## Train Hanging In Mid Air From Ribbon On Concrete

inches high supported by pylons spaced about 16 yards apart. The train, two cars holding 100 passengers each, is stabilized on the rail by rubber wheels which grip the beam. The chassis of the cars overhang the beam on either side. Alweg hopes to sell its monorail system to the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil, which is negotiating for a \$150,000,000 alweg system.

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## Says Tests Enable Britain To Make Megaton Warheads

LONDON (Reuters) — Parliament Tuesday night supported the government's policy on disarmament after Defence Minister Duncan Sandys said results of nuclear tests in the Pacific last May will enable Britain to manufacture megaton warheads. The vote was 322 to 262—a margin of 60 for the government. It came after a day-long debate on Britain's policy at the five-power disarmament talks here. Sandys said the Pacific tests provided enough information to allow Britain to manufacture warheads, carrying an atomic explosive force equivalent to 1,000,000 tons of high explosive, for "aircraft bomb and ballistic rockets."

The Western powers at the talks here—the United States, Britain, France and Canada—insist that a suspension of tests must be tied to an agreement on halting the manufacture of nuclear weapons. Failing an agreement on test suspension, Russia wants a complete ban on nuclear weapons, destruction of existing stockpiles and a solemn pledge not to use them ever in war. Lloyd said this would not be acceptable. NO MORAL DIFFERENCE The foreign secretary said he could not agree that nuclear weapons should be outlawed while conventional arms in large quantities remained. "I do not accept there is a moral difference between sending 1,000 bombers to destroy a town with high explosives and sending one bomber with an H-bomb," he said. An eurlin Bevan, the Labor party's spokesman for foreign affairs, criticized the government for linking disarmament with reunification of Germany. Russia would not agree to reunification of Germany if Germany were free to add to the strength of the Western alliance, Bevan said. One would suggest that any one in the House of Commons was prepared to risk a single British life to bring about German reunification, he said.



ERIC CAMPBELL



WILLIAM MACLENNAN

## LEAVING FOR OTTAWA

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E.I. Potato Dealers Association and, in principle, by the Provincial Government. They aim generally at a year-round 37 1/2 cent tariff on U.S. potatoes and, for the present, the restoration of the 3,500,000 quota for Canadian potatoes entering the United States. It was observed that in the year now ending the limits of 1,900,000 bus. seed and 600,000 bus. table stock were practically filled, so that when the reduced quota becomes effective Sept. 15, Canada may well find that it will be a limiting factor.

## To Help Treat Heart Disease

TORONTO (CP) — Officials at Toronto's Connaught Laboratories said Tuesday research will begin Aug 1 to determine the effectiveness of two new blood by-products, one of which may be helpful in treating heart disease. They said it is still too early to comment on the usefulness of the products, described Monday by Dr. W. G. Miller, a national director of the Canadian Red Cross transfusion service, in an interview in Vancouver. One product is plasminogen, which helps dissolve blood clots and may be useful in coronary cases. The other is ceruloplasmin, which may help in treating Wilson's disease, a rare malady caused by lack of copper in the blood.

"We must find out whether plasminogen can be administered in sufficient concentration to do any good," one researcher said. "As for ceruloplasmin, it's still more of a hope than a reality. It will take time to find out how effective it is." The by-products might be available to hospitals in about a year.

## No Decision In Talks With CNR

MONTREAL (CP) — Talks between the Canadian National Railways and unions regarding proposed layoffs have reached no decision, said a CNR spokesman Tuesday.

There would be nothing made public by mutual agreement, he added, while the talks continued. They concern adjustments in existing seniority rules of about 1,200 CNR personnel faced with layoffs. Their unions approached the federal government, which July 12 said it will finance a special work program to ease the threat which the CNR attributed to reduced rail traffic. Men at Montreal, Moncton, N.B., Winnipeg, Edmonton and Port Mann, B.C., were involved.

## Jet Squadron Is Set For Germany

OTTAWA (CP) — The RCAF's No. 419 CF-100 jet fighter squadron will move to Baden-Soellingen, Germany, from its base at North Bay, Ont., next month, air force headquarters said Tuesday. It will be the fourth and last CF-100 squadron to join the 12-squadron RCAF air division in France and West Germany. The other eight squadrons are equipped with Sabre jet fighters. Movement of the four CF-100 squadrons to Europe will be completed about eight months behind the original schedule. The aircraft will fly across the Atlantic via Goose Bay, Labrador, and Keflavik, Iceland. They will fly non-stop from Iceland to the new base.

An No. 419 leaves North Bay on 414 Sabre squadron at Baden-Soellingen will disband. A new CF-100 squadron at North Bay designated No. 414, will be formed at the same time.

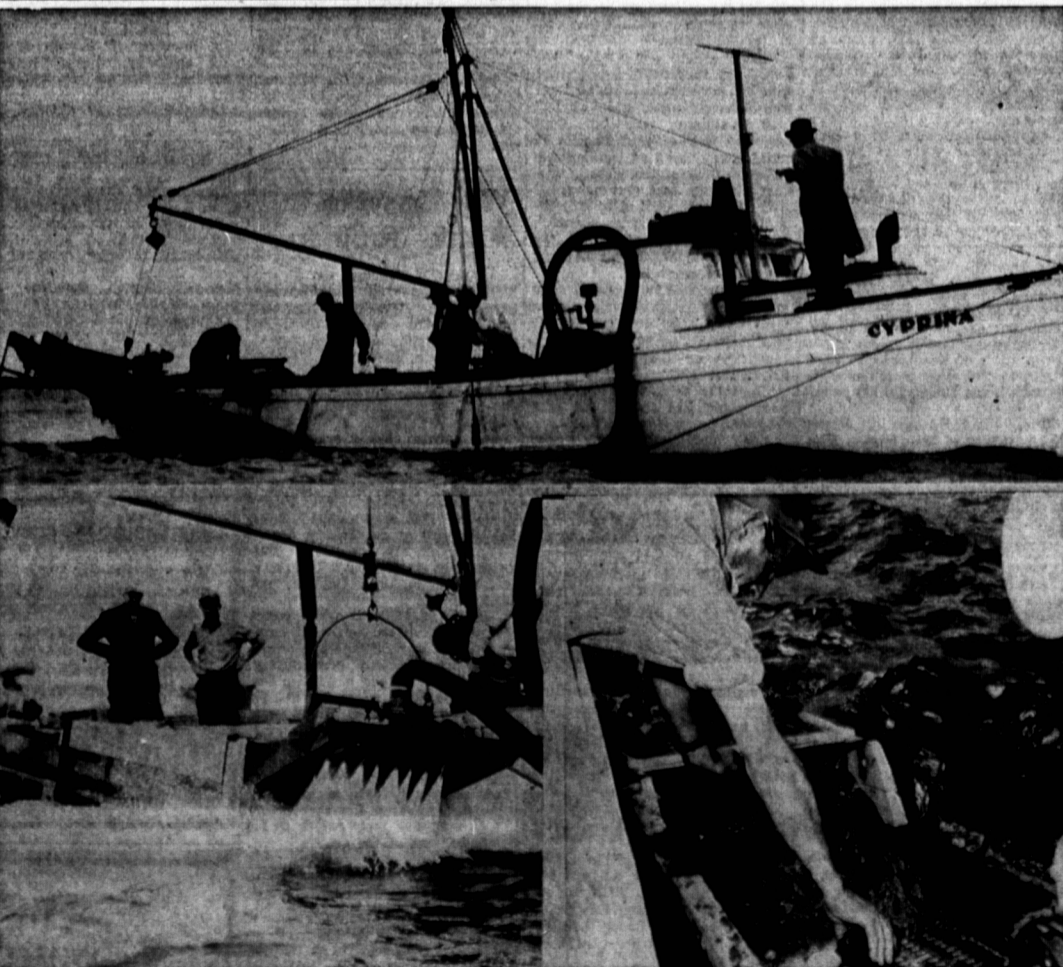
## Mechanical Shellfish Digger Has Promising Potentialities

Encouraging results in the operation of a mechanical shellfish digger were seen yesterday afternoon when a Fisheries Research Board craft proceeded off Tea Hill in Hillsboro Bay to dig bar clams. In areas where clams were reasonably abundant the digging apparatus was able to land the shellfish at the rate of one bushel in four minutes, Mr. J.H. MacPhail who is in charge of the experimental work being conducted in Island waters, explained that he and his crew were not familiar with the location of the clam beds and expressed the opinion that anyone fishing on a commercial basis could expect from 50 to 75 bushels a day. The ship will experiment in the digging for soft shelled clams and quahaugs before leaving here in August.

face and it is pointed out that methods of digging, result in the destruction of the young fish which are buried below their usual depth. In the operation of the mechanical digger, the machine is set at the proper depth and a forced stream of water from a number of powerful jet streams keeps the soil in suspension enabling the small fish to seek their proper depth. U.S. SPECTATOR An interested spectator on yesterday's trip was Mr. Douglas M. Nichol of Long Island New York. Mr. Nichol, a former Canadian engaged in the fishing industry off the U.S. eastern coast, makes yearly trips to Canadian Biological stations to keep in touch with any new developments in methods of fishing and processing.

Dr. Carl Medcof of the St. Andrew's N.B. Biological Station was along on the fishing expedition as was Mr. Sydney Burboe, President of the P.E.I. Fisheries Federation, USED IN U.S.A. Dr. Medcof explained that Mechanical fishing of bar clams is being carried on in the Chesapeake Bay and the equipment being used by the Fisheries Research boat is patterned after that used by the United States Fishermen. Before the war most of the clams used for the U.S. retail market were the soft shelled variety. The much larger bar clam which is somewhat tougher in texture was not fished to any great extent. But when a shortage was experienced in the supply of the soft shelled fish, methods were devised to procure the bar clam which is found in deeper water. Experimentation in the processing of the bar clam revealed that this shell fish could be made as palatable as its smaller cousin. The result today is that 90 per cent of the clams canned on the eastern seaboard of the United States are bar clams. CONSERVATION EFFORT The use of the mechanical digger for soft clams is believed to be a step toward conservation of the species. The soft shelled clam is found some distance below the sur-

face and it is pointed out that methods of digging, result in the destruction of the young fish which are buried below their usual depth. In the operation of the mechanical digger, the machine is set at the proper depth and a forced stream of water from a number of powerful jet streams keeps the soil in suspension enabling the small fish to seek their proper depth. U.S. SPECTATOR An interested spectator on yesterday's trip was Mr. Douglas M. Nichol of Long Island New York. Mr. Nichol, a former Canadian engaged in the fishing industry off the U.S. eastern coast, makes yearly trips to Canadian Biological stations to keep in touch with any new developments in methods of fishing and processing.



## EXPERIMENT IN MECHANICAL SHELL FISHING

A Fisheries Research boat equipped with a mechanical digger is seen in operation in the waters of Hillsboro Bay. The craft is of very shallow draught and operates most successfully in from 3 1/2 to 4

feet of water. The large four foot hose seen amidships forces eight jet streams of water under 40 lbs. pressure in front of the mouth of the digger thus assisting in the actual operation while at the same

time giving the shellfish a thorough washing. Lower left the digging apparatus is suspended above the water where the powerful jet streams can be seen. Lower right, one of the crew picks

a choice clam from the escalator which brings the shellfish within easy reach from the ship side. Behind the lam is a turbulent stream of water kicked up by digging apparatus.