

Lovers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew
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"The strongest memory is weaker than
the weakest ink."

PAGE 4 THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1958

Not Sabotage

Jean Lesage, Liberal candidate for
Portneuf, Que., and Minister of North-
ern Affairs in the last Liberal Govern-
ment, has charged Prime Minister
Diefenbaker with having "sabotaged"

Canada's national unity by "demand-
ing" that Quebec Province send a
larger deputation of Conservatives to
Ottawa as the condition for naming
more cabinet ministers from the
Province.

There is no doubt that Mr. Diefen-
baker is making a special effort to
bring Quebec into the Conservative
fold—and for a very good reason.
He knows that without strong rep-
resentation from that Province he
might find his Government in no
better state than it was before the
dissolution of Parliament. But his
efforts can hardly be called "sabotage".

That is much too strong a
word for what is an ordinary and
justifiable political tactic. If Quebecers
want more representatives in the
cabinet—and, of course, they do—they
will have to send more members
from which to pick and choose. And
why shouldn't they? Quebec is in
precisely the same position as any other
Province, and should be treated in
the same manner as far as the selection
of cabinet material is concerned. Or
is Mr. Lesage arguing that it is
entitled to special treatment?

There is no reason to suppose that
the Conservative leader, in his natural
desire to be able to form a stable
government, is paying more attention
to Quebec than is pleasing to other
sections of the country. That would
be a blunder, indeed, which a politician
of Mr. Diefenbaker's stature is
hardly likely to make. He is quite
evidently prepared to give a square
deal to all in cabinet representation,
and that should satisfy any reasonable
voter. We in this Province, it
will be recalled, had to be satisfied
with much less under Mr. Lesage's
party regime.

Matter Of Real Urgency
Whatever niche may be accorded
former President Harry S. Truman
in history, it can never be said of him
that he was narrow-minded and partisan
in matters concerning his country's
best interests. Although he
takes every opportunity to point out
what he considers to be the errors of
the present Republican administration,
he is not found wanting in supporting
President Eisenhower's policy of
extending economic aid far
afield. Thus, when the President
found that his foreign aid proposals
for the coming fiscal year were having
a hard time in the Congress, he
called on Mr. Truman for help. In his
speech the former President left no
doubt in any one's mind that he is
anxious to put the prestige of the
United States abroad ahead of partisan
considerations.

In both speeches—Mr. Eisen-
hower's and Mr. Truman's—there
was evident a sense of real urgency.
It is apparent that both men believe
that the Soviet Union is going ahead
of the United States and the West
generally on all fronts, especially on
the economic front. In the past seven
years the United States has spent
more than \$20 billion on direct
foreign aid. Yet, in one country after
another in Asia and Africa Soviet
influence is penetrating deeply.

President Eisenhower pointed out
—and Mr. Truman agreed with him—
that all the military power the West
can muster would be of little use if
the economics of vast areas of the
world, outside of the Soviet Union
and China, should come under
Communist control. This, added to
Prime Minister Macmillan's statement
in the British Parliament to the effect
that, apart from nuclear power—a
field in which there is some doubt as
to which side is the stronger—the
West has no force capable of counter-
ing Soviet might is, of course, encour-
aging the so-called "uncommitted"
countries to listen more and more
sympathetically to Soviet offers
of economic help. Whether the economic
tide can still be turned in favour
of the West is open to question.
Certainly, any decision by the Congress
to whittle down foreign aid appro-

priations will make the task more
and more difficult. One thing is plain:
The Soviet Union is determined to
dominate three-fourths of the world's
population by economic means.

It is well for Canadians, too, to
ponder this matter seriously. Canada
is not in a position to spend large
sums of money on foreign aid; but
she is in a position to help feed some
of the hungry millions of the world
with the wheat which is lying idle
on farms and in storehouses. Some
way must be found to put this surplus
food where it is needed to sustain
life. Every time a Russian shipment
of food or economic aid of any
sort arrives in an impoverished country
ahead of aid from the West, Soviet
Communism is that much farther
ahead in world influence. It is, more-
over, avoidable. And, apart from all
political considerations, it is morally
wrong for large amounts of food to go
unused when two-thirds of the
world's population are in a state of
hunger.

Race Relations
American Negroes, especially those
in the Southern States, undoubtedly
suffer from many economic and social
injustices. Nevertheless, their
over-all status has risen very con-
siderably in recent years. This is re-
vealed in the following statistics pro-
vided by author Bradford Smith in
"Why We Behave Like Americans".

At the turn of the century illiter-
acy among Negroes stood at more
than 97 per cent; today it is less
than 10 per cent. There are 120,000
Negroes in American colleges. This is
many times the number enrolled in
1930. Since 1900 the rate has in-
creased six times faster than that of
white students. Since 1940 Negro
wages have risen 400 per cent, as
against about 200 per cent for whites.

In 1900 only 1 per cent of Negro
workers were in industry; the figure
now is over 30 per cent. Of the
nation's 16 million union members,
more than 1 1/4 million are Negroes.
About 200,000 Negroes are on farms
averaging 78 acres in size. There is
full integration in the armed forces.
At the present time 93 city commis-
sions and 345 semi-official agencies
are working to improve race relations.

EDITORIAL NOTES
Six dental surgeons and two phy-
sicians were on hand when President
Eisenhower had a tooth pulled the
other day. The report does not say
whether each man had his turn at the
forceps.

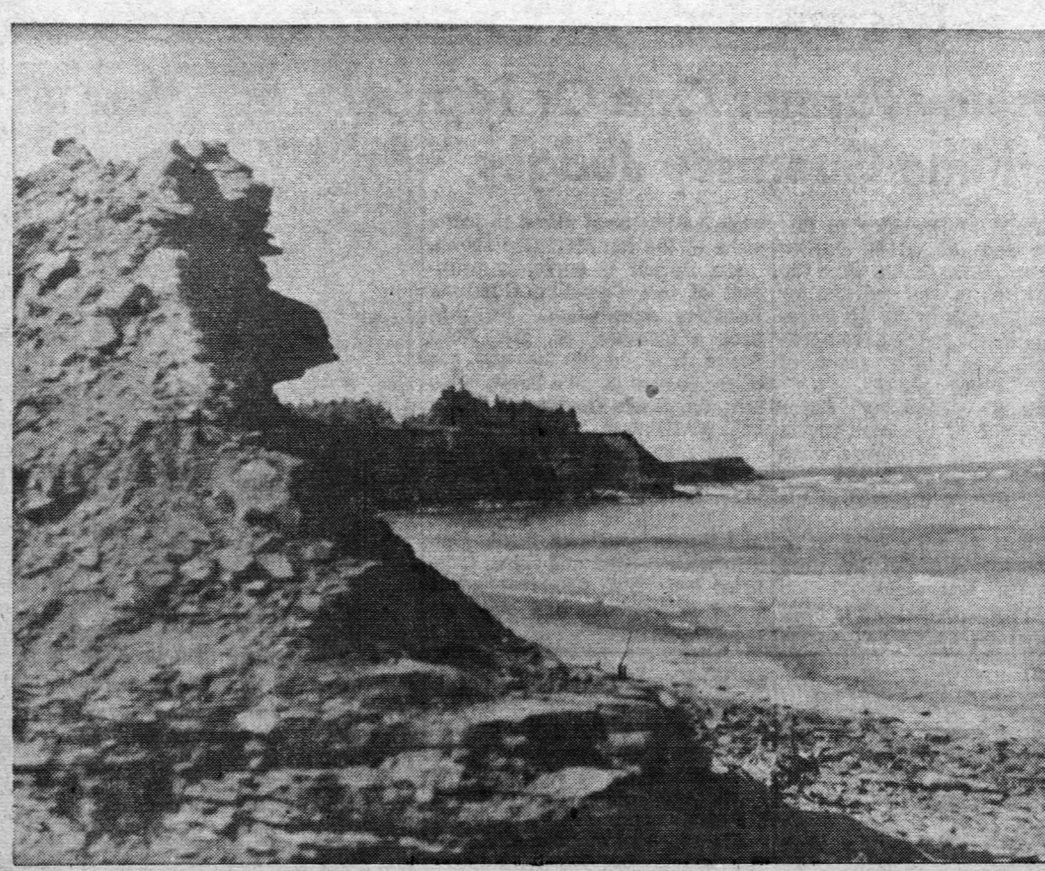
Now that Ontario has signed a hos-
pital insurance agreement with the
Federal Government, it would be well
for other Provincial Governments to
hasten their arrangements so as to be
ready to participate in the program
by July 1, 1958, if that be possible,
or by Jan. 1, 1959 if the extra six
months' are necessary.

How is this for gobbledegook? "It
is necessary for technical reasons
that these warheads should be stored
with the top at the bottom and the
bottom at the top. In order that there
may be no doubt which is the bottom
for storage purposes, it will be seen
that the bottom of each head has
been labeled with the word 'top'."—
A British Admiralty Bulletin.

Among distinguished visitors to
the Province today are two members
of the Federal cabinet, Hon. Alfred
Brooks, Minister of Veterans Affairs,
and Hon. Donald Fleming, Minister
of Finance. Both are here in con-
nection with the political campaign,
but they will also be welcomed per-
sonally and in view of the responsible
portfolios they hold.

Most Western officials seem to
think that Russia's consent for a
Foreign Minister's conference to pre-
pare an agenda for a summit meeting
is an indication of better things to
come. Mr. John Foster Dulles, how-
ever, has his usual misgivings. It
does look as though the other officials
concerned will have to persuade
Mr. Dulles to try and get out of the
habit of saying "no" to everything.
This is the very thing he was advocat-
ing only a week ago.

We have a Britisher's word for
it that his country, which for cen-
turies led the world in ship-building,
is now taking second place to Japan.
"What I saw in Japan", Lord
Geddes told the Institute of Petrol-
eum in London, "left me in no doubt
that many of the shipbuilders of
Europe, including Great Britain, are
no longer competitive". He added
that he had seen 40,000 ton tankers
being turned out in 4 months and
85,000 ton ships in 5 months.



KEPPOCH SHORE

Canada's Voice In London

By Patrick Nicholson
Special Correspondent for The Guardian

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discus-
sion by correspondents of question of
interest. The Guardian does not nec-
essarily endorse the opinion of corres-
pondents.

PARKDALE WATER AND SEWERS

Sir,—Parkdale residents "view
with alarm" the drilling of a well
to provide water for the Smith barn
on Falconwood Road, now owned by
the Provincial Government.

This property is within the Vil-
lage of Parkdale which has now
on the planning board a complete
sewer and water system to be
completed in 1958. Park-
dale will expect all government
institutions in this area to be-
come users of these services.

The village must depend on
government support for the major
portion of its ability to finance
this project. The drilling of a well
to supply water to a barn that
has an adequate water supply, is
not an indication that the govern-
ment expects early action by the
village.

The Village Fathers should in-
vestigate and report.
I am, Sir, etc.,
PARKDALE.

"ISN'T THAT RIGHT ANGUS?"

Sir,—One evening, during the
last Federal election campaign, I
turned on television and there-
on appeared Mr. Angus Mac-
Lean, M. P., for Queen's and
Mr. Heath Macquarrie—the two
Conservative candidates.

Mr. Macquarrie was discussing
the question of pensions, and he
said: They promise you forty-six
dollars a month and we guaran-
tee you sixty dollars in September.
Isn't that true Angus? Oh! Yes,
replied Mr. MacLean, that's
right, we will pay sixty dollars in
September and if the cost of living
increases, the pension will be cor-
respondingly increased.

Now these men must have
known that an increased pension
could not be paid in September
and that a bill to increase the
pension would have to be passed
in Parliament; but were they
taking advantage of an honest and
credulous voting public?
I am, Sir, etc.,
THOS. V. GRANT.
Montague, P. E. I.

VIEWS ON EDUCATION

Sir,—During the past month I
have had requests from a number
of citizens asking me if I
would be willing to present some
of my own personal views as
well as some of the views of the
P.E.I. Federation of Agriculture on
Education in this province. I
am very happy to have the oppor-
tunity to express those views
now, on this all important sub-
ject, during Education Week.

I have always been one who
has been, and still is very inter-
ested in education, and had it not
been for the fact that I was one
of those who was born during the
first World War and thus be-
came of university age at the
very height of the depression of
the 1930's it is entirely possible
that I would have had a great
deal more education than I have
today.

I am one of those who believe
that education is everybody's bus-
iness, and as we look back
through history we find that the
countries where the people were
the best educated were the health-
iest, happiest and the most pros-
perous, and made the greatest
contributions to the advancement
of civilization.

Having been born and having
grown up on a farm, and due to
the fact that I am a farmer it
is only quite natural that in the
realm of Education I should be
most interested in the rural field.

It is true that during the past
15 years many of the things that
were disadvantages in the rural
school as compared with the ur-
ban school have been overcome;
thanks to an enlightened and gen-
erous program of school improve-
ment carried on by the provin-
cial government many of the rural
schools of the province have had
a complete face lifting and have
been remodelled both inside and
out, the majority of rural schools
in this province today have pro-
per lighting and ventilation,
oil furnaces, basements, sanitary
toilets, electricity, ample play-
grounds, sanitary water supply
and all the necessary playground
equipment. In fact this province
has a majority of rural school
properties of which it can be just-
ly proud, but, it seems to me
that is about where our pride
must come to an end, for what
good is all this if we have not a
sufficient number of qualified teach-
ers to impart knowledge to our

London, England: I have only
seen Canada mentioned twice in
British newspapers during the
past week. Once was when a bliz-
zard hit the Niagara Peninsula;
the other time was when Hon.
Ellen Fairclough became the first
woman to serve as our acting
Prime Minister, during Mr. Diefen-
baker's absence from Ottawa
campaigning.

Canada is the fourth largest
homeland for people of Anglo Sax-
on origin, exceeded only by Eng-
land, the United States and Aus-
tralia. Canada contains more peo-
ple of Scottish blood than Scot-
land itself. Yet to people in Britain,
Canada remains "the unknown
country"; an unknown country
vaguely recognised as offering an
Elysian standard of living to
friends and relations who have
taken the plunge to emigrate; a
little known and wayward cousin
who has recently glanced back to
smile at one of its old-world
parents.

This massive silence about Can-
ada in English newspapers is bro-
ken loud and clear by the true
voice of Canada. This voice is
"Canada Weekly Review," sub-
titled "the only Canadian news
paper published in Great Britain."
It is a trumpet for Canada,
ringing out along newspaperdom's
most famous home, Fleet Street;
echoing beneath the dome of near
St. Paul's Cathedral; swirling
around that famous tourists' me-

cca in Fleet Street, the Cheshire
Cheese hostelry.
LUSTY FIVE YEAR OLD
Canada Review was founded
five years ago by Canada's most
widely-known newspaper publish-
er, Roy Thompson. His purpose
was to make Canada better known
in Britain and western Europe,
and this purpose he is achieving
for the benefit of Canada and of
Canadians over there, and almost
certainly at a high financial cost
to himself.

A Tabloid-size paper of up to 24
pages each week, selling for six
pence seven cents), Canada Re-
view offers "complete Canadian
Press news and picture service."
It certainly seems to me to con-
tain more news of Canada in its
one weekly edition than is to be
found in all the English daily
papers combined over the whole
week. This accounts for its great
popularity among Canadian sold-
iers and airmen stationed with
the NATO forces in Europe, who
pass their treasured few copies
from hand to hand to read news
from home.

In Canada Review, I have read
the top news items of the week,
as well as all Canadian sports
results, and stock market prices
and business news.

The selection and interpreta-
tion of Canadian news is handled
in Canada Review's Fleet Street
office by a staff of Canadians,
all experienced in newspaper

work in Canada, but who now
live in England, and who hence
understand just how much any
news story from Canada must be
interpolated and explained for
British readers.

CANADIANS IN FLEET STREET
The editor is Margaret Alder-
son, who used to edit the North-
ern Daily News at Kirkland Lake,
Ontario. She is assisted by Blaire
McKenzie, formerly of the Cal-
gary "Albertan." The sports ed-
itor is Gordon Lomer, ex-sports
writer with the Ottawa Journal
who now "moonlights" after his
day's work in Fleet Street, as a
wing forward on London's fam-
ous "Wembley Lions" ice hockey
team.

Blair McKenzie, a tall, dark
gloss has been very slow indeed,
and it seems to me that strong
and aggressive leadership is re-
quired.

Ranking in importance after
the teacher is the curriculum. I
would not suggest that we adopt
the practice of teaching practical
agriculture at the elementary
level but some consideration
should be given at the high school
level to including in the curricu-
lum studies to suit the particular
needs of the boys and girls of
Prince Edward Island. Trends in
Agriculture and the future econ-
omic development of this province
will require, for success, far
greater educational attainments
than has been the case for many
years. Complexity of, and the
highly competitive nature of, ag-
riculture indicates the necessity
of balanced training for the far-
mer of the future.

The development and contin-
uation of the rural community
depends to a large extent upon
the intelligence and training of
its members. In the province of
British Columbia which does not
have an agricultural economy it
is possible to take a high school
course which is 50 per cent agri-
culture and obtain a graduating
certificate. A course which is
roughly 25 per cent agriculture
is available and this counts as a
credit for Junior Matriculation.
A system of this kind offers some
interesting possibilities for this
Province.

The following statement may be
difficult to prove but it is felt
by many that present day schools
and present day curricula are
not placing desirable emphasis
on the basic fundamentals of
reading, writing, and arithmetic.
Organizations and business con-
cerns frequently remark upon the
incapacity of many employees in
spelling, English construction and
simple arithmetic.

Yes, many changes could be
made in the educational realm
in this province which would be
of untold benefit, and the interest
of every citizen is needed; and
here I would remind the urban
section of our population that
whether they are deeply interested
in rural education or not they
cannot remain aloof from the results,
because there is a constant
stream of young people from rural
centres to urban centres. Statis-
tics show that cities do not
recreate themselves. They must
depend on the country to main-
tain their numbers, and, since
the tendency is for youth to move
from the rural area to the urban
centre, it is not a question as to
whether the city will get them,
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kind of young people they will
get. I was personally shocked,
to find out, that this year in P.
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from Charlottetown taking teach-
er training, which if the trend
were to continue would mean that
eventually rural people would
completely comprise the staff of
our city schools.

Citizens of Prince Edward Is-
land, let us resolve as from this
moment to rebuild our education-
al foundations in this province.

I am, Sir, etc.,
COLIN B. WAUGH
President P.E.I. Federation
of Agriculture.

Quick Action
May Save Life

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.
YOU must act quickly when
a member of your family acci-
dentally swallows a poison,
whether it is an overdose of a
drug or a common household
cleanser. Better call your doctor
at once.

No matter what type the poi-
son may be, you must prevent it
from being absorbed. Prompt
first-aid action is required.

INDUCE VOMITING
When noncorrosive substances
have been swallowed, it is best
to induce vomiting quickly. In
fact the American Medical Associ-
ation's Committee on Toxicology
emphasizes this point very strong-
ly.

The first thing to do is to give
the victim milk or water. If he
is five years or under, give him
one to two cups; if he is over
five, give him up to one quart.

Then induce vomiting.
If the victim is a child, place
him face down in a "spanking
position" across your lap. Place
the blunt end of a spoon or the
tip of your finger at the back of
his throat.

SALT AND WATER
Another method of inducing
vomiting is to give him two ta-
blespoons of salt in a glass of
warm water.

When retching and vomiting
begin, place him face down with
his head lower than his hips.
This will prevent the vomitus
from entering the lungs and
causing further damage.

If you have the poison or poi-
son container, save it for your
doctor to inspect. If you do not
know what type of poison has
been taken, save a sample of the
vomitus.

Wrap the patient in a blanket
to prevent chilling. Do not give
him alcohol in any form.

WORD OF CAUTION
Now a word of caution. You
must not—I repeat, must not—
induce vomiting if:

The patient is in convulsions.
The patient is in a coma or
unconscious.

The patient has swallowed
petroleum products such as gas-
oline, kerosene or lighter fluid.

The patient has swallowed a
corrosive poison such as toilet
bowl cleaners, rust removers,
drain cleaners, washing soda or
household bleach.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
G. W.: I had a coronary heart
attack two years ago. Since that
time, when the weather becomes
cold, I get a pain in my chest
What would you advise?
Answer: It is not advisable
for the person who has had a
coronary attack to walk against
a strong wind, or to walk much
in extremely cold weather.

work in Canada, but who now
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understand just how much any
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Blair McKenzie, a tall, dark
gloss has been very slow indeed,
and it seems to me that strong
and aggressive leadership is re-
quired.

Ranking in importance after
the teacher is the curriculum. I
would not suggest that we adopt
the practice of teaching practical
agriculture at the elementary
level but some consideration
should be given at the high school
level to including in the curricu-
lum studies to suit the particular
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omic development of this province
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riculture indicates the necessity
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NOTES BY THE WAY

A medical authority has said
that people who never worry a-
bout being late for appointments
seldom have ulcers. It's the ones
who are waiting for them who
do, no doubt.—Wall Street Jour-
nal

Latest "miracle drug" is claim-
ed to be capable of producing as-
tonishing mental activity. This
brain-stimulating substance is
derived from fish and fish eggs.
Thus science has finally confirm-
ed what the people of the Atlan-
tic Provinces have always claim-
ed that mental alertness is relat-
ed to a good fish diet.—Moncton
Transcript

Our poverty consists in having
to do without things our
parents did not know existed
—Brandon Sun

Educationalists, teachers and
parents in Alberta will witness
interest in a unique experiment
being tried by the Cranbrook
District School Board. This ex-
periment involves a teacher merit
pay system. The scheme entails
a basic salary scale for each
school district, but allows for
individual performance bonuses
reference to set scale of salary
or experience.—Calgary Herald

A group of young Italian
came to this country last
and have been working
day week seven hours a
cently quit and they
when questioned that they
to work six days a week
a day. For the type of work
were doing and the environ-
ment in which they lived they
ed that they had too much
time. They'll probably be
ed of taking money right out
the hands and mouths of
who want to work short hours
short weeks.—Guelph Herald

The Age Old Story
If it be possible, as much
lieth in you, live peacefully
all men.

OUR YESTERDAY'S
(From The Guardian
Twenty-Five Years Ago
(March 1933)
The total cost of construction
furnishings and equipment of the
new Prince of Wales College was
\$361,809.35, according to infor-
mation released in the Legisla-
tive Assembly. The larger con-
tract was Stewart Construction Co.
Sherbrooke, \$274,714.43. Bruce
Stewart and Co. Ltd., Char-
lottetown, \$72,000. Furniture
and equipment cost \$50,084.92.

The discussion of questions
in by request of the Department
of Agriculture by farmers from
various parts of the province
was a new feature this year
Farmer's Week. The ques-
tions were elicited from farmers
gain a clearer knowledge of
problems confronting the farmer
in the various phases of his
work.

TEN YEARS AGO
(March 6, 1948)
A request that the portion
of the Trans-Canada Rail-
way from Borden to Char-
lottetown be taken as direct as
possible was made yesterday
to the Minister of Public
Works and Highways, Hon. G. H.
Houder. The Council was
in its request that the line
did not run to Charlottetown
Searletown, as this route was
sidered too indirect.

Rt. Rev. R. H. Waterman,
D., Coadjutor Bishop of the
diocese of Nova Scotia will
his first official visit to the
glican parishes of St. John's
Summerside and St. John's
Eleanors on Sunday, Bishop
Eleanors was elected Coadjutor
shop of Nova Scotia last Nov-
ber and was consecrated in
fax in January.

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uation of the rural community
depends to a large extent upon
the intelligence and training of
its members. In the province of
British Columbia which does not
have an agricultural economy it
is possible to take a high school
course which is 50 per cent agri-
culture and obtain a graduating
certificate. A course which is
roughly 25 per cent agriculture
is available and this counts as a
credit for Junior Matriculation.
A system of this kind offers some
interesting possibilities for this
Province.

The following statement may be
difficult to prove but it is felt
by many that present day schools
and present day curricula are
not placing desirable emphasis
on the basic fundamentals of
reading, writing, and arithmetic.
Organizations and business con-
cerns frequently remark upon the
incapacity of many employees in
spelling, English construction and
simple arithmetic.

Yes, many changes could be
made in the educational realm
in this province which would be
of untold benefit, and the interest
of every citizen is needed; and
here I would remind the urban
section of our population that
whether they are deeply interested
in rural education or not they
cannot remain aloof from the results,
because there is a constant
stream of young people from rural
centres to urban centres. Statis-
tics show that cities do not
recreate themselves. They must
depend on the country to main-
tain their numbers, and, since
the tendency is for youth to move
from the rural area to the urban
centre, it is not a question as to
whether the city will get them,
but it is question as to what
kind of young people they will
get. I was personally shocked,
to find out, that this year in P.
W.C. there is not one student
from Charlottetown taking teach-
er training, which if the trend
were to continue would mean that
eventually rural people would
completely comprise the staff of
our city schools.

Citizens of Prince Edward Is-
land, let us resolve as from this
moment to rebuild our education-
al foundations in this province.

I am, Sir, etc.,
COLIN B. WAUGH
President P.E.I. Federation
of Agriculture.

work in Canada, but who now
live in England, and who hence
understand just how much any
news story from Canada must be
interpolated and explained for
British readers.

CANADIANS IN FLEET STREET
The editor is Margaret Alder-
son, who used to edit the North-
ern Daily News at Kirkland Lake,
Ontario. She is assisted by Blaire
McKenzie, formerly of the Cal-
gary "Albertan." The sports ed-
itor is Gordon Lomer, ex-sports
writer with the Ottawa Journal
who now "moonlights" after his
day's work in Fleet Street, as a
wing forward on London's fam-
ous "Wembley Lions" ice hockey
team.

Blair McKenzie, a tall, dark
gloss has been very slow indeed,
and it seems to me that strong
and aggressive leadership is re-
quired.

Ranking in importance after
the teacher is the curriculum. I
would not suggest that we adopt
the practice of teaching practical
agriculture at the elementary
level but some consideration
should be given at the high school
level to including in the curricu-
lum studies to suit the particular
needs of the boys and girls of
Prince Edward Island. Trends in
Agriculture and the future econ-
omic development of this province
will require, for success, far
greater educational attainments
than has been the case for many
years. Complexity of, and the
highly competitive nature of, ag-
riculture indicates the necessity
of balanced training for the far-
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