

Covers Prices Edward Island like the Dew... Published every week-day morning at 150 Prince Street...

treated with the same respect that it demanded in the early post-war period. One simple reason for this is that foreigners do not have the same need for it as they had in the past.

Common Measurements

After years of discussion the English speaking countries—Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States—have agreed to establish a common inch and a common pound.

At present the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada each has a different inch. Since 1893, the American inch has been equal to 2.540005 centimeters.

Until now the American pound has been equal to .4535924277 kilograms, the British equal to .453592338 kilograms and the Canadian equal to .45359237 kilograms.

For ordinary use these differences in measurements and weights are, of course, inconsequential. But for scientific purposes they mean something.

The New York Times points out that the basic unit of the English weight system is the grain—a unit dating back to the time when grains of wheat were used as standards of weight.

The United States gallon and the British gallon will continue as before. The U.S. gallon is equal to 231 cubic inches, while the British Imperial gallon is the volume of 10 pounds of water.

The double standard in measurements was introduced in 1793, when the French Government adopted the metric system. The meter was supposed to be one 10-millionth of the distance from the North Pole to the Equator when measured on a straight line running along the surface of the earth through Paris.

There has been some talk of introducing a similar system in Canada. In fact, a report is now being prepared for the Federal Government by a professor who was appointed to look into the matter.

As a supplement to the universal old age pension it might possibly be of some value. It would not, however, be a satisfactory substitute. As stated above, the minimum payment is \$33 a month, and the maximum \$118.

This formula probably brings the average benefit to about \$60 a month, a little more or less; and, of course, the direct contributory angle has to be taken into account.

The American Dollar

Monetary currencies, like most other things of value, have their high points and their depression. Take the American dollar, for example. Only a few years ago it was the one thing coveted by people everywhere.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Japanese have just entered the "year of the Wild Boar". Let us hope that it won't be as rough on them as the name suggests.

The Common Market, which went into effect in six European countries on January 1, includes a population of 160 millions, roughly equal to that of the United States.

Rikkyo University in Tokyo has completed plans to build an atomic energy research institute on an 8-acre plot in Yokosuka, formerly occupied by the U.S. Navy in Japan.

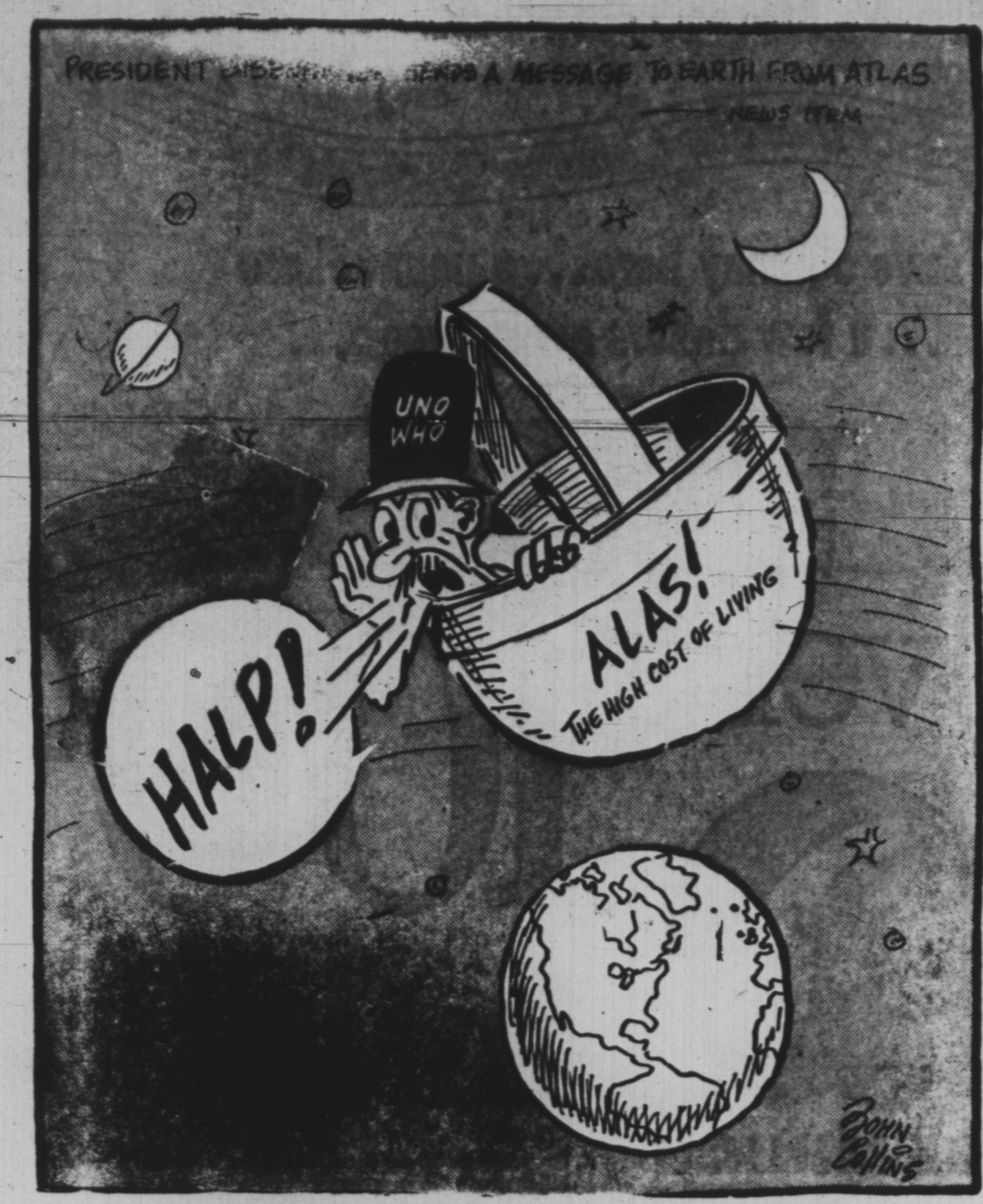
The "one-drink" order issued by Premier Khrushchev has gone into effect in the Soviet Union. Under the rule, restaurants are allowed to serve customers only one drink.

At the first session of the new French National Assembly, the Speaker referred to General de Gaulle in this manner: "There is no example for France and for the Republic of everyone owing so much to a single man".

Newfoundlanders have found a new export business. Five shipments of ponies, known locally as "Torbay nags" have been made to Saskatchewan, with prospects of more to follow.

There is some speculation that the United States might be forced to devalue its dollar by increasing the price of gold.

The substance of the matter is that the American dollar is not



ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM SPACE

OTTAWA REPORT

Economic Civil War

By Patrick Nicholson

Public opinion polls in Canada are reflecting the current majority feeling that, while labour unions are "a good thing," they have obtained too much power.

A classic capsule view of the danger to a community of an excess of union power was presented in New York City during the Christmas rush period.

The little regard in which the striking union is held is evidenced by the comment in a weekly magazine, which referred to the "tough and truculent delivrymen" and pointed out that many of them can boost their weekly pay of \$104 to as much as \$250 by working extra shifts.

Big Business is bad for nation's economy; so is Big Government. The time has perhaps come when he should examine whether Big Labour, is not just as bad.

That classic view of union power poses the question: "should a community of eight million citizens be held up by eight hundred workers?"

The answer is possibly "yes" if those workers are suffering severe hardship from working conditions imposed by a greedy monopolistic employer.

But is a worker suffering hardship, when he is paid \$104 a week or \$2.60 an hour for the semi-skilled task of driving a truck—perhaps into kiosks—and dropping off newspapers—perhaps into the gutter, and when he is offered a pay increase of 57%?

On the other hand, is a community not suffering severe hardship when it is held up by a monopolistic union in that fashion?

Is it proper that any worker, who is unwilling to work for the wages offered by an honest employer, should even be able to prevent another fellow citizen from accepting those wages and taking on job if he wishes to?

Is that not a monopoly in restraint of trade, just as effective and damaging as Big Business is now by law prevented from exercising?

Big Business is bad for nation's economy; so is Big Government. The time has perhaps come when he should examine whether Big Labour, is not just as bad.

The tragedy of this economic civil war is that it is leading us straight down the road marked "Inflation", towards the economic miseries of currency devaluation and confiscatory taxation and lost export markets and hence unemployment which are now being endured by other countries which have marched this road before us.

Unrest in Belgian Congo

By Joseph MacSwinee Canadian Press Staff Writer

The Belgian Congo riots are another symptom of black Africa's hunger for independence and equality. But they involve new aspects of the black man's struggle against the white.

Under the test is the Belgian system of colonial administration, which in the past has been strong in economic welfare, weaker on political rights.

Britain and France—with their differing colonial systems—already have felt the full weight of militant African independence movements, and have reacted in their own ways. Now it looks like Belgium's turn.

It seems certain that the Congo's troubles arise partly from its close social association with neighboring French Equatorial Africa, which attained a measure of independence by recently electing to remain with Premier Charles de Gaulle's French community of nations.

The Congo, sitting at the Equator, also borders the British colonies of Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and Uganda, all of which are more highly developed politically.

The policy of the British—al-fuse China a seat in the U. N. One of those days China shall be armed, to the teeth, and with Russia's might, she may not even thank the West for a seat in this great institution, and not even consider the opinions of other nations when it comes to war or peace.

It is high time that we tried some other means of peace and good will among nations. We know now where we are heading with the philosophy of superior arms over our enemies. The wisest man that ever lived nearly two thousand years ago left those words, "He that taketh up the sword shall perish with the sword."

Yes, our officials have a perfect right to visit other nationals. It is real news to learn that His Majesty the late King George VI wanted to visit Hitler just previous to the last war in order that peace might prevail, but we are told he was not allowed. One thing we do know, he was a man of God.

Other Health Problems Ahead

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D. WE HAVE made phenomenal gains over various diseases during the past 10 years or so. Yet it is what lies ahead that counts most.

As the new year gets underway, let's take a peek into the future and see what confronts us.

SOME DECLINE

While many diseases will continue to decline as time progresses, others will not. Heart disease and cancer, for example, are on the increase. In the United States, and other highly developed countries, they already are the largest causes of deaths.

Degenerative diseases of the heart and arteries also are on the increase. The fact that people are living longer these days, of course, enters into the picture. So do our advanced diagnostic techniques which have decreased the number of deaths formerly blamed on "senility" or "unknown causes."

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental health is a big problem and probably will get even bigger. Between 40 and 50 per cent of all hospital beds in North America and Europe are now occupied by mental patients. Thousands more would benefit from hospitalization, but there just isn't room for them.

New techniques in treatment now being applied in several countries may be of tremendous help.

DISCHARGED SOONER

For example, in one hospital, the average stay of patients before discharge 10 years ago was one year. Today it is four months. In 1948 this hospital had 550 beds and admitted 100 new patients a year. Now it has only 270 beds but gives care to 600 new patients per year.

Another problem which has to be solved is the alarming toll of deaths from accidents. In the United States and other North American countries, and in parts of Europe, accidents account for nearly one-half of all deaths among boys between the ages of 5 and 9.

Traffic accidents claim the most victims, followed by falls, drownings, fire, explosions and poisoning.

NEW ILLS

Of course we will have new diseases, too. Just recently I told you about a new disease of the lungs which eventually might become quite a problem. Other diseases, about which we know nothing now, are bound to come along.

However, as in the past, medical science will come up with something to combat them. Who knows?—perhaps the next few years will be the years during which we will begin to conquer cancer.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

W. J. D.: Eleven years ago, after two pregnancies with complications that necessitated a six-months stay in the hospital—and each time the baby was still-born—surgery was performed and my tubes tied.

Is it possible that I could become pregnant? Answer: Pregnancy has occurred after what appeared to be a proper tying off of the tubes. In these cases, the thread used in the ligature might have cut through the tube and permitted re-establishment of the channel. This, however, is a rare event.

MAXIMS

Women are by nature endowed with the most important of all adaptive traits—the capacity to love—and this is their principal function to teach men. There can be no more important function. It could be wished that both men and women understand this.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Memoirs revealing that the generals disagreed may open floodgates for reminiscences by the corporal who never really went along with the sergeant's concept of grand strategy.—Winnipeg Tribune

The unpremeditated and unwitting comedy often seen in Western movies is enormously funny, as, for example, the hero, who according to the story is trying to slip up on the villain, being shown riding a white horse along the crest of a hill.—Stratford Beacon-Herald

"I believe in calling a spade a spade," said an emphatic cowboy in the saloon. "That's right, friend," replied Bronco Bob. "There was a man who nearly lost his life here by playing cards and trying to call a spade a club."—Ottawa Journal

Although the village smithy is longer stands under the spreading chestnut tree, there's many a smithy in many a big city. And the smith, a mighty man is he with a paycheck that can total as much as \$20,000 a year. So says the Wall Street Journal in a recent survey.—Sherbrooke Record

Twelve young Canadian minks have completed a long air ride from Edmonton to Southwest Africa where they are to start a new industry in that land. They are of the sapphire blue variety. The minks are going to be fed on choice meat too. Already Southwest Africa raises 2,800,000 karakul pelts which are shipped to United States and Canada for Persian lamb coats. The mink will be fed on the carcasses of the karakuls.—London Free Press

OUR YESTERDAYS (From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (Jan. 8, 1934) The destruction by fire recently of a C. N. R. refrigerator car and potatoes at Georgetown will be subject to an inquiry today by Division Superintendent MacKinnon. The investigation will be held at Georgetown in the Superintendent's business car, where the evidence of witnesses will be taken.

TEN YEARS AGO (Jan. 8, 1949) The Junior Farmers are requesting each of the eleven groups to submit suggestions for a design and motto for a proposed membership pin, to be submitted as soon as possible to the Provincial Secretary, R. A. P. Moore of the Canadian Council of Boys' and Girls' Club Work, who was the guest speaker, suggested that it might be well to have a motto since other farm organizations already had them.

Mr. E. B. Ellis was elected president of the O'Leary Branch of the Canadian Legion at the annual meeting held last night. Other officers include Sterling Barbour, first vice-president; Melvin Fish, 2nd. vice-president; and Wendell Turner, secretary-treasurer.

The Poets Corner

TO A CAT Cat! who has pass'd thy grand climacteric, How many mice and rats hast in thy days Destroy'd?— How many 'st bits stolen? Gaze With those bright languid segments green, and prick Those velvet ears— but prythee do not stick Thy latent talons in me—and up raise Thy gentle mew—and tell me thy frays Of fish and mice, and rats and tender chick. Nay, look not down, nor lick thy dainty wrists— For all the wheezy asthma,— and for all Thy tail's tip is nick'd off—and though the fists Of many a maid have given thee a maul, Still is that fur as soft as when the lists In youth thou enter'dst on glass bottled well. —John Keats.

The Age Old Story

As coals are to burning coals ... so is a contentious man to kindle strife.

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