

The Guardian

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

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1956

Cabinet Appointments

As anticipated some time ago, Hon. Dougald MacKinnon, Minister of Works, Industry and Natural Resources, has now assumed the additional portfolio of Fisheries in the Provincial Government. No better choice could be made, for Mr. MacKinnon learned the hard way about the difficulties our fishermen have to encounter, and his long experience, both in the industry and as a parliamentarian, should prove of great value in discharging his new duties.

Actually, Mr. MacKinnon has been functioning informally in this capacity as Natural Resources Minister, but his new portfolio emphasizes the importance of the fisheries and it may be taken as an indication that more government attention will be devoted to this vital industry. The progress made in recent years in dragger fishing and in processing the dragger catches is but a token of what may be achieved in the future under well directed policies. Mr. MacKinnon is enthusiastically behind this work and if he were not already in the cabinet and available for leadership in this connection, it would have been the obvious thing to have drafted him. It is not often in politics that the job and the man are so well mated. We look for substantial results under the new setup, and we feel like congratulating our fishermen rather than Mr. MacKinnon on his appointment.

Another merited appointment is that of the Hon. Forrest Phillips to the dual portfolio of Welfare and Labour, which he takes over in succession to the late Hon. W. F. A. Stewart. The Welfare branch of the department is already functioning smoothly but Labour administration is a comparatively new responsibility and Mr. Phillips will be charting his own course more or less, with few precedents to guide him and with a good deal depending on his common sense, tact and reasonableness. The Minister showed all these qualifications as Speaker, and we trust that he will be equally successful in his new role.

Educational Needs

Our educational needs came in for a wholesome airing at the opening meetings of the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation yesterday. Significant was the fact that the problem is no longer regarded as a local or provincial one, but national in scope and calling urgently for a national approach. As Dr. Croskery, national secretary of the Canadian Federation, pointed out, "Education must move forward in Canada on a broad front. This seems not only desirable but also inescapable if Canada is to progress economically and socially. The projected costs involved over the next twenty year period are beyond the means of the municipalities and provincial governments, unless their present restricted sources of revenue are expanded."

Specifically he emphasized that the country faces an unprecedented demand for scientists and engineers, for technicians and skilled labourers; but he conceded also that we cannot afford to ignore the importance of the humanities, that our cultural progress cannot be looked upon as something incidental but must come as a result of conscious educational effort. He might have gone further and said that the danger of the humanities being crowded out in the growing demands for scientific training is perhaps the most ominous threat to our future as an enlightened democracy. In any case, there is no doubt that the problem is bigger than the provinces, individually, can grapple with and that the Federal Government, either through its taxation agreements or by direct grants in aid of education, must come to the rescue.

Mayor Stewart, in an excellent review of the presentation he had made before the Economic Commission as president of the Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, stress-

ed the same point. He dealt with the great inequalities in educational offerings from district to district and from province to province. Education, primarily a provincial burden, was delegated to the municipalities when they had fewer responsibilities and relatively greater resources than at present. But many of the provinces themselves are now in the same predicament; the responsibility has shifted from local to provincial and on to federal taxpayers. Unless assessments and mill rates are equalized across each province in support of minimum programmes, the distribution of school costs will remain quite unfair. To raise this minimum level in the poorest provinces to an approved Canadian standard, there must be federal assistance in the form of equalization grants, these grants being supplementary to others that may be given on a per pupil or population basis.

Objectives of this kind seem hopeless of attainment at first, but as they gather momentum they are bound to be given more and more study by government leaders. What else does democracy mean but equal opportunities to all regardless of their geographic location or their economic status? This campaign is based on the broadest principles of national interest. It cannot fail if those behind it keep shooting persistently at the mark.

Bright News

One of the brightest pieces of news in recent days was the announcement that India has placed a large order for British military equipment. It comes within that category because there is no doubt that Western statesmen have been worried about India for some time. An India tied economically with the Soviet Union, a state of affairs that the Russians are trying desperately to bring about, would in due course be a serious obstacle to free world policy in the Far East; for the history of Soviet economic domination is that invariably it results in political control.

The fact that India is going to buy British equipment instead of Russian equipment, which had been offered at cut-rate prices, does not mean, of course, that from now on India's sympathy will be reserved for the West. It may mean, though, that Prime Minister Nehru is of the opinion that goods bought from Britain, even though they may cost a bit more, are not as likely as goods bought in Russia to be marked with political tags. Or, it may mean simply that the "made in Britain" brand is still at a premium among Indian buyers. In either case, the transaction is a tribute to British business and diplomacy and at least a slight indication that Mr. Nehru has not allowed himself to be bluffed by Soviet flattery and specious promises.

EDITORIAL NOTES

According to estimates provided by the National Council of Churches Bureau of Church Building, \$900 million will be spent on new church buildings this year in the United States. This figure represents a 25% rise over 1955 and a tenfold increase over 1946.

Soviet Deputy Premier Mickoyan is quoted as telling reporters in New Delhi that no "attack" has been made on the late Premier Stalin, but only "criticism". Evidently, words like "murderer", "traitor", and "criminal" don't have the same meanings in Russia as they have in other places.

A veterinary in Connecticut has a 2½ foot long baby boa constrictor for a pet. He says "it is a very pleasant snake, not ferocious or dangerous or anything like that". That may be; but most people will be content with orthodox pets like dogs and cats and white mice.

What about the five Provinces which will not benefit from the expenditure of public funds to help build the Trans-Canada Pipeline? This question was posed at a Conservative meeting in Ontario on Monday by Mr. George Hees, M.P., but it should not for that reason be ignored by the St. Laurent Government. The Provinces which will not benefit, Mr. Hees maintained, have a perfect right to demand similar assistance in developing power resources within their own borders—power which they need just as much as the five Provinces which will be sharing in the use of natural gas.



EACH TO HIS OWN PURSUITS

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

WEST RIVER CAUSEWAY

Sir,—Much to my regret I read in The Guardian that the beautiful, scenic West River, navigable for approximately fifteen miles from Charlottetown to Bonshaw, is to be dammed by means of a causeway.

In the years gone by, this river has seen many steamboats, schooners, motor boats, etc., traverse the winding channels made so distinctive by the verdant groves that grace its banks. Packet boats and steamers called at several wharves on their way up and down the river, taking on passengers, freight, etc.

If this river were to be dammed at Dickleson's Point (as proposed) it would mean the virtual destruction of a fishing industry of large proportions, embracing as it does the catch of smelts, oysters and quahaugs, etc., coming from the West River, Clyde River, and Long Creek. If this causeway project is carried out it will mean that the heads of approximately 100 households are deprived of their living either totally or partially.

Now if some means must be found to bridge this river, by all means let us see it done at a more suitable place, where it would be a benefit to the people of Rocky Point and vicinity. The present site has several deterrent factors, viz: the deepest water in the West River, the swiftest current, and, thirdly, the most mud. (Incidentally, mud shares with and the unenviable distinction of being the world's worst foundation.)

As a person who has fished and traversed this river for approximately thirty years, and as one that knows its every curve, contour and current, I vigorously protest the idea of the projected causeway, which would create an artificial fresh water lake of absolutely no value to the people who live in adjacent areas.

To sum it up: The causeway would be a cheap variety of bridge whose economy of construction would be offset by one year's fishery returns; it would destroy a fishing industry of anything up to fifty thousand dollars, and, lastly, it would deprive a tourist-minded Province of one of the most delightful cruise boat areas to be found in Eastern Canada.

I am, Sir, etc.,
 JAMES BERRIGAN
 Dunedin, Clyde River.

The Poet's Corner

WOODPILE
 This pile of stove lengths waiting to be split
 Has summer's warmth and autumn's glow in it.
 The wet green scent of rainy woods, the sound
 Of old leaves blowing over wind-swept ground,
 And folded in the softly-lichened bark
 Are fiery stars to light the winter dark.
 Bent boughs, that curved in russet beauty once,
 Now lie here in a tumbled heap that blunts
 The shining ax-head, makes the cold wedge sing,
 And sets the busy chopper wondering
 If hill-borne oaks should not be left to grow
 Serene and unmolested in the snow;
 It takes a mighty arm to make chips fly
 From branches strong enough to hold the sky
 —Dorothy Hope McCroden in the Christian Science Monitor.

THE MAGAZINE TAX

Grant Dexter in the Winnipeg Free Press

Mr. Harris's Budget announcement of a special excise tax of 20 per cent on the advertising revenues of the Canadian editions of foreign magazines recalls an earlier effort to protect Canadian magazines.

In June, 1931, one of the items in the Conservative Government's Budget was a tariff on imported magazines. Where the advertising space exceeded 20 but was less than 30 per cent of the whole, the tariff was 2 cents per copy; over 30 per cent it was 5 cents per copy. These rates applied only under the general tariff and therefore only on United States magazines. Under the intermediate and British preferential tariffs, magazines remained duty free.

Instead of a tariff, the present budget imposes a special excise tax. There is little difference here, except that the Bennett tariff was more severe than the Harris excise tax.

There is, however, another and very important difference between the two. The Bennett tariff applied to all magazines imported from the United States. The Harris excise tax applies only to the Canadian editions of foreign magazines. Imported magazines are not affected and will continue to enter the country free of any tax.

BOTH PROTECTIVE

But while the Harris tax is much less sweeping than the Bennett tariff, both are protective. The differences is one of degree, not of kind.

In 1931, the Liberal party strongly opposed the Bennett tariff on U.S. magazines. The debate is reported in the Hansard of July 17 of that year. Mr. King denounced the tariff as a tax on thought and literary art. Thought was cosmopolitan and should have no limitation. The tariff was a tax on international goodwill.

"I deplore any tax," said Mr. King, "which will in any way restrict the widest spread of views and ideas throughout communities, particularly communities that are neighbors."

Mr. King also criticized the tariff as being unfair to those of modest means. The rich would not mind paying more for the foreign publication. The tariff was a tax on progress.

J.S. Woodsworth, then leader of the CCF, agreed with Mr. King. Mr. Woodsworth said: "I protest against this particular way of raising revenue. I think almost any other way would be more desirable than the imposition of a tax on the magazines which serve either the educational or recreational needs of the people."

1931 DEBATE

In the debate of 1931, information which is of interest today was placed on the record. It was shown that the Magazine Publishers' Association of Canada had applied to the Tariff Board of that day for a tax on the advertising content of imported magazines.

This is what the present budget has done—imposed a tax on the advertising content of Canadian editions of foreign magazines. But after making the application, the Magazine Publishers' Association decided they were mistaken. They felt that Canadian public opinion would regard such a tax a "dangerous thing." The Association decided that protection was not the cure and withdrew their application.

Instead, they asked for a 99 per cent drawback of tariff and the removal of the sales tax on their plant, machinery, paper, ink, art work and so on.
 While Mr. King condemned the Bennett tariff as "an effort to further the interest of a particular class at the expense of the great body of consumers," he was sympathetic to Canadian magazines.

COUNCIL FOR AGED

ASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower Tuesday ordered creation of a federal council on aging to help provide greater opportunities for older people. In a memorandum to heads of a dozen government agencies, the president called for designation of a representative from each of the agencies to handle the program.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files

TEN YEARS AGO

(April 4, 1946)

Mr. L.W. Hancock, a well known fox rancher of Summerside, on Saturday night received a large shipment of mink from Winnipeg, Manitoba, valued at approximately \$7,000. The shipment consisted of 36 female mink including "Snow Whites" and half blood "Silverbush" platinum and one "Silverbush" platinum male.

One large shipper said he had nothing but praise for the local railway officials who were instrumental in having more than 1,200 freight cars loaded and empty, ferried across the Straits to the Island in the past two weeks. But the fact that there were plenty of refrigerator cars available now was, he said, poor comfort when through the action of the Dominion Government, the potato market was on the verge of collapsing.

New cases of active tuberculosis discovered by the Mobile X-ray unit up to March 18 last when it had X-rayed 18,180 persons, totalled 83, or slightly less than one-half of one per cent of those X-rayed, according to a report released by the Department of Health and Welfare.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(April 4, 1931)

The Maritime Provinces emerged victorious in their demand for equality in financial grants of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association today at the annual session of the C.A.H.A. held in Winnipeg, which concluded its four day meet this afternoon.

Weather forecast for April-1 to 4, cloudy and changeable; 5 to 11, clears and remains fair and mild; 12 to 18, cool spell, then milder frequent showers; 19 to 25, mostly fair, rain if wind from south-west; 26 to 30, fair but continuous cool.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Budesens, M. D.

WHY DO YOU EAT SO MUCH?

There's a lot more to reducing than merely going on a diet. Consuming fewer calories, of course is only one way to take off weight and keep it off. In most cases of obesity however, there are psychiatric factors involved.

You've got to understand why you overeat. And that's where you need the help of a doctor. Generally, there's an emotional problem behind every case of obesity. To cope with these problems, the victim turns to food.

While any one of a countless number of factors might be involved, usually many cases of overeating can be traced to emotional deprivations, anxiety or even repressed anger.

You may get a great emotional uplift from eating, especially such tasty items as ice cream, pastries and candies. If you fit in this category, you may well be a confirmed food addict by this time.

STRONG DRIVE

Actually, all of us have a strong instinctive drive to eat. As a matter of fact, it is one of our strongest emotional desires. An emotional disturbance simply gives some of us an excuse for giving the green light to this natural drive.

Subconsciously an overweight person might feel a sense of security simply because of his size. Or perhaps his excess poundage gives him a reason for not maturing emotionally. Or there may be a variety of other reasons why he does nothing about reducing.

Unfortunately too few of us heavyweights bother to consult your physician for help in shedding weight. Other emotional disorders such as persistent headaches, vomiting and the like probably would send you scurrying to a doctor's office. At least I hope they would.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

If you've got a weight problem let your doctor help you. Meanwhile here are a few general suggestions to follow.

Remember, prevention is better than treatment. Use your bathroom scale to check your weight every week of at least every month. And keep a written record.

Cut down on your total food. Eat a well-regulated balanced diet. Eat three meals a day. Make sure you have a good breakfast.

Eat slowly. This permits your blood sugar to rise and satisfy your appetite before it's time for a second helping.

Take your choice between cocktails and the right kind of desserts. Don't take both.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q. Mrs. A.B.: Will milk and sugar cause mucus to form in the sinus and increase the symptoms of sinus disease?
 A. Answer: There is no evidence that milk or sugar will adversely affect sinus disease.

The Age Old Story

Love worketh no ill to his neighbor; therefore love is the fulfilling of the law.

FIND SKELETON

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont. (CP)—Police are checking into the recovery of a human skeleton at a nearby Beach Good Friday. The bones were in a rough wooden coffin which had been battered open at one side, allowing the skull to protrude above the ground. On the feet were a pair of men's hand-lace shoes in good condition. Police said the body may have been buried there 50 years ago, the coffin being forced to the surface by recent high tides.

MODEL EARNS \$60,000

Top-ranking professional models earn big money but pay for it with hard work and long hours. Eight or ten hours continuous posing for fashion photos and at fashion shows is not unusual. Frequently there is no break for lunch. Read of the busy life of these high-pay glamor girls in THE STANDARD this week. Get THE STANDARD — on sale now, complete with magazine, 12-page novel and 20 pages of comics. Only ten cents.

The Standard ON SALE NOW

NOTES BY THE WAY

Sometimes, as these great debates roll across the nation, you may get a little confused. Is it the Communists who are trying to get the fluoride into the water or keep it out?—Orilla Packet and Times

In Indiana, a policeman admitted in court he had broken his club on the defendant's head, but promised it would never happen again. He'll probably get a stronger club. Toronto Star

Mythology, like nature, abhors a vacuum. While the Stalin myth is being destroyed, what new cult is being prepared by the Kremlin Marxists? Will "collective leadership" prove at length also to be a myth and dissolve into another dictatorship? Or will the assurance of constitutional rights voiced after Stalin's passing prove so cherished as to modify somewhat the Communist regime?—Christian Science Monitor

Newspaper circulation in the United States last year broke all previous records, and the same probably will be true of Canada when figures are out. The things which at one time were thought of as possible substitutes are found to serve like the old-time bulletin boards drawing attention to what would be found in the newspapers.—Port Arthur News Chronicle

Hon. W. Earl Rowe, speaker at a Conservative luncheon in Toronto, found at the head table Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, his leader in the House of Commons when Dufferin-Simcoe first elected him 31 years ago and in two strenuous campaigns. Mr. Meighen heard the young farmer make his first speeches in the House. Retired orders such as persistent headaches, vomiting and the like probably would send you scurrying to a doctor's office. At least I hope they would.

We recall in our younger days that riddles and conundrums were a popular feature in the daily newspaper, but it remained for the United States customs court in New York to devise an answer to a modern one: "When is corn not corn?" The answer: "When it's in the cob!" That, at least, is the ruling of the court in ordering that sweet corn on the cob is a vegetable, and therefore its importation from Canada is subject to a 25 per cent duty. The importer had claimed that the sweet corn was grain, and therefore subject only to a 25 cent duty for each 56-pound bushel. The importer no doubt, will readily admit that this ruling goes against the grain.—Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph

Close study is evidently being given by the government to a proposal, made last year by the Canadian Legion, that a national capitol be erected in Ottawa. According to a statement in the Commons by Mr. Lapointe, the Minister of Veterans Affairs, an advisory committee has already reported on the subject and the government expect to reach a decision soon. The Legion's proposal deserves the most sympathetic consideration.—Ottawa Citizen

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q. Mrs. A.B.: Will milk and sugar cause mucus to form in the sinus and increase the symptoms of sinus disease?
 A. Answer: There is no evidence that milk or sugar will adversely affect sinus disease.



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NOTICE
 All roads within the P. E. I. National Park are closed to the public until further notice.
 Signed:
 L. W. FORD,
 Officer in Charge

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