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

THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1955

Alberta's Jubilee

"Alberta's history, as the white man has known it, is very short, yet few regions of the earth have crammed so much into so brief a space of years. Within the memory of men and women still living, it has changed from a remote wilderness chiefly inhabited by Indians to a great modern community based on a highly developed agriculture and industry." Thus comments the Edmonton Journal in its excellent "Alberta Golden Jubilee" edition, in which all phases of the Province's expansion and history are dealt with, from the days of the fur trade and the buffalo hunt, the birch canoe and the Red River cart, the fur traders, explorers and missionaries, to the days of oil refineries and chemical plants, of hydro power and diesel trains.

Among the many greetings published in the jubilee edition is a friendly one from Premier A. W. Maheson, "from the Confederation Province where the capital city of Charlottetown this summer observed its Centennial." Despite the great distance separating us, the Premier notes that our two Provinces "have always been close in friendship, and we are proud that many Islanders are among the citizens who have contributed to the history and advancement of the Province of Alberta. The present Lieutenant Governor of Alberta, Hon. J. J. Bowlen, is a native of Prince Edward Island, and that alone is a common bond." This is well said, and expresses the warm sentiments of all our Island people.

John A's Rest Cure

The story of the early years of Canada's first Prime Minister was graphically told by Prof. Donald Creighton in "John A. Macdonald: the Young Politician". A sequel to this biography has now appeared, entitled "John A. Macdonald: the Old Chieftain," dealing with the years from 1867 to his death in 1891. It is published by the Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, and will undoubtedly rank as one of the best non-fiction works of the year. New light, interesting and sometimes highly entertaining, is thrown on such issues as the Pacific Scandal, the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the union with British Columbia, the Red River troubles, the North West Rebellion, the Fisheries and Boundary Treaties with the United States, and the foundations of Dominion-Provincial relations. Macdonald's personality dominates the work, which is described, not inappropriately, as a political "saga of heroic proportions."

To Prince Edward Island readers there is special interest in the detailed reference to the "long carefree summer in restful convalescence" which Sir John spent in Charlottetown in 1870 following his collapse in the House of Commons on May 6 of that year from a severe gallstone attack. No one, says his biographer, really believed that he would survive. Friends began making discreet inquiries about the state of his affairs and discovered his almost penniless condition with horrified surprise. The general public, kept informed by a series of gloomy newspaper bulletins, was convinced that death was inevitable in a matter of days. However, he passed the crisis in June. Ottawa was sweltering in one of the hottest summers of its history. It was desirable to get the Prime Minister away to a more comfortable climate.

He had to be carried on board the government steamer "Druid" when he finally left the Capital on July 2. The trip down the St. Lawrence and into the cool breezes of the Gulf was made by easy stages, and it was not until the morning of July 8 that the steamer tied up at Pope's Wharf in Charlottetown harbour. Colonel Gray, who had acted as host at the Charlottetown Conference nearly six years before, was waiting

hospitably at the quay with his carriage; and when Macdonald had been lifted ashore in an easy chair, they drove off cautiously towards Falconwood, not then a hospital but a comfortable house on the banks of the Hillsborough, which had been fitted up as a temporary residence for the patient and his family.

Here Macdonald rapidly improved. Within a week he was taking short walks in the grounds and his convalescence entered the final, not unpleasant, stages which led towards complete recovery. And all that summer, while Europe rocked with the Franco-Russian War, and England doubtfully considered the diplomatic future, Sir John remained placidly fixed in the deep peace of Prince Edward Island. People respected his temporary retirement. He received few letters and sent fewer replies. He spent more time over the articles on the war in the English periodicals than he did on the ferocious controversies in the Canadian newspapers; and instead of worrying about party manoeuvres in the constituencies, he followed the cavalry charges at Mars-la-Tour and Gravelotte, and watched the inexorable encirclement of Sedan.

On September 16, when he finally left Charlottetown, the chieftain walked aboard the steamship in what was almost his old jaunty style. He had made a marvellous recovery, and he could have counted the summer of 1870 as one of the happiest and freest from worry that he had ever spent, if it had not been for his little daughter Mary. On the journey up the Gulf from Prince Edward Island, she became ill, and had to be left at Quebec. At Ottawa, the station platform was sumptuously carpeted for the chieftain when he stepped out of the train on the morning of September 22, and there were dozens who rushed forward eagerly to shake his hand. "It was," says his biographer, "a joyful yet an awed reception. He might have been risen from the dead."

It was Prince Edward Island's ozone-laden breezes that worked the miracle, as they have done many times for other distinguished visitors since Sir John's time.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Indian who has been breaking out of a South Dakota prison off and on all summer can plead not guilty because of his name which, translated into English, is "Adam makes room for them."

Malik Mehr Dil Khan, 90 year old tribal chief and member of the Pakistan legislature, says he hopes the practice of conducting legislative debates in English will never be stopped. He himself cannot understand a word of it!

Whatever else the Communist regime may have brought to China, it certainly has brought a lot of fear. According to figures released by the Ministry of Justice in Peiping, 364,604 citizens have been brought to trial for their political opinions in the last 16 months.

Atomic radiation can hardly be called an aid to religion. Yet, recent tests have shown it to be an aid to the preservation of old religious shrines. Already it has been tried with some promise of success on the timbers of Westminster Abbey and other ancient churches. It works by rendering infertile the eggs of insects which eat away the wood.

President Eisenhower is reported to be a keen fisherman, with a preference for trout streams. The fact that he is surrounded by a small army of secret service men must, however, take some of the excitement out of it. If he is anything like other fishermen, he would like to fish "all by himself" some times. It is a pity he must be denied that pleasure.

For some years now it has taken a man of great courage, even recklessness, to write a book condemning so-called "progressive" public school methods in the United States. It seems, however, that a change is in the offing. Professor Bestor of the University of Illinois, author of the book "Educational Wastelands", a severe criticism of the school system, has just been awarded the Harmsworth professorship in American history at Oxford University—a choice academic plum.



Proudly We Hail

OTTAWA REPORT

Quebec Liberal Leadership.

By Patrick Nicholson

OTTAWA — There is a grave problem concerning the leadership of the federal Liberal party in the old province of Quebec. It is an old problem, but the attempt to solve it has been delayed for so long that it is now becoming an urgent problem. Upon its solution depends not merely the possible victories of the Liberals in future general elections, but the very existence of the party itself.

Ontario and Quebec are the only two provinces electing enough members to the House of Commons to exercise a decisive swing in power. Ontario frequently splits its allegiance, and hence destroys its own voice in the federal field. But Quebec traditionally votes in such a manner as to return a solid bloc to Ottawa. In the last 40 years, the Quebec majority has only been on the losing side in one general election; that was in 1930, which was the only occasion in those years when a significant split occurred in Quebec's solidarity.

The late Mackenzie King was shrewd enough as a political strategist to see that Quebec's solidarity constituted a guarantee of electoral victory to the party it chooses to support. So it was the wooing of Quebec which became his prime political objective. He succeeded, and his plan succeeded, in every year except 1930.

The price which the Liberal party and the rest of Canada have had to pay for this Faustian bargain could be the subject of prolonged and unresolvable discussion. One incidental part of the price is the equal alternation between English-speaking and French-speaking officials — a practice which was introduced in respect of the leadership of the Liberal party, and was extended to Mackenzie King with arithmetical precision down to the most far-fetched ramifications.

King himself faced the problem of the Quebec leadership early in the last war. He picked, on the strength of excellent advice, a man who was not merely a political unknown, but a man who had not hitherto disclosed himself as being interested in politics. Overnight this choice was promoted to be a cabinet minister, to be King's lieutenant in La Belle Province, and hence under the system of alternation to be King's successor as leader of the Liberal party. This man was a lawyer from Quebec City already nursing his sixtieth birthday, named Louis St. Laurent.

Everything has gone according to the King plan, and Mr. St. Laurent has more than fulfilled the confidence which King placed in the adviser who recommended this prominent lawyer — except in one respect. Mr. St. Laurent may have insured his life politically, but he has not done so politically. He has failed to take out an insurance policy for the Liberal party by selecting and grooming another French-Canadian who could take over from him instantaneously and at any instant.

QUEBEC NOWHERE

After the prime minister, Quebec is "nowhere" in our federal cabinet today. The second senior minister is Hughes Lapointe, minister of veterans affairs and son of a famous politician. But he himself is commonly believed by his colleagues to have no further political ambition, and little electoral appeal. He, it is said, would just like to slip into the easy-going and bal-let-free life of an ambassador.

The other three Quebec ministers are the three juniors of the cabinet: Jean Lesage, who wants to be a judge in his old age; the newcomer George Marler who is not French-Canadian; and Roch Pinard the inflammatory French nationalist who would drive Ontario far from the Liberal fold if he were to attain any influence whatsoever. With this gaping void behind St. Laurent, the entire Liberal party in Parliament was exceedingly an-

xious about the next general election. That they have now persuaded St. Laurent not to retire until after the next election, his health permitting, has given them false courage. But the continued leadership of St. Laurent is in fact not a sign of Liberal strength; it is an admission of fatal weakness in this one respect.

There is however on the Ottawa scene today one M.P. from Quebec who has the ability, the political skill, the charm and the eloquence to make an excellent leader of the Liberals from his province. That man is now serving as speaker — Hon. Rene Beaudoin, a good-looking lawyer, only 43 years old but already sitting in his third parliament, and so neatly turned out that if we were as free with nicknames as our fathers, we would call him "Beau" Beaudoin.

The search is on; it may lead to Beau Beaudoin.

Early Whites In Alberta

By Phil Alder, Canadian Press Staff

EDMONTON (CP)—Alberta now is celebrating 50 years as a province, but the white man first saw the untamed Alberta plains and their Indian inhabitants two centuries ago.

The first white man in what now is Alberta was Anthony Henday, Hudson's Bay Company employee from York Factory on the shores of Hudson Bay who crossed into the province in 1754.

His attempt to attract the Indians to the east with their furs was not successful. They were happy and didn't want to make the trip to Hudson Bay.

HISTORIC RIVALRY

Henday spent the winter on the Red Deer river just east of the Calgary-Edmonton trail, and in the spring returned to York Factory.

For the next 50 years there was a race between the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company of Montreal for possession of the west fur trade. One of the most famous members of the North West Company was Alexander Mackenzie who was placed in charge of the company's trade in the Athabaskan region in 1787.

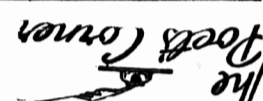
From his headquarters at Fort Chipewyn he led an expedition down the Mackenzie river to the Arctic ocean. He later crossed the Rockies to the Pacific and became the first white man to cross the continent.

Rivalry between the two companies was a stirring chapter of Canadian history until 1821, when the North West Company was amalgamated with the Hudson's Bay Company.

FAMED FORTS

The Bay's control of the west shrunk in 1869, two years after Confederation, when the Canadian government purchased company territory, including Alberta, for \$1,500,000.

Other fur traders began moving in and Fort Hamilton was built near the present city of Lethbridge in 1809. Fort Whoop-Up was built a year later on the same site. The scarlet-coated North West Mounted Police arrived from Manitoba in 1874 to control illegal trading and maintain law and order. They closed illegal posts and ar-



WHERE RIVERS START

Who builds a hilltop house is wise
 in ways of earth and of the heart,
 For he companions with the skies
 And with the place where rivers start.
 The sun will walk with him around
 The day's most blue perimeter,
 And rain will share its pristine sound
 And wind will let him sing with her.

Who builds a hilltop house is wise
 And rich indeed in countless ways.
 For distances will fill his eyes
 Like kingdoms that his heart surveys.
 — B. E. Parker

Medically Speaking

DOG BITE VICTIM NEEDS IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

Keep an eye on your pet dog these days. While children are usually bitten by strays, household pets are not absolutely immune to rabies even though they have been inoculated. However, inoculation does protect the great majority.

Even if your dog seldom leaves the yard, you can never tell when it might become diseased. The first symptom of rabies is a change in behavior. The dog becomes morose and irritable. It is a good idea to keep the youngsters away from it. And you'd better give it a wide berth yourself.

If the animal is rabid, it will soon become excited, wandering aimlessly, snapping and dripping saliva from its mouth.

Any dog bite, even if you don't believe the animal is rabid, requires immediate attention. Wash the wound thoroughly with plenty of soap and running water for about 15 minutes. This will help clean away much of the animal's saliva, lessening the chance of infection.

It is important that you take the victim to a doctor because you don't want to take chances with anything as serious as rabies. A physician probably will wash the injured area with green soap and water and then with an antiseptic solution such as one of the quaternary ammonium compounds.

Vaccine Treatment

If untreated, rabies is always fatal. Therefore, if you have any reason to suspect the dog had rabies, or if the animal cannot be located, I strongly urge that vaccine treatment be started on the victim immediately.

This is especially important if the bite is on the face or head. Since the deadly virus reaches the brain through the nerves, the closer the wound to the brain, the quicker symptoms develop.

While the time before symptoms of rabies appear may vary from a week to several months, it is usually about eight to ten days. Every effort must be made to catch the biting animal. Keep it chained and under observation for two weeks. If it is rabid, it probably will die within ten days. If it has shown no rabies symptoms by this time, it is generally safe to halt the administration of vaccine treatments.

Should the dog die or be killed, the head should be sent to the Board of Health for examination.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

L. G.: For some time I have been bothered with ringing and buzzing in my ears. Is there any cure for this condition?

Answer: Buzzing and ringing in the ears may be due to a number of causes, such as anemia, kidney disease, high blood pressure, accumulation of wax in the ear, infection in the tube connecting the ear with the mouth, and nervous disorders. It would be advisable to have a physical examination made to determine the cause of your condition, so that proper treatment may be administered.

The Age Old Story

Now God himself and our Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ, direct our way unto you. And the Lord make you to increase and abound in love one toward another, and toward all men, even as we do toward you.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

A Detroit centenarian attributes his longevity to eating three bowls of applesauce a day. And there may be something in what the old gentleman says. If an apple a day will keep the doctor away, think of what three bowls of applesauce daily will do. — Windsor Star

Canadians have long been disposed to regard the moose with admiration and respect. He is big and strong; he has a magnificent head; he minds his own business as a rule, but he can be extremely formidable when his thoughts are running to romance. By and large, he deserves his reputation as king of the forest. — Ottawa Citizen

It is difficult to realize these days that "adventure" is not always associated with fast planes and automobiles. The spirit of adventure can be just as much a part of "slow" things as of sailing ships, in the years of research spent to conquer disease, or in that adventure open to us all: the acquiring of knowledge and understanding of the tumultuous and fascinating world in which we live. — Hamilton Spectator

In a recent editorial, the Cambridge Canadian reports that it received a letter from the income tax office at Edmonton, informing a specified amount in income tax, and instructing the Canadian to pay over any money it owed, or might hereafter owe, to this firm to the income tax authorities. Presumably similar letters were sent to other concerns doing business with the alleged debtor. In how many other cases, one wonders, is the same procedure being used? This sort of thing is inexcusable. — Edmonton Journal

The doors of childhood are well remembered with varying emotion. The door to the attic, though just like all of the other doors in the house, retained an aura of mystery about its bland countenance as a result of giving access to narrow stairs which led to dark, seldom visited places. The swinging door to the pantry and kitchen, although occasionally concealing mysteries and dark secrets at birthdays and holidays, could usually be depended on to betray the realms it guarded by permitting the escape of warm drafts which bore the odors of roasting meats and baking goodies. The massive front door could never open quickly enough for the youngster too small to be entrusted with a key, but bursting with news from school and play. That same portal, with knocker clashing, served to announce the arrival and departure of the still exuberant teen-ager by a house-shaking slam. And the number of friends who passed

through it on occasions both full and sorrowful lightened swing of its weight on the hinges. — New York Times

Are they out of today's child bigger than those of their parents when the parents were young? Shoe men generally agree that they are. Agreement is lacking as to why the youthful feet are larger. The explanation most frequently advanced is that prosperity brought a rought fuller, better-balanced diet to the young, causing their feet but all their bones to grow larger at an early age. — Wall Street Journal

We have it from Alexander Graham Bell himself that he invented the telephone in the summer of 1874 at his father's home in Brantford. It was at Brantford, too, the first long-distance telephone call was made on August 10, 1876, to Paris, eight miles away. These facts are duly noted in a monument at the Bell home in Brantford, which has since been known as "The Telephone City." That was eighty years ago. At Tehran last week, the Iranian Government awarded a 150 million rials contract for the installation of 100,000 telephones. West Germany went it against competition from other countries — Britain, the United States, Sweden, Belgium and Japan. — Toronto Globe and Mail

What happens to a radioactive cockroach? That's a question still puzzling two scientists who use atomic age methods to study the insects' moves as disease carriers. Dale W. Jenkins of the U. S. National Research Council told the atoms-for-peace conference in Geneva that 6,500 radioactive roaches had been turned loose in the sewer of Phoenix, Arizona, last year. The two scientists, Mr. H. F. Schoof and Mr. R. E. Siverly, captured 906 of them after eight and a half weeks. All were right where they had been released, except one adventurer that had strayed sixty feet. What happened the other 5,994 time and tide may tell. So far no conclusions have been reported from the research. — Saint John Telegraph-Journal

The other day steam locomotive 5900 was the largest steam engine in the Commonwealth and its tremendous feather of steam as it forged over the Rockies was one of the picturesque sights in the West. Small boys loved it. Now 5900 stands idle in the Canadian Pacific Railway shops near Calgary, put of business by the Diesels. These smothering iron horses are now museum pieces, echoes of the past. They should not be altogether lost but should be placed in some adequate place for public view as a reminder of what we built and used in our pioneer days. — London Free Press

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