

Published every week-day morning at 136 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by The Thomson Company Limited
 "Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew"
 Editor, Frank Walker
 General Manager, Ian A. Burnett
 Branch offices at Summerside, Montague and Alberton. Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa.
 By Carrier: Charlottetown, Summerside \$15.00 per annum; Elsewhere in P.E.I. \$9.00. Other Provinces and U.S. \$12.00 per annum

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

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1955

School Unit Problem

The results of Saturday's plebiscite indicate a very strong majority opposition to any further retention of School Unit No. 1, and pose a serious problem for the Government in working out a more satisfactory solution to the problem. The situation is serious enough today, but the future presents a real challenge to all concerned in the educational interests of the areas affected.

For example, an unofficial survey indicates that the schools are already badly crowded. Spring Park, with an enrollment of 300 children, has eight classrooms with normal accommodation for 240. Four classes are held only three-quarters of the time. There is said to be a need for at least four additional classrooms. An increase of between 20 and 30 pupils is expected in the enrollment next year.

In Parkdale there are 268 enrollments, with accommodation for only 230. An increase of between 20 and 30 is anticipated next year.

Central Royalty, with 205 children enrolled, has six teachers. As many as forty-four pupils are accommodated in one room. Twenty-five more pupils are expected next year.

West Royalty is also becoming crowded, with two teachers for seventy pupils, and an estimated increase of twenty in the next two years.

At present, about 1,000 pupils are enrolled in the Unit; by September, 1957 there will be a minimum of 1,200, requiring approximately twelve new classrooms. The total debt on the Unit is in the vicinity of \$170,000, which is being reduced at the rate of 5 percent per year.

The Minister of Education, Hon. Mr. Clark, has intimated that he will ask for the appointment of a Commission to assist him in deciding on the steps to take in forming new divisions or districts, and re-allocating the liabilities of the Unit. It will not be easy to reach an agreement satisfactory to all, and there must of necessity be some give and take in whatever plans are adopted. It is worth remembering that the persons chiefly concerned are the children themselves, the younger generation whose educational requirements must be met. No plebiscite can determine this issue, but a new setup based as far as is humanly possible on equity, cooperation, and appreciation of the responsibilities resting on the whole community.

Russia's Preparations

A striking estimate of Russia's probable view of its own future appears in the current issue of the Harvard Business Review. It is an article entitled "Can Moscow Match Us Industrially?" It is written by Prof. Philip E. Mosley, director of the Russian Institute of Columbia University. Prof. Mosley calculates that Russia is gaining each year. Some of the basic industrial statistics are impressive. Russia, for instance, was producing only 4 1/2 million tons of steel in 1928. In 1954 this had been pushed up to 45 1/2 million. Serious and critical Western students calculate that the Russian national income may be increasing from five to eight per cent a year—a rate higher than that of the United States.

It is true, of course, that an increase, percentage-wise, in the economy of the Soviet Union is not equal to a percentage-wise increase in that of the United States, for production in the United States is much greater to begin with. But this fact is counter-balanced very largely by the way in which the totalitarian government of Russia is able to determine how its production is to be used. In peacetime more than one-half of American steel production goes into durable consumer goods, housing, roads, and other uses that add up to the highest standard of living in the world. But in the Soviet Union's economy, it is estimated that 80 per cent of all steel produced goes into building more heavy, military industry, and more armaments. Thus, the Soviet Union, though currently producing only one-half as much steel as the United States, is probably putting an approximately equal quantity of steel into military industry and perhaps somewhat larger amounts into military end products.

It was previously suggested that Malenkov had shown a greater disposition towards "peaceful co-existence" with the West, because he wished to devote a larger proportion of Soviet industry to consumer goods. But his successors are apparently even more ready to enter into

negotiations, though they are frankly committed to an intense concentration upon heavy Soviet industry, at the cost of consumer goods. It should also be noted that great gains would lie before the Soviet Union if it could continue its concentration upon heavy industry, while, with peaceful negotiations, inducing the non-Communist world to relax somewhat its own military preparations. In this way negotiations with the West would serve a double purpose, or, rather, would serve the one overruling purpose in two separate ways.

Furthermore, time will also allow the difference between Soviet and western competence with the hydrogen bomb to be narrowed. This very probability indicates the impressive proficiency of Soviet scientific and technological skills. It seems probable that whatever the West does in these or other fields, the Soviet Union will do sooner or later. For a time Russia was ahead in developing the hydrogen bomb. And the quality of Russian aircraft, tanks and artillery is rated extremely high by Washington defence experts.

So there may be no contradiction in the fact that the new Russian regime is determined to put consumer goods second and massive military industry first, while at the same time showing a disposition to enter into peaceful negotiations with the West. The two facts, so far from contradicting each other, may only add up to the one and the same thing.

Temporary Differences

The differences of opinion between Prime Minister Churchill and President Eisenhower in the matter of high level talks between Soviet Russia and the West are perhaps more apparent than substantial. Certainly, there is little to be gained by exaggerating them or reading into them implications which they do not, in fact, contain. Both statesmen are agreed in principle on the desirability of exploring views "at the summit." They agree also on the priority to be given general ratification of the Paris Agreements. The only real dispute, if one may judge by reports coming out of London and Washington, concerns procedure and method of getting the summit conversations underway.

Sir Winston appears to believe that it would be better for the heads of the four States to come together first and then, once the broad objectives had been defined, to leave ultimate solutions—if any be possible—to the normal diplomatic channels. Mr. Eisenhower, while not discounting the value of that kind of approach, is of the opinion that it would be wiser to start a bit farther down, perhaps at the ambassadorial level, and work up. The latest word is that Sir Anthony Eden, who is expected to take over the Prime Minister's responsibilities in the near future, is thinking, tentatively, along the same line. In the United States, Senator Walter George, the Democratic Chairman of the powerful Foreign Relations Committee, and who exercises an influence in American policy secondary only to that of the President himself, has sided—again tentatively—with Sir Winston's view, as being more practical at the present time.

All this does not mean that initiative in either London or Washington is being overshadowed by dissension among policy makers. It does mean that in both countries responsible leaders are contributing their experience and diplomatic skill to the common task of exploring every possibility for preserving and strengthening world peace. In due time full agreement will be reached; and it will not be any less capable of achieving good results because, temporarily, it was held up by honest differences of opinions regarding ways and means.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Oliver Goldsmith died this date, 1774.

"If life was complex enough in Newfoundland before our generation, it is doubly so today," says the St. John's News. "Once upon a time we could figure out the year's prospects without reference to the economics of any other countries except those that bought our principal export products. Now we have to look also at the Canadian picture and even wonder about such things as gross national product, a term about as intelligible as Sanskrit to the average person."

Premier Douglas of Saskatchewan may be drafted as national leader of the CCF before the 1957 general election campaign, says the Winnipeg Free Press. It is known that Mr. Coldwell, the present CCF leader, is not in the best of health and it is possible that he may leave public life at the end of the present Parliament. The CCF group in the Commons is alarmed at the prospect of losing Mr. Coldwell, who is an outstanding parliamentarian. They believe Mr. Douglas is the man most likely to replace him.



Hot Potato Game

Criminal Code Provisions

By Bernard Dufresne
 Canadian Press Staff Writer

(Following is the final of three articles on the new Criminal Code which came into effect on April 1.)

From organized labor's viewpoint the three most important sections of Canada's new Criminal Code deal with sabotage, criminal breach of contract and mischief.

The tag "anti-labor" was slapped on the sections but later amendments appear to have eased labor's fears.

The country's three main labor federations, representing about 1,100,000 trade unionists, felt the sections, as originally drafted, could be used to curb their right to strike.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor in Quebec said so in representations to the government, which later added what are called "saving clauses" to the sections.

TRADE UNIONS EXEMPTED
 The clauses exempt trade unions, under specific circumstances, from the ambit of the sections.

While Justice Minister Garson and other government supporters in Parliament have said the labor groups were satisfied with the saving clauses, some labor men still regard the three sections with suspicion.

The sabotage section provides a penalty of 10 years in penitentiary for a "prohibited act" prejudicial to the safety, security or defence of Canada or the safety or security of allied armed forces stationed in Canada.

The code defines a prohibited act as an act or omission that impairs the efficiency or the working of any vessel, vehicle, aircraft, machinery or other thing. The definition also covers damage, loss or destruction of private and public property.

MISCHIEF SECTION
 The mischief section, which combined in simple language some 20

sections of the old code, provides severe penalties for anyone who willfully damages, destroys or renders property dangerous or ineffective, or interferes with the lawful use of property.

The penalties are life imprisonment when life is threatened, 14 years when public property is involved and five years when private property is affected.

Organized labor argued that since a strike possibly could result in damage to property union members could be charged with, and possibly convicted of, sabotage or mischief.

Roughly speaking, the saving clause except workers from prosecution for sabotage or mischief if damage to property follows in strike action.

SAVING CLAUSES
 The saving clause to both sections also permits a worker at a plant where there is no strike to walk off the job and join the picket line at a strike-bound plant.

The breach of contract section provides sentences of five years in penitentiary for breach of contract which may result in endangering life or property, causing serious bodily injury or depriving citizens of certain public services such as gas, electricity, water or train transportation.

The saving clause added to this section specifies that workers in public utilities are exempt from prosecution only if the walkout occurs after all possible legal steps towards conciliation of a labor dispute have been exhausted without success.

The three sections are not new to Canada's criminal law. They existed in roughly the same form in the old code.

But the rewording undoubtedly will make their application easier. One legislator said during parliamentary study of the new code last session that the old breach of contract section was so poorly worded it was impossible to obtain a conviction.

Mysterious Burial Mounds

National Geographic Society

Locked in the sun-baked sands of Bahrain island once served as a cemetery for nomads of the Arabian mainland, the National Geographic Society says. Covering a sea-horse-shaped area 28 by 10 miles, Bahrain is the chief island and namesake of an archipelago 20 miles off the Hesa coast of Saudi Arabia and north-west of the Qatar Peninsula.

Perhaps 50,000 dome-shaped tombs, ranging up to 82 feet high, cover much of the northern quarter of the Persian Gulf pearl-shipping and oil center. Nobody knows exactly how many there are, or how they came to be.

Some archeologists believe the flat steaming island once served as a cemetery for nomads of the Arabian mainland, the National Geographic Society says. Covering a sea-horse-shaped area 28 by 10 miles, Bahrain is the chief island and namesake of an archipelago 20 miles off the Hesa coast of Saudi Arabia and north-west of the Qatar Peninsula.

NAMES SUGGEST BURIAL
 The names of three major towns suggest funeral rites. Manama, capital of Bahrain, means "Place of Sleep." A 1 1/2-mile causeway links Manama with the neighboring town and island of Muharraq or "Place of Burning." A wall, the air-conditioned settlement built by oil men, means "High Place."

Scientists of several countries have failed to establish the identity of the ancient people who erected Bahrain's famous tumuli.

Findings include the bones of men and animals, broken pottery, articles of bronze and ivory, bead necklaces, alabaster jars, stone bowls, even traces of textiles. The specimens are poor, however, because of the island's humidity, salty soil and ravages of insects.

Contents of the tombs present curious contrasts. They have yielded stone bowls of 2,000 B.C. along with fragile specimens of 10th century A.D. Islamic glass.

In some tombs, skeletons stretch full length. Other bones have been found in a crouching position, incarcerated in stone

niches or collected in neat piles. Apparently, burial customs were not consistent.

Architecturally, the tombs rise from ground level. A sloping mound of earth, gravel and stone chips covers an artificial stone vault, often constructed with two stories.

ANCIENT TRADING CENTER
 Most tumuli belong to the Bronze Age. They closely resemble early Phoenician tombs, but some scholars doubt that the ancient seafarers lived or traded to any extent in the Persian Gulf.

It is certain, however, that Bahrain was a trading crossroads in remote times. Babylonian and Assyrian inscriptions cite the names of Dilmun (or Tilwun) and Niduki ("The Place of Taking Oil")—both believed to be identical with Bahrain. If this could be proved, Bahrain's recorded history would go back about 5,000 years.

The mysterious mounds now lend an archaic mark to Bahrain's skyline. They loom like earthen blisters close to modern homes and the gleaming metal jungle of the Bahrain oil refinery.

Whatever their origin, the tombs are not entirely useless today. Bahraini find them excellent kilns for baking pottery.

Constipated?
 The EX-LAX Way
 EASY to Take
 EASY-Acting
 EASY on the System
 Good for Children and Adults
 EX-LAX
 The Chocolate Laxative

Medically Speaking

Herman N. Sundesen, M.D.

HAY FEVER INJECTIONS BEFORE POLLEN SEASON

It's time to start thinking about hay fever. Of course, in most sections of the country, it's pretty early for any one to be troubled by pollen from ragweed or other offending plants. But if you want to avoid all that sneezing, sniffing and weeping you went through last year, you'd better begin taking protective injections soon.

Building Up Immunity

You'll want to build up an immunity to the particular pollens which affect you. And the quicker you start, the better off you'll probably be. You might begin taking these injections about 12 weeks before the pollen season begins, although some doctors advise waiting until about six weeks before the symptoms are expected to start.

Hay fever, of course, is a misnomer. It has nothing to do with hay or fever.

You will be allergic to many things besides pollen, principally inhaled things you breathe into your body—such as fungi and house dust. Dander from animal skin, vapors, cosmetics, even perfumes, might set you sneezing and wheezing, too.

As a rule, you are sensitive to more than one thing.

Chiefly Affects Men

While hay fever might affect any one of any age, it is more frequent in men than in women. Persons of the white race are victims more often than those of the Negro race.

You are most susceptible if you are between 10 and 40 years old. If you were really bothered by hay fever last year, and you don't know to what you are allergic, I advise you to have a doctor give you a skin test. This won't hurt and it will determine your allergies and indicate what treatment is needed to relieve your distress.

If you begin your desensitization injections early enough, you have a pretty good chance of avoiding all, or at least most, of your discomfort. If, however, you wait until the pollen season kicks up your allergy, your chances diminish. Injections begun during the pollen season aid only about 40 per cent of the patients.

Some doctors advise patients to continue immunization shots all year round.

Antihistamine drugs such as diphenhydramine and tripelemamine are effective in relieving symptoms in about 70 to 80 per cent of the cases.

There are other things you can do, too, to help prevent or relieve your own discomfort. But we'll talk about that until the pollen season begins.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Mrs. A. P.: My womb is in the wrong position and is pushed back on to my back. Will it require surgery to correct this?

Answer: Most such cases require surgery, particularly if backache, stomach pains, painful menstruation and severe discharge are present.

The Poet's Corner

SPRING STARS

Now down the west the mighty Bull goes plunging, Aldebaran the great jewel of his eye, The Hunter clambers over the wall of mountains searching the westward pastures of the sky.

Up the east the springtime stars come climbing: Arcturus who will watch our summer night, and trembling Spica, and as midnight passes, once again the glittering Swan in flight.

In snow-damp woods, on rock thawing hillside, Arbutus opens delicate pink stars. Hepatica lifts small pale-purple planets in upland meadows by fallen pasture bars.

And which are lovelier I cannot tell: the low sweet stars of earth or the high of heaven. When I see Altair or a sudden wind-flower blowing, I am seized by spring, by those two white stars risen.

—Francis Frost in the Christian Science Monitor.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A naturalist points out that animals used the principles of radar, poison gas, jet propulsion and the airplane long before man. Sure, but on account of not having our high ethical and moral development they never realized what they had from the standpoint of wiping one another out—Winnipeg Tribune.

Canada is involved in a war, but doesn't know it. Nor is this war merely a figure of speech. It is causing about as many dead and wounded as the actual wars in which this country has taken part. And in this war, all Canadians are in the front line of danger. What is this war? It is the war of traffic accidents. The statistics are astounding. They are given by Mr. C. W. Gilchrist, OBE Managing Director of the Canadian Good Roads Association, in the monthly leaflet, Merit News. One Canadian dies in a

traffic accident every three hours. Fifty-six die every week, some 225 every month, 3,000 every year. To this total must be added 57,000 injured. As Mr. Gilchrist says, during the dark days of the war the casualty lists that came in from the fighting fronts were scanned with great apprehension. But this is the fact: more Canadians have lost their lives on the nation's streets and highways since the end of the Second World War than were killed in all the land battles in which Canadian troops fought in Sicily, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Korea. And in this war we have yet to secure an armistice.—Montreal Gazette.

A nutrition expert advises that whenever possible vegetables should be cooked in their jackets. Most food value in them is nearest their skins, he says. In earlier days in Ontario many housewives

LENTEN MEDITATION

Power Of Goodness Over Evil

The Times, London

The implications of Gresham's Law, that bad money drives out good, have often been extended to realms other than that of finance. Sometimes this has been done rather too readily, for in the field of human behaviour exactly the reverse has been known to take place. Good currency has driven out bad. The example of goodness has evoked goodness elsewhere. Trust has made men trustworthy. A sacrificial life has instigated in other lives something of its own nobility. The meek do not remain permanently crushed, but survive to inherit the earth.

This reversal of human judgments and expectations underlies much of the teaching of Jesus, especially that given in the Sermon on the Mount. Here are sketched in rapid outline the lineaments of those who dwell within God's kingdom. To the world their way of life may appear paradoxical if not insane; yet they are exemplars both of human sanctity and of divine sanity. They are both irrepressible and irresistible. It becomes boring to smite a man on the one cheek if his invariable reply is to present the other for similar treatment. A man forced to accompany a soldier for a mile through hostile country becomes a comrade when he offers to continue for a second mile. Human goodness drives out the evil of compulsion and the pride of rank. St. Paul was echoing his master when he wrote: "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good."

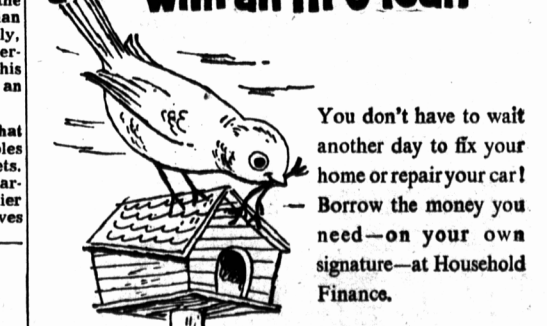
Before this can be done, however, a fundamental adjustment has to be made. There are few things from which drive out more self-satisfaction than from judging others. Within the Christian community this function must be reduced to a minimum, for the right and power of judgment belong primarily to God. "Avenge not yourselves," writes St. Paul, "but rather give place unto wrath. God's wrath, that is, as Professor Dodd has expressed it the "principle of retribution inherent in a moral universe." When judgment has been left to God it begins to be seen how great a task remains to men.

"If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink." Enmity is not necessarily destroyed, it is made irrelevant by the claim of human need. There is a task of this kind to perform in every age, but none has been greater than that of the present century.

Shakespeare might have written even more plays if he had a Paper Mate Capri 395. WITH THE NEW SILVERED TIP FINE POINT.

Shakespeare might have written even more plays if he had a Paper Mate Capri 395. WITH THE NEW SILVERED TIP FINE POINT.

Make your repairs with an HFC loan



You don't have to wait another day to fix your home or repair your car! Borrow the money you need—on your own signature—at Household Finance.

- Get \$50 to \$1,000
- Easy-to-meet requirements. One-day service
- Choose your own repayment plan to fit your income
- Loans also made to pay old bills, clothing, medical expenses

LOANS FOR ANY GOOD PURPOSE
 Buy the things you need and want now, without waiting, with cash from Household Finance. More men and women borrow with confidence from HFC than any other company in our field.

SAMPLE TABLE

CASH YOU RECEIVE	MONTHLY PAYMENTS	NUMBER OF MONTHS
\$105.75	\$10.00	12
\$208.38	\$24.00	15
\$104.88	\$7.00	24
\$266.56	\$40.00	24

Phone or stop in today!

HOUSEHOLD FINANCE
 CANADA'S LARGEST, MOST RECOMMENDED CONSUMER FINANCE COMPANY
 W. E. Wheeler, Manager
 150 Great George St., Suite 1, phone 8591
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.