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

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1955

Sir Alexander Macphail

Principal Alexander Anderson of P. W. C. treated the crude boys as if they were brave young gentlemen determined to become scholars and win by their scholarship any highest place in the world.

These words from "The Master's Wife" by Sir Alexander Macphail indicate one of the influences by which a boy from an Orwell farm became a physician, scholar, and above all a master of English style.

Looking further back, he recalled that at Orwell "a boy would see the ship launched, and in a year or two news would come that she was cast away on the shores of South America with the loss of all hands."

There was nothing parochial about him. He told the Royal Society of Canada that, "There will never be a Canadian literature until Canadians abandon the delusion that there ever can be such a thing as 'Canadian' literature."

Today a tablet is being unveiled in his memory at the Prince of Wales College which he immortalized in his writing. It is fitting that it should be so although his brilliant career led him to many and distant scenes.

For A Rigid Constitution

Canada enjoys a relatively flexible constitution, less so than that of the United Kingdom which can be altered by an ordinary Act of Parliament, but much more so than those countries which have a written constitution which has elaborate machinery for amendment.

At the present time Parliament at Ottawa can change the constitution with regard to Federal matters by simple Act and the Provincial Legislatures can do likewise in their own field, except for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. It is only in matters which effect both jurisdictions that there is any difficulty.

Even there, it is a relatively simple matter, for when the two Houses at Ottawa present a joint address to Parliament at Westminster for a constitutional amendment, that body passes it accordingly, without amendment and generally without discussion. In effect the Government of the day can change the constitution at will.

Almost any formal procedure which might be adopted in this country for constitutional amendment would be subject to more safeguards and consequently would result in a more rigid constitution. An extreme in rigidity, however, is proposed by the Quebec Federation of Industrial Unions.

It is nothing less than that the Senate be replaced by a body in which the Provinces would have the power of veto on constitutional issues.

There may be, and many people would insist there are, constitutional points on which a Province should be able to veto any amendment, but it would be the height of folly to jump from a flexible constitution to one which would be so rigid that any Province could prevent any change.

Was It Wise?

Doubtless, the American general who is in command of United Nations personnel in Korea gave the matter earnest consideration before deciding not to allow allied newspapermen to attend a press conference in the office of the chief Communist delegate to the Armistice Commission.

This was the first time that a high ranking Communist official in Korea has offered to talk things over with Western reporters. What he wanted to say is not indicated in the news dispatch; probably it was nothing of importance, certainly nothing of value; but the fact that he was rebuffed in his overture of friendliness—whether real or feigned doesn't really matter—is bound to strengthen the Communists' story, which is being told all over Asia, that the United States is not inter-

ested in seeking a peaceful settlement of Asiatic problems. The incident will be noted with special concern by those Indian and Burmese officials who have been trotting back and forth to Red China and trying to persuade Chou En-lai and his friends to be a little more amiable towards the United States.

Nor does the official explanation for the refusal appear to have extraordinary merit. "It is a considered opinion of the Far East Command", ran the statement, "that to publish the views of Lee Sang Cho (the Communist delegate) would be to extend Communist propaganda and consequently work against our side."

Good From Evil

Mr. Harold E. Stassen, who has been commissioned by the President of the United States to seek effective ways of bringing about international control of nuclear weapons, thinks that the world is "moving from the cold war stage to a long race between rival systems." This does not mean, however, that he is impressed by the peace talk currently being broadcast from Moscow; on the contrary, he is obviously quite wary of it.

"The only safe basis for our future policy," he said in a recent statement, "is to conclude that the rulers in the Kremlin have world domination as their fixed objective and a program to carry out that objective." His "abiding faith" that some world will nevertheless be found to keep world war from breaking out is based not on Soviet peace talk nor yet on any revival of the rule of law which some observers appear to believe is making some little headway in world affairs. It is based on one thing only: general fear of nuclear weapons. "I believe," he said, "that worldwide recognition of the tremendous destructive power of modern weapons will become the most compelling reason for Russia and the United States and all other nations to reach agreement on disarmament."

Mr. Stassen is by no means the first person of political distinction to suggest that the hydrogen bomb arrived just in time to deliver mankind from the bondage of war. The same sentiment has been expressed by other statesmen who have spoken from time to time about war and peace. The inference, of course, is that the nations would go on fighting one another if only the hydrogen bomb and its related instruments of evil had not come on the scene to teach men wisdom. It's not very flattering to our boasted civilization, is it? Nor does it indicate any sort of victory, or even consolation, for what is sometimes referred to as "the moral conscience of mankind."

EDITORIAL NOTES

That motor vehicles and their operation account for 23 per cent of the total spending of Canadian consumers, as surveyed by the D. B. S., indicates how motorized we have become. Food, shelter, transportation and clothing are now the basic essentials.

Obesity can cause lethargy, increased liability to accidents, flat feet, backache, varicose veins, skin disorders, a tendency to hernias and bronchitis, and pregnancy disorders, according to a British physician speaking in Toronto. Even so the principal restraint on people eating themselves into fatness will probably be concern for their appearance.

Referring the other day to the forthcoming Big Four talks, Mr. Cabot Lodge, chief United States delegate to the United Nations, said: "I think it will be a matter of finding out whether the Communists really want to do business on some of the problems of the world." On the same day, by a strange coincidence, the Soviet newspaper Pravda said: "The Big Four meeting will show whether or not the capitalist countries are anxious to ease international tension."

Greek Orthodox Archbishop Macarios of Cyprus has associated himself with anti-British political elements in that colony. In a recent statement he said: "The Church will refuse to pay income taxes to the British Colonial Government." At the same time he charged that "the authorities are 'exploiting the island's resources through excessive taxation and other means, aimed at financially weakening the Church so that it cannot meet its social welfare obligations.'"



He Too Was An Island Lad

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion of any subject of general interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of contributors.

SUMMERSIDE INVENTOR

Sir.—The success story of Horace Monkley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Monkley, Summerside, should be an inspiration to any young man today. He is the inventor of an automatic tension control used on printing presses in the United States, Canada, Europe, Central America, and South America.

His story points up the value of an education and shows the length he went to and the sacrifices he made to obtain what he missed in his youth. Horace did not graduate from grammar school.

In 1923, at the age of 18, he left Summerside to locate in Boston. He was fortunate in going to work for a garage owner who was also a college instructor and taught physics to evening students in one of Boston's leading colleges.

The professor evidently recognized ability, and while he knew Horace lacked the necessary credits for such work, he kept prodding him to enter his classes. At the end of the term, although the course was extremely difficult for Horace, he passed the examination. And this was his first taste of what a real education meant to a young person desirous of getting along in the world.

With gratitude in his heart, he now attends evening classes at the Worcester Academy to complete his grammar school work and to get his high school credits so that he could enter an engineering school. It was necessary for Horace to hold a full-time job in the daytime and do all his college work at night as he was a family man and carried this additional responsibility.

After his work at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Horace entered the engineering department of one of New England's largest manufacturers of printing equipment, and eventually became head of this department.

The Company agreed with Horace that in this day of automation many improvements could be made in the present equipment. But Horace's invention was still an intangible, and the Company, being a conservative one, postponed these improvements from year to year.

Finally Horace resigned, and took the gamble that his invention, which was still in his head, would be a success. The rest is history. But with limited financial resources, to put a new piece of equipment on the market, build a factory, and set up a sales plan would have distressed many persons—but not Horace. He had implicit faith in his invention and knew what it could do for the industry. He now has the satisfaction of seeing his automatic tension control used internationally.

Today Horace Monkley says: "If there is one thing I'd like to tell the boys and girls on Prince Edward Island, it is this: Get all the education you can on home territory in the Island's fine schools, and don't let anyone dissuade you from this goal. I know, for I've had to get my education the hard way."

All Prince Edward Islanders can well be proud of Horace Monkley and the fine contribution he has made in the field of automation.

I am, Sir, etc., ALBERTA M. MACFARLANE, Chicago, Ill.

The Age Old Story

God that made the world and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands; neither is worshipped with men's hands; as though he needed any thing, seeing he giveth life to all life, and breath, all things.

India Approaches Prohibition

BY V. M. NAIR, NEW DELHI

The "Drunks' Shuttle" has made its last run; and India is one step closer to the goal set forth by her constitution—total prohibition. Madras, south India's largest state, was the first to enforce the ban on liquor in 1947, the year India attained independence.

But the train from Palghat in Madras state began to do a landlock business. Its patrons were mostly drink addicts for there was no prohibition in Cochin. Anyone wanting a drink could buy a ticket to the nearest station in Cochin, drink his fill there and return home.

Now, however, Cochin state too, has gone "dry" and one more loophole in India's prohibition network has been blocked. Gradually, in other parts of the country, drink is being banned as the law is enforced in district after district.

A committee of economists, social workers, Gandhian disciples and politicians is now working out a program to enforce total prohibition throughout the country. It plans to visit every state, interviewing people and distributing hundreds of questionnaires inviting their views.

The committee has suggested that on Oct. 2, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, all state governments should announce some prohibition program as a memorial to Gandhi, who campaigned all his life for this cause.

Although it has been the declared policy of the Indian government since 1947 to introduce a nationwide ban on alcoholic drinks, the loss of revenue and the additional cost of enforcing prohibition made many states reluctant to pursue the policy. Only four of India's 29 states have so far introduced total prohibition. In other states, whole districts were declared "dry" or certain days in the week were fixed as "dry" days. In Delhi, one day each week—Tuesday—is observed as a "dry" day when no liquor can be bought or drunk in public.

But it will take many years before total prohibition can become effective in India, for it brings many problems. The experience in Madras and Bombay where it is now in force has not been completely encouraging. Police are having a tough time keeping track of illicit distillers and smugglers of foreign liquor. In Madras, according to official estimates, the ban on drinks resulted in the state's losing \$40,000,000 annually. Bombay lost about \$27,000,000 annually in excise duties when it introduced prohibition.

Authorities were also confronted with the task of providing employment for 2,000,000 ex-tappers who were without jobs, because prohibition made tapping of toddy from palm and coconut trees unlawful. Many tappers were taught trades, while others were allotted agricultural land.

Enforcement of prohibition in India is even more difficult than in cooler countries, for the climate helps illicit distillers in fermenting liquor overnight.

But despite heavy financial burdens and the number of prohibition violators, the measure

Unsatisfied Judgment Fund

There seems to be some question in the minds of many Ontario motorists as to why they should be charged an extra \$1 when obtaining a car permit, the amount to be deposited in the "Unsatisfied Judgment Fund."

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D. BEGIN TREATMENT EARLY TO CURE CROSSED-EYES

Proper treatment usually can correct cases of cross-eyes in babies, but the cure must be started promptly. Newborn infants, of course, can't control their eye muscles. Consequently, their eyes sometimes look in different directions. But it is often difficult for you parents to determine whether your child's eyes are actually crossed.

Double Images

In cases of squint or crossed-eyes, one eye turns inward, outward or upward. This means that your youngster views an object from two different angles and is unable to fuse the two images into one. To him the world is flat, since he has difficulty in perceiving depth and filled with double images.

Unable to combine the images, a cross-eyed child unconsciously blocks out the image seen by one eye. Thus, he becomes accustomed to seeing with only one eye. The unused eye becomes weaker and fails to develop its power to see.

Successful Treatment

There are several things which can be done to correct this. Successful treatment usually requires a combination of remedies. However, the earlier the treatment is begun, the better chance there is for saving the weak eye.

When your child is old enough to talk, he can wear a patch over the good eye to force use of the weakened eye and strengthen its vision. It's usually a good idea to wait until the child can talk so you can make a game out of the patch idea; but, even a younger baby can wear an eye patch.

Wear Glasses

By the time he is about one and a half years old, he can begin wearing glasses to correct his vision. Of course, the non-shattering type of glasses are best for youngsters.

Special eye exercises are also useful in training the muscles. And in some cases an operation is needed. But the important thing is that if you begin treatment quickly, most cases of crossed-eyes can be successfully corrected.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Mrs. E. D. G.: Would it be harmful for a woman afflicted with rheumatoid arthritis to become pregnant?

Answer: I know of no evidence that would indicate it would be harmful for such a woman to become pregnant.

The Poet's Corner

AT THE FAIR

When first my way to fair I took Few pence in purse had I, And long I used to stand and look At things I could not buy.

Now times are altered; if I care To buy a thing, I can; The pence are here and here's the fair.

To think that two and two are four And never five nor three The heart of man has long been sore And long 'tis like to be.

—A. E. Housman.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports more than a million and a quarter overtime parking prosecutions in Canada last year. Fewer motorists would begrudge the fine if it went into a fund to provide more parking space.— Windsor Star.

When experts of the Irish department of agriculture began to treat Lough Derrylea, a bogland lake in Connemara, with phosphates four years ago, the average weight of trout caught on the lake was six of seven ounces. Last week a local angler, spinning from the shore, landed a six and one half pound brown trout.— Ireland Bulletin.

When building a home, it is a good idea to include kitchen equipment designed to the height of the housewife who will use the room. A very tall woman who is compelled to work at low shelves, sink or stove, and the short workman who must stretch for every bit of her day's work, are both likely to suffer from fatigue.— Niagara Falls Review.

Steady growth of Moncton is noted in the building permit statistics issued for the month of June. While the increase is not sensational, it is encouraging to note that the total for the month of June represented new construction to the value of \$314,000, down from the corresponding month of last year by more than 50 per cent.— Moncton Transcript.

To understand the French, they say, you have to get behind their politeness. That may be so, but your experience is you can understand them better by meeting them head-on with politeness. The story is told that an American said in the hearing of Marshal Foch that there was nothing but wind in French politeness. The marshal replied, politely, of course: "Neither is there anything but wind in a pneumatic tire, yet it eases wonderfully the jolts along life's highways."— Windsor Daily Star.

The promise to maintain a stable currency was one of the major planks in the Republican Party's platform three years ago; and may have been one of the major reasons why it was elected to power. That promise has been kept. Since President Eisenhower entered the White House at the beginning of 1953, the United States cost-of-living index has risen by less than one point—from 113.4 (basis 1947-9) to 114.2. The American dollar, in short, has held steady.— The Globe and Mail.

Hubert Rogers is an Islander now living in Massachusetts, who has sketched, and painted well known figures in Canada and the United States, and his collections include Island people and scenes.

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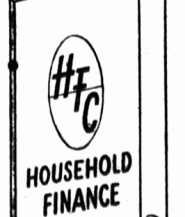
CENTENNIAL EXHIBIT

Of The PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS

HUBERT ROGERS CIVIC CENTRE JULY 11 to 23rd, 1955

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