

The Guardian

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

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1956

The Premier's Statement

Today we publish an interview with Premier Matheson on the subject of the proposed causeway across Northumberland Strait. It substantiates the fact that the scheme is no "pipe dream", that the Provincial Government has been studying it for the past six months and that it has a real prospect of success if, as the Premier states, it is not killed in advance by adverse criticism. He states that all the objections raised by Mr. Kitcham will be fully answered in the Legislature. That is the proper place to have them discussed; and all our members, if they choose, can get in on the act and state their views on the basis of concrete information rather than of hearsay.

The full-scale survey advocated by the Charlottetown Board of Trade is being pressed for by the Government, which has gone much further into the matter than was generally supposed, and is already well informed on such questions as the effects on our fisheries, on navigation and ice conditions. These matters, naturally, would be of first concern to any Government, and the Premier was emphatic in stating that there is no cause for concern on these grounds.

This is very reassuring. No purpose would be served by further comment on the subject at this time. The Premier's statement will be made early in the session, and we shall await it with much interest.

Notable Anniversary

Last Sunday was the 147th birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth and, without doubt, the greatest, President of the United States. This week, all over the Republic unrestrained homage will be done to his memory. And, all over the world, where free men ponder the troubles of the present and the prospects of the future, the influence of his life and work will be discussed and honoured. When, on that fateful night of April 14, 1865, Mr. Lincoln died from an assassin's bullet, Secretary of War Stanton observed: "Now he belongs to the ages". So, indeed, it turned out to be. From the earliest known benefactor of the human race right down to Albert Schweitzer and Winston Churchill, the world has known only a few men and women—perhaps no more than a dozen—who could fairly be placed in the category of greatness in which the name of Abraham Lincoln is very near the top. Troubled as human society is in so many ways, and weak though democracy is in many of its phases, there can be little doubt that human relationships today would be much more fear-ridden than they are, and democratic institutions much less effective, if Lincoln had not passed through the world and left such an indelible imprint on its destiny.

What things are seen by the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, hovering over the country which in his life he loved and served so well? Many things, both good and bad. Outstanding among the former, perhaps, is a fixed determination on the part of the American people that, as Mr. Lincoln himself had urged, "government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth". There are times, to be sure, when this ideal is marred and torn by demagogic treachery; but it is still alive and very much a part of the true conscience of the nation. On the other and less worthy side, there remains a sectional concept of freedom which is wounding the heart of the nation. It seems incredible that 91 years after Mr. Lincoln's passionate desire for freedom for all men of all races passed into the chronicle of the age, a young Negro girl should be prevented by jeers and threats of bodily assault from exercising a right which has been upheld by the highest law of the land. Nor is she the only one. Thousands of her race at this moment are suffering

persecution simply because they covet freedom under the law.

This, too, will pass. Already, wiser and more just counsels are beginning to be heard in the south. Some day—it may not be for a long time yet, for old antagonisms die hard—Mr. Lincoln's dream will be fulfilled; and all citizens of the United States, North and South, East and West, will join in proclaiming the truth and good sense of his conviction that no society can long endure half slave and half free.

The Kazan Cathedral

Soviet apologists are fond of saying that, despite the anti-religious base of Marxism, no churches in the Soviet Union have been burned or otherwise done away with. That may be true. There are other ways, however, of destroying churches without demolishing their stone and brick and mortar. One favorite method employed by the Soviets is that of converting edifices formerly used for worship into buildings which help to emphasize the hold which the Communist philosophy has pressed on the life of modern Russia.

Mr. Horace Sutton, a contributing editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, who recently returned from a trip which took him behind the iron curtain, tells in the latest issue of that magazine of what has happened to one of the oldest Cathedrals in the Soviet Union, the Kazan in Leningrad. "Defunct as a place of worship", Mr. Sutton writes, "the Kazan has become the museum of the History of Religion. Actually, it is a shocking anti-religious museum."

"The Soviet dogma of science over religion is symbolized at the door where the visitor comes face to face with a portrait of Lomonsov, father of Russian science, and farther on, a bronze of a famous eye doctor. The exhibitors tie the Church to Russian capitalists with paintings depicting Christ followed by the people carrying a cross (the Church) while atop the crossbar a top-hatted bourgeois sits in the driver's seat, urging the citizens on. There are panels on Greek mythology, Christianity, and Judaism, attempts to show that the idea of Christ and the Resurrection was adapted from mythology". In addition, Mr. Sutton reports, he saw scores of caricatures of the Christian religion in all its phases. Yet, there are those in the West who profess to believe that religion will be long reassert its influence in the lives of the Soviet people! How can that be, when the young generation is obliged to absorb this fearful dogma based on ridicule and scorn of all religion and of the Christian tradition in particular?

EDITORIAL NOTES

The chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission complains that "too many people have a limited idea of what is involved in atomic fusion". And what good would it do them if they did know more about it?

A United States Navy doctor says that hospital patients who collect postage stamps recover a lot faster than those who do not. Moreover, he has known instances where the hobby has saved lives by getting wounded men's minds off their immediate troubles.

Where does all the rubber come from? According to the National Geographic Society, three-fourths of it come from Malaya and Indonesia. Political troubles in those areas and uncertainty as to how they might develop have caused manufacturers to look elsewhere for the natural product. At present, large rubber fields are being started in Africa, notably in Liberia and Nigeria.

The Vice-President of the United States, just returned from Brazil, said he is convinced that that country has a great future under its new President Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek. He is also of the opinion that Communism will make no great headway, although, as he put it, "Brazil is a natural target for the Communists." Mr. Nixon's good cheer may be justified by events; it is significant, however, that but for Communists votes, it is doubtful that Dr. Kubitschek could have been elected. At least, that is the view expressed the other day by the new President himself. That kind of support usually demands payment.



POSSIBLE UNFORESEEN DEVELOPMENTS

British Columbia's Centennial

By Larry Stanwood
Canadian Press, Vancouver

British Columbia is planning to celebrate its 100th birthday party in 1956 and the restoration of its birthplace is proposed as the climax to a year of merrymaking.

It was on a rainy wintry day that a handful of frock-coated gentry, a few prospectors and curious Indians watched silently Governor James Douglas proclaim the birth of B.C. at Fort Langley. That was on Nov. 19, 1858.

Others in the teeming trading post on the Fraser river, 20 miles from the sea, didn't give a hoot about ceremonies. A gold rush was on, and 2,000 fortune-seekers were embroiled in a battle for a place to pitch their camp or find a grub stake.

UNNOTICED AT TIME

No celebration accompanied the declaration of mainland British Columbia as a crown colony of Britain. The San Francisco Bulletin published a brief item of the event several weeks later. Said the Bulletin:

"Few knew anything about it until the announcement was published in The Gazette."

And the first British foothold on the mainland of the west coast was not destined for further hours. New Westminster, farther down river, became the capital and principal port. Victoria on Vancouver island, seat of the governor, retained its authority while Fort Langley crumbled to dust.

But two years from now, the spotlight will again be on Fort Langley—now a village of 400 fishermen and sawmill workers.

MAJOR PROJECT

There'll be a lot of enthusiastic

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (February 14, 1931)

The recent storm which occurred in the Maritimes has completely isolated Cape Breton Island. Ice-burdened wires topples 1,500 power telegraph and telephone poles. It was estimated that it would take large crews six months to make complete repairs. Mainland officials were unable to obtain reports from repair crews, they said that a full estimate of the value of the damage could never be calculated.

More than six hundred extra men were employed on the Island Division of the C.N.R. yesterday, restoring normal conditions after Thursday's heavy snow storm. The train from Murray Harbour which became stalled at Hermitage the day before yesterday arrived in the city at 11:00 a.m. yesterday.

Lieut. Robert T. Hardy of the Worcester, Mass., police force, formerly a native of Prince County, P. E. I., was recently appointed Captain of Detectives. The appointment was stoutly opposed in the City Council, but Councilor James A. Coulson, also a former Islander, stood strong for his countryman.

TEN YEARS AGO (February 11, 1946)

Canada's domestic butter ration, faced by a continuing decline in production and by an increase in population, will be slashed during March and April, from six to four ounces per person a week. Finance Minister Ilsley announced tonight. Continuing a four month decline, production dropped 15.6 per cent in January to 9,640,000 pounds, as compared to 11,421,403 in January 1945.

Fire destroyed the foundry of Hall and Stewart, located on Pickard's Wharf. The majority of the loss is represented in the destruction of expensive patterns and damage to a valuable motor. After battling the blaze for two hours the firemen had the fire extinguished, leaving the wall standing, but so badly charred that the building is practically a total loss.

At a press meeting today Reconstruction Minister C. D. Howe, said Maritime coal used to be shipped to Ontario, but recently their basin has been enough coal produced in the Maritimes to meet their own demands.

celebrations at the historic site if plans to recreate that fort as it stood in 1858—stockades, officers' quarters and all—are realized. "It will be an atonement for the sin of our forefathers," said Alex Hope, president of the Fort Langley Restoration Society, who with provincial architect William Ireland and others has crusaded for the project for several years. Cost is estimated at close to \$500,000 but the plan has been received "favorably" by Premier Bennett and the historical sites and monuments board, said Mr. Hope. "Western Canada and particularly B.C. has been severely neglected in the past in restoring historical sites," said the business man-farmer and past president of the board of trade.

"And with Fort Langley, we really missed the boat," said Hope. The old fort on the muddy, surging river rushing through the fertile Fraser valley was founded in 1827 on orders of Governor George Simpson. First permanent establishment of the white man on the B.C. mainland and the one responsible for holding the Fraser river mouth for Britain when the United States boundary was established on the 49th parallel.

It was also at Fort Langley that 12 whites with muskets put to flight a raiding party of 200 Yuculta Indians from the South and won lasting respect from native tribes.

Eskimo Reindeer "Cowboys"

National Geographic Society

When it's reindeer roundup time in the Canadian Arctic, Eskimos son caribou skins and skis and without one "yip-ee," efficiently drive their antlered charges into corrals.

In the cold Alaskan area of the Northwest Territories, 25 Eskimos recently corralled 6,500 reindeer in five herds that feed in an area of some 16,700 square miles. One herd is government owned. The other four are owned or managed entirely by Eskimos.

IMPORTED FROM SIBERIA

Reindeer, as distinguished from the larger North American caribou, reached the Canadian Arctic in 1900 on a time-and distance-spanning step.

Between 1891 and 1902, more than a thousand of the domesticated beasts were brought in Siberia by the United States Government and shipped to Alaska. Long accustomed to the wild, strong, and obstinate—but dwindling—caribou, the Eskimos took kindly to the gentler reindeer, gentle even in mating season when clashing antlers resound across the tundra.

Later, about 25 years ago, the animals were driven from Alaska to northwestern Canada in a tortuous 1,200-mile trek.

The largely unexplored drive route lay north of the Arctic Circle between Nabachtoolik in Alaska and Kittigazuit on the east shore of Canada's MacKenzie Delta.

On their hardship-racked journey, the herders crossed mountains, rivers and swamps in temperatures blasting down to 50 degrees below zero.

Drivers were further plagued by two trying reindeer traits—the homing instinct which might at any moment send deer racing back on their own tracks, and the reindeer habit of traveling against the wind.

FEED ON LICHENS

In Canada and Alaska, the small reindeer (standing only about three-and-a-half feet high) live on the tundra and feed in its adjoining forests. Lichens, one species being the so-called reindeer moss, are an important source of their sustenance. The tiny branched plant, a few inches tall, covers immense areas in Arctic lands.

Lapps and other Scandinavians have come in to train the North American Eskimos in handling reindeer. For the Lapps especially, these animals for centuries have provided essential food and transportation.

The Poet's Corner

TEACHER

A sculptor sees in marble block the form He will release, a teacher's art must find The gold in tons of silt, in baffling storm

A trail to peace for some who travel blind Her intuition must divine the fears That often lurk behind a mask, to sight Beyond the haze of time the gift of years.

The yet unwoven pattern spun from light She stands before her class an instrument Of grace, a transient mother, humbly proud Not only of the great-to-be she sent Ahead, but of each weaker child, endowed

By her with strength, each stumbling, awkward one. Each waif of night now turning to the sun. —Elias Lieberman

The Age Old Story

Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Sundesen, M. D.

EXERCISE PRESCRIBED FOR FROZEN SHOULDER

With virtually everyone conscious of snow and ice these days, it's probably a good time to discuss a very painful ailment, the frozen shoulder.

Despite its name, this ailment, of course, has nothing to do with the winter weather. Technically, it's called chronic adhesive periarthritis of the shoulder.

It might be started by a fall or by throwing a baseball or some other object. Over a period of time, sometimes years, it gradually becomes worse. Eventually, bands of scar tissue are formed and any movement of the shoulder is extremely painful.

While your doctor may recommend specific treatment, he'll probably also advise a few stretching exercises.

At first these exercises will be painful. If your shoulder trouble is in the advanced stage, your physician probably will have to help you perform them. If it isn't, you may be able to tolerate the initial pain and continue with the movements by yourself.

Before explaining some simple exercises, let me emphasize that you shouldn't try them without approval of your doctor.

Here are exercises that doctors often recommend. With your painful arm, grasp a firmly anchored object like a strap or rope fastened to the top of a doorway. Using your good arm as an aid, left your ailing arm as high as possible and take a firm hold.

Then squat as much as pain will permit, placing your weight on the extended arm. Repeat this 10 or 15 times every half hour.

BEHIND BACK

Another exercise is to grasp your ailing arm behind your back with your good hand and pull it as far up your back as possible. Do this 10 to 12 times every half hour.

A third exercise is to grasp the hand of the painful arm with your other hand behind your head. Then slowly, move the elbow of your painful arm forward and then back to a side position again. This can be done 10 to 20 times each 30 minutes.

You'll be surprised how quickly these exercises can improve your arm movements.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

R. S. M.: What are the symptoms of diabetes?

Answer: Symptoms of diabetes consist of loss of weight and strength, sometimes itching of the skin, the development of infections, increasing appetite and thirst and frequent emptying of the bladder.

Self-Lighting Cigars

(American Forests Magazine) The early days of the match industry were punctuated with the explosions of many odd devices for making fire easily.

The self-lighting cigar, wearing a cap treated with match composition, appeared early in the 19th century in Austria. When the cigar was "struck," it burst into flame and the smoker inhaled the combined fumes of phosphorus, glue, paper and tobacco—but he had a light!

On the more practical side, there was the "drunkard's match" created by the Diamond Match Co. in 1882, which was used by bon vivants for 20 years.

The spirit of this match was so treated that it would not burn beyond midpoint, thus avoiding burned fingers for those who had indulged too heavily.

FUND FOR CHILD

TORONTO (CP) — A campaign to raise money for an operation on a seven-year-old girl with a hole in her heart went over its \$5,000 objective during the weekend. The fund for Faye Carnegie of Pickering township Monday stood at \$5,111.10.

AIRLINES REVENUE UP

OTTAWA (CP) — Canadian air carriers had a 40-per-cent gain in revenues during August compared with the corresponding month of 1954. The companies had operating revenues of \$15,133,000, the bureau of statistics reported Monday. This compared with \$10,785,000 a year earlier. Net operating income rose to \$2,415,000 from \$1,806,000.

Notes By The Way

A philosopher is a man who, in stead of crying over spilled milk, soles himself with the thought that it was four-fifths water anyway.—Toronto Star

There are estimated to be forty million homeless dogs and cats in the U.S.A.; there is no figure available for Canada, but there are plenty of people here who think that the way to get rid of an unwanted animal is to abandon it.—Peterborough Examiner

Capture of 50 French Assembly seats by the No Tax party of Pouljade has sparked a similar movement in Italy. Some European observers see the Pouljade success as the start of a drift to authoritarianism. It took Hitler five years to get his first 12 Reichstag seats. Pouljade was unknown two years ago.—Brantford Expositor.

In a Montreal court a woman struck and injured by an automobile lost a suit for damages because she had changed her mind and direction and stepped in front of the car. The operator of a motor vehicle must exercise every possible precaution, but the pedestrian too has responsibilities.—Ottawa Journal.

The honey-guide bird, which resembles a woodpecker, makes a hole like someone shaking a small box of matches, and thus attracts attention. When anyone approaches, the bird flies a short distance, repeats the noise, fans its tail, and flies off again until finally it reaches the honey bees' hive. Then the astute bird waits quietly until the person has left with the honey-comb, whereupon it feeds on the bits of wax strewn about. Oddly, it does not eat the honey or the grubs of the bees, but is able to digest the beeswax. It has even been known to eat wax candles.—Saint John Telegraph-Journal

Through the eyes of the camera, Niagara district residents learned the other day one of their favorite landmarks is slowly being eaten away by the ravages of time. The old relic—the grounded barge in the upper Niagara River—is rusting away after nearly thirty-eight years on the rocks. Even so the ancient hulk probably will outlast many of us, but the fact remains some day it will go some of the fore from the river scene. It is hard to imagine the upper river without the scow. After all, its thirty-eight year existence is older than the majority of buildings in Niagara Falls. It hung itself on the rocks just fourteen years after Niagara Falls became a city and there it has clung for millions of people to see.—Niagara Falls Review.

People who complain of the continuity of government in Canada—for instance of long conservative administrations in Ontario and Liberal at Ottawa—should consider the instability of governments in some South American countries and not grieve too much about the constancy at home.—Peterborough Examiner.

People conversing on a telephone can't see one another—unless the phone has a television attachment. And yet the personality boys gesture and grin at the mouthpiece. Women flutter their eyelashes at the telephone and sometimes wiggle their hips at it. But it doesn't move.—Sherbrooke Record.

A charter has been issued to a new corporation which will be known as "The Abstainers' Insurance Co." As the name implies, only those who do not touch alcoholic beverages will be able to take out automobile insurance in this company. It is going to specialize in that class of risks. It will be interesting to see how this experiment works. There is a growing impression that drunken driving is not responsible for such a large proportion of accidents as was considered the case some years ago, but time and statistics will tell.—Almonte Gazette.

People who worry about the decline in attendance at church might give some thought to the apparent disappearance of the old and well-loved hymns. In one Victoria church this week, of five hymns selected, at least four were clearly unfamiliar to the congregation. The choir could not sing them; so complex and variable were the keys, it is doubtful whether the choir of the Metropolitan Opera could have sung them. The result was a half-hearted and fumbling attempt to follow the notes of the church organ. About three-quarters of the congregation gave up—after a manful struggle—and the whole performance degenerated into a timid confused guesstimate which bordered dangerously on mass embarrassment.—Victoria Times.

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