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Bandung

For this week at least Bandung, Indonesia, will be capturing the spotlight of interest from the big power capitals.

The first blast has come from Iraq's Foreign Minister, Fadhil Jamali, whose speech is stated to have drawn prolonged applause from many of the twenty-nine delegates.

India indeed is in the big place of uncertainty, a position which Mr. Nehru appears to relish. The Western powers like to think he is their friend, even though he has not been a very ardent one up to this time.

Meanwhile, however, the Iraq spokesman's speech at Bandung is highly encouraging. It is even surprising in view of the way the cards have been stacked by Red propagandists in preparation for this important conference.

Albert Einstein

Dr. Albert Einstein, whose death occurred yesterday at Princeton, New Jersey, was one of the most famous men in the world. He enjoyed this distinction in scientific circles for half a century, for it is just fifty years ago that he propounded—at the age of twenty-six—his theory of relativity which added a fourth dimension to the measurement of matter and upset Newton's law of gravitation.

Albert Einstein walked amid the blaze of this publicity the humblest of mortals. "A quiet, unpretentious wizard," someone called him. He liked to belittle himself, confessing publicly on one occasion that he couldn't solve the intricacies of his own modest income-tax returns.

excessive admiration and respect from my fellows through no fault of my own." He came to Princeton University a voluntary exile from Hitler's Germany, and when asked to name his own salary suggested \$5,000, the sum he had received from the Prussian Academy of Science.

The world honours the memory of this great man today, and holds in reverence not only his scientific attainments but the example he set in the virtues of simplicity and modesty.

In The Arctic

In May, 1937, planes landed four Russian scientists and technicians on an ice floe at the North Pole. After drifting until February, 1938, toward Greenland the four were taken off only after the floe melted and cracked but with important observations to their credit.

"Pravda might have given us a little more history than it did," says The Times. "There was the famous deliberate drift of Nansen's Fram from 1893 to 1896 and Otto Schmidt's accidental drift of 1943 in the icebreaker Chelyuskin, which was crushed by the ice off the coast of Siberia, and sank after the crew landed on the ice with their records.

Impressive Figures

According to the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association, Canadian families received approximately \$1,200,000 on every working day during the past year from their life insurance companies.

Aggregate payments for all types of benefit were greater than \$302,000,000 in 1954. This exceeded the previous year's figure by more than \$25,000,000 and was \$150,000,000 greater than 10 years ago.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Lord Beaconsfield died this date, 1881. Another indication that racial prejudice in the United States is on the wane: for the first time since they were established in 1872 the Lyman Beecher lectures in Homiletics at Yale University have been delivered by a Negro scholar, the Rev. James Robinson, pastor of a Presbyterian Church in New York.

It may not mean anything, and yet again it may. For three days prior to the Bandung Conference Premier Chou En-Lai of Communist China stayed in Rangoon as the guest of Premier U Nu of Burma.



Expecting To Get One Ioo

PUBLIC FORUM

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

BRITISH FREEDOM

Sir, — In your feature "The Poets' Corner" (April 7) I noted Wordsworth's deathless lines on "British Freedom" which include the thought which have today a global sweep:

"We must be free or die, who speak the tongue That Shakespeare spoke; the faith and morals hold Which Milton held . . ."

The lead item in your "Editorial Notes" on that same page says: William Wordsworth born this date, 1770.

The above is the impulse for the following spot of 20th century comment from a man in the street: (a) that, undoubtedly, there never was so wide a tide of human freedom as that which rolls at the present hour; notwithstanding the bleak fact that dictatorial tyranny also covers more millions of human beings than in all history; and (b) that of course, the urge for freedom is, today, given a global measurement, in terms of the human spirit?

Somehow, I seem to see a relationship between the passing of Georgi Malenkov from the Soviet spotlight, as a result of the admitted failure of collective peasant agriculture, and the following immortal lines with which the political philosopher, John Stuart Mill, closed his great manifesto against despotism of all kinds, On Liberty: "The worth of a State, in the long run, is the worth of the individuals composing it; and a State which postpones the interests of their mental expansion and elevation to a little more of administrative skill, or of that semblance of it which practice gives in the details of business; a State which dwells in its order that they may be more docile instruments in its hands for beneficial purposes—will find that with small men no great thing can really be accomplished; and that the perfection of machinery to which it has sacrificed everything will in the end avail it nothing, for want of the vital power which, in order that the machine might work more smoothly, it has preferred to banish." (1851).

I ponder, with respect and admiration, the character and ability of the people on Canada's 620,000 farms!

I am, Sir, etc., CITYMAN Toronto, Ont.

BRITISH COLONIALISM

Sir,—Commenting on the publication of the American records of the Yalta conference, the Globe and Mail of Toronto quoted the following statements attributed to the late President Roosevelt: "Of one thing I'm certain, Stalin is no imperialist. . . I've tried to make it clear to Winston (that) they must never get the idea we're in it (the war) just to help them to hang on to their archaic, medieval Empire ideas."

When I read that there flashed across my memory a very different statement made by Mr. Roosevelt during the war when merchant ships were being mercilessly sunk with their crews by German submarines. I cannot recall his exact words, but he spoke in glowing terms of the British Navy as a guardian of the freedom of the seas, which he said had preserved world peace for a hundred years.

The Globe and Mail further remarked that Roosevelt was "obsessed, like many Americans, with the wickedness of all colonial systems." And it might have made, like some Canadians also, these critics of the British colonial system forget, or want to forget that what are now the United States and the Dominion of Canada were colonies under the protection, the guidance and enterprising development of British colonialism. England itself was once a colony of the Roman Empire, and the entrance of Roman settlers, traders, soldiers and efficient administrators gave the semi-barbaric Britons their first glimpse of civilization. Later the country was invaded by the Duke of Normandy when in the Dual

The Age Old Story

And when he came into the temple, the chief priests and the elders of the people came unto him as he was teaching, and said, By what authority doest thou these things? and who gave thee this authority?

history books we were proud to call William the Conqueror. The Normans colonized the whole of England and established a system of law and order where previously the people had been divided into warring tribes and petty kingdoms.

From that time forward the British people became more and more united and their sailors and traders began to venture beyond the seas to explore distant lands. They little knew at that time that they were the pioneers of an Empire that would outmatch that of ancient Rome. They swept the Spanish Main from the seas and opened the gateway to the Western World for all nations to colonize the North American continent. They turned to Africa and the East and sailed south to the Antipodes where they founded colonies in the wilds of Australia. Cruising the Far East in search of trade, they established outposts at Singapore, Shanghai and Hong Kong. When they went to India they found it in a state of chaos owing to periodic invasions from without and perpetual civil and religious strife within. For a hundred years Britain governed India in peace, and in withdrawing seven years ago handed over the government to Hindus and Moslems whom they had educated and trained in the principles of Western democracy. Nehru himself recently admitted that, although he is a full-blooded East Indian he feels he is also an Englishman.

Egypt and the Sudan are other countries that under British rule emerged from a state of semi-barbarism and national bankruptcy. In a recent CBC broadcast Arthur Gaitskell, of the British Information Service, told an interesting story of how the Sudan had been reclaimed from the desert and its primitive people rescued from starvation by the Gezira Project. Mr. Gaitskell was deriding the Sudan as a hot and dusty plain bordering on the Sahara, but the Blue Nile ran through it and its waters were turned to the land in a great irrigation scheme. Today the Sudan produces food for the oasis producing food for the cotton crops, which have made famine a mere memory. Mr. Gaitskell emphasized that the Gezira Project was not planned by ideologists, but was financed by private risk capital and carried out by conservative administrators and business men.

That is but one example of what Mr. Roosevelt at Yalta called "archaic, medieval Empire ideas." Britain was developing backward nations long before the United Nations was ever thought of. I am, Sir, etc., LOUIS MILLIGAN, Toronto.

TO PREACH IN EUROPE

PARIS (AP)—Evangelist Billy Graham will tour six continental European countries following his mass meetings in Glasgow and London, it was announced during the weekend. He starts in Paris June 5-11 and continues through Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

GRAND OLD LADY SHERBROOKE, Que., (CP)—Mrs. Adeline Denault celebrated Saturday her 105th birthday. Her husband died two years ago, aged 102, just after celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary.

The Poets' Corner

ALWAYS NEW

No spring is like another spring; One year it's swift and bold and gay.

And bright day follows on bright day, While the next year it's loitering And shy and cool and hesitant, Sitting on buds untimely snow, As loath to let the winter go And late the sun his blessing grant. But late or early, harsh or kind, The season still must stir the heart.

Wherein new hopes, new impulse, start, And new perceptions, new the mind. —Nora B. Cunningham in the Christian Science Monitor.

Britain Trains Her Youth

(Globe and Mail)

More than a million young Britons have done their period of compulsory service in the last two years with their country's armed services. A further 250,000 are now doing it. According to an article by Mr. John Prince in the London Daily Telegraph — reprinted on this page some days ago — the great majority of these young men accept their service period as a necessity. They are not enthusiastic about it; one could not reasonably expect them to be. But they do it without serious complaint.

Most, according to surveys cited by Mr. Prince, get some good out of it. Roughly two out of three, on returning to civilian life, feel their two-year stretch had been used both to the country's full advantage and to their own. A War Office survey quotes 80 per cent as saying they enjoyed their service, 85 per cent as saying it had developed their character and self-reliance.

Can this country learn something from the British experience? They, of course, have had forty years, or more, of compulsory military service. It was introduced halfway through the First World War, in 1916, and dropped when that war ended. It was re-introduced a few months before the start of the Second World War in 1939, and is still in force. Four years from now Britain will have had twenty continuous years of it. Canada, by contrast has had compulsory service only for brief periods in each of the two wars; and each time, it turned out to be a shambles. Or rather, was made so by politicians.

Canada's population and geography do not under present circumstances warrant universal service in the British style — two years' enlistment for every fit young man on reaching the age of eighteen. But if it is seriously concerned with its own defense, and with its collective obligations, it must make a beginning on sobering up somewhere. It is a sobering thought that if we were pitched into war tomorrow, we would have fewer than 200,000 men with any sort of training, even part-time. There are, of course, the million-odd veterans of the Second World War. But that war ended ten years ago, and most of them are now in, or entering, middle age.

This newspaper suggests the place to begin in preparation is in the universities and the last two years of high school. Compulsory cadet training there, followed by a fixed period (perhaps one year) of full-time service would constitute no hardship. It would encourage voluntary service in the armed forces; and would furnish the country with a pool of trained manpower in the event of any military emergency. What is the alter-

Medically Speaking

Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

EATING HABITS OF BABY

Your youngster isn't going to be a bottle baby all his life. And the quicker you train him to drink from a cup, the better it will be both for him and for you. I don't mean that you should expect him to pick up a cup and down his milk the day you bring him home from the hospital. But, by the time he is five or six months old, you can offer him a little of his fruit juice from a cup.

If He's Slow

For a while, he'll probably take only a sip or two. Don't worry if he's slow. It takes time for him to get used to it. If he seems to take it well from a cup, give him all his juice this way.

When he's about seven months old, offer him an ounce or two of his milk mixture once a day from a cup. If this works, gradually give him more milk from a cup at his other feeding times. By the age of nine or ten months, he should be drinking all or at least most of his milk from a cup.

Usually, your tot will learn what is expected of him and will gladly drink from a cup. Some babies, though, will give their anxious mothers a difficult time. I'll have some tips tomorrow on what to do if your baby spurns a cup.

As for the breast-fed baby, you can begin giving him milk from a cup as soon as complete weaning is begun.

When your infant is about a year old, let him try drinking his milk by himself. Place a small, two-ounce cup on his tray at meal time. Put just a little milk in it because he's likely to spill it at first. He'll probably try to imitate you and drink it by himself. With a little practice he'll be holding the cup and drinking without any help from you. It might be a little messy, though.

Somewhere between 12 and 15 months, the drinking problem will be solved. He'll grasp the cup with both hands and down his milk like a veteran.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Mrs. B.: Would you tell me if there is any help for Parkinson's Disease?

Answer: Paralysis agitans, or Parkinson's Disease, is a disease of the nervous system which occurs most often in old age and is characterized by a tremor of the head, legs and arms, and disturbance of the gait. There is no treatment which has been found to be of value in all cases. Hyocyamus has been used with very good results in some instances, also a compound containing atropine, strychnine, hydrobromide and hyoscyamine. However, these substances can be used only under the direction of a physician.

Lloyd George

(Manchester Guardian)

The Commons have resolved on a memorial to Lloyd George, as indeed they were certain to do so soon as 10 years had passed since his death. The period is well chosen; as Sir Winston Churchill said, it is long enough to allow partisan passions to die down, but not so long as to quench the testimony of contemporary witnesses. Of these he is himself, in this instance, incomparably the chief.

When Mr. Attlee entered Parliament in November, 1922 Lloyd George had already left office and begun the 23 twilight years of his life between his greatness and his death; and not many parliamentary memories go back now beyond Mr. Attlee's. But Sir Winston had served with Lloyd George in the great Liberal Cabinets of 1906 and 1910, in the Four Years War, and in the turbulent years of the Coalition which followed it. He alone can give the full measure of the man. For a great parliamentarian has something in common with a great actor. The printed record does not contain him. One must see and hear and live through his performances to know what he was; one must have had and recapture the sense of seeing him stride the world of his day.

Of few men is this more true than of Lloyd George, and the more so since he has outlived fame. The form of the memorial is yet to be determined. May one hope that it will be conceived in consonance with the spirit of that fiery spirit, David Lloyd George, leader in social reform and in war, and not of Carl Lloyd George, the cloaked and bird-like "Ge" of the last years, relatively "fresh in mind"? The sculptor should commune with Sir Winston, as well as with the recorded likenesses of his subject; the testi-

native? None that we are aware of, except to depend on the Americans. Which is a great deal more flattering to them than to us.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Every Canadian should blush with shame at the invitation of Prime Minister Menzies to send our unemployed to Australia. Certainly the pioneers of this country who overcame apparently insurmountable odds to place us where we are should turn in their graves at the supine, indifferent and uninitiated attitude of their descendants.

A committee of the Newfoundland Government sat for a long time on the egg of redistribution and produced at last a very badly-proportioned chicken. Disturbed by its appearance in some eyes, the government tried a little plastic surgery. About the best thing that can be said of the result is to quote the character in "Adam Bede" who declared "it was a pity he couldn't be hatched over again, an' hatched different."

News has come that the United States Army, in an attempt to obtain "quality of manpower" in a smaller army, will discharge private soldiers in the occupying army in Germany whose mental and aptitude test scores are below commendable. This is probably very commendable, but it is to be hoped that the Pentagon is not planning an army of intellectuals. This could prove to be a dangerous experiment and at any time we might hear of a simple command to stand to attention touching off a learned and impassioned debate between the officer and a couple of Ph.D.'s in the rear rank.

We note with delight the splendid gesture made by the United States on the direct orders of President Eisenhower, in releasing freely to the whole world in air mail letters addressed to the 76 nations with which the U. S. A. has diplomatic relations, the complete formula for the Salk polio vaccine. This is in one sense a return to a better past, and in another a hopeful sign of a better future. Until the blight of the bomb descended upon us, scientific discoveries were shared on a world wide basis. This may herald the dawn of a day when this will once more be true. It is to be hoped that no sense of false pride will prevent countries behind the Iron Curtain making full and immediate use of the polio vaccine. —Frederick Gleason.

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