

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew  
Published every week-day morning at 165 Prince Street  
Charlottetown, P.E.I., by the Thomson Company Ltd.,  
44 King St. W., Toronto.  
Montreal Office, 225 University Tower Bldg.,  
Toronto Office, 100 King St. W., Toronto.  
Member Canadian Daily Newspaper  
Publishers Association  
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations  
Branch offices at Summerside, Montserrat and Alberton  
Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office  
Department, Ottawa.  
By Carrier Charlottetown, Summerside \$15.00 per annum  
Elsewhere in P.E.I. \$2.00 Other Provinces and  
U. S. \$12.00 per annum.

PAGE 4 THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1957

Serious Plight

As the Draft Address debate continues in the Legislature, it is evident that despite differences of opinion on many other subjects, the members are unanimous on one point. That is with respect to the raw deal this Province received from Ottawa in the new tax rental agreements. The Premier has denounced them even more strongly than the leader of the Opposition, pointing out that the wealthy Central Provinces, and particularly Quebec, have been offered most generous terms, while to Prince Edward Island has been meted out the most niggardly treatment of all.

Another example might be cited in the case of Alberta. That Province is now so wealthy that it is proposing to share out an \$11,000,000 surplus on oil revenues to its adult citizens during the coming year—a dividend of \$22 to each of them. This it can do because Alberta has more revenue than it needs for efficient administration. Yet under the new tax deal it will receive an "equalization payment" of \$18,700,000 from Ottawa. As an exchange points out, this Federal windfall might itself be considered a special and selective "dividend", comparable to the \$11 million the Alberta Government is giving a chosen 500,000 of its own people. More blessed it is to give, than to receive, dividends; but Alberta is in the happy situation of doing both—and making a seven million dollar profit on the deal.

Surely, with our Prince Edward Island Legislature in session, something can be done at least by way of vigorous and unanimous protest against the terms that are being forced upon us. We shall learn more about the tax deal when the Provincial Treasurer delivers his budget; but in the meantime, with the Premier's words before us in the present debate, and with the strong criticism voiced by the Minister of Education at Ottawa's refusal to consider educational grants which have a vital bearing on our fiscal problems, there can be no doubt as to where we stand. We are going behind to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, and our necessary expenditures are mounting to such an extent that we may soon be faced with the alternative of getting out of the Confederation "partnership" altogether if our needs are not met.

Friendship Of France

A news report says that in welcoming French Premier Mollet to Ottawa Prime Minister St. Laurent observed "it is an honor to Canada to have the friendship of France." It is, indeed, and not only an honor but an ever present help in time of trouble. And that goes for the friendship of Britain, too, as no doubt Mr. St. Laurent will inform Prime Minister Macmillan if and when he comes this way. But, if the friendship of France is valuable to Canada, so is the friendship of Canada to France. That it exists in abundant measure there can be no doubt. It does not depend on formal protocol, nor is it in any way conditional on personal courtesies between the leaders of the two nations. It is deeply rooted in the soul of Canada, in French and British traditions, alike. M. Mollet knows this full well.

Nevertheless, as the French statesman listened to Mr. St. Laurent's words of welcome his mind must have been troubled by memories of last fall's events. He must have recalled that dark evening in early November (or was it late October?) when Mr. St. Laurent broadcast to the people of Canada and to the world his resentment of the determination of Britain and France to defend their vital and legitimate interests in the Suez Canal. He must have recalled, too, how Canada's External Affairs Minister stood up in the U.N. General Assembly and put Canada—or, at least, Canada's Government—on the side of Egypt and the Soviet Union against our best friends, our kinsmen, whose cultures and historic defence of freedom are the foundations

of our national life. M. Mollet has not forgotten, nor have the French people, that for several weeks in the General Assembly France and Britain had only the Australian and New Zealand delegates to defend them against the charge of aggression. Canada's delegates were either hostile or silent.

True, it does no good to dwell on these unfortunate events and circumstances, now that things have taken a slight turn for the better. But it would be unrealistic and even stupid to assume that they have been wiped off the record by a few formal expressions of goodwill to a distinguished representative of France.

World Shipping

According to a report put out by Lloyd's Register of Shipping—the world's leading authority in this field—Britain, for the first time in peace-time history, took second place in the launching of new ships in 1956. First place was taken by Japan which had to start virtually "from scratch" following her defeat in World War Two. The total number of ships launched in Japanese yards was 325 with a volume of 1,746,429 gross tons. This was 50 ships and 365,000 tons more than the British production. In addition, Japan had the distinction of launching the world's largest cargo ship, the tanker "Universe Leader" of 85,515 tons. The huge ship is now in service.

Another surprising development occurred in West Germany whose shipyards sent slightly more than 1 million tons of shipping into the water, thus taking third place among the nations. The United States launched ships totalling a mere 169,076 tons, thus making her 9th in world standing. There is no report of Soviet building, but it is believed to be much less than that of the major Western nations. Poland, which builds ships for the Russians, reported something like 104,000 tons. Canada's shipbuilding is so small that it is not even mentioned. The report notes that Britain still has the largest number of ships in operation; but, of course, if present trends continue, it won't be long before Japan and Germany are highly competitive on this basis too.

Isn't it remarkable that the two nations which were in a state of economic collapse only ten years ago and whose merchant fleets had been almost totally destroyed are now very close to the top in volume of shipping? In other industrial fields, too, they are forging ahead rapidly. West Germany already is the industrial leader of Western Europe, while Japan is fast assuming her pre-war status as one of the industrial giants of the world.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Several members of Parliament have said they will announce "later" whether they will run for re-election this year. They needn't be so mysterious about it. Everybody knows what their decision will be, provided the nominating conventions are agreeable.

It is a good thing for the people of this Province that their legislative representation is not on the scale of that which pertains in India. There, each electoral district of 250,000 people is entitled to one member in the Federal Parliament.

The Glasgow Health Committee has announced it has found a way to bring Scotsmen in for free X-ray tests against tuberculosis: It will give away prizes. Starting next week every person having his chest X-rayed will get a ticket for a weekly drawing. The prizes include a new car, a roomful of furniture, a paid holiday and an assortment of household equipment.

France's magicians have accepted a challenge from French fakirs to meet in a midnight contest of wits, swords, beds of nails and hypnotic powers. The challenge bout, scheduled to be held in a music hall next week, promises to be the climax of a two-year cold war between the French Fakirs Federation and the French Illusionists Union. The fakirs recently complained that the illusionists had discredited them on radio and stage shows by claiming that sleeping on nails is easy and sword swallowing is trickery. The magicians accepted the challenge to prove their charges. The result should make more lively reading than the squabbles before the United Nations.



A GREATER DISTANCE

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.

BETTER SCHOOLS

Sir.—"Can the people of Prince Edward Island afford better schools?" This is a question that is often asked. Would the following information recently received from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, (February 20, 1957) be any help in arriving at a satisfactory answer?

For Prince Edward Island, in round numbers:  
(1956) 1,566 new passenger automobiles \$3,500,000.  
(1956) Radio and TV. sets \$1,000,000.  
(1956) New mechanical fridges \$500,000.

(1955) Tobacco in all forms \$3,000,000.  
(1955) Alcoholic Liquors \$3,000,000.

From 1956 Annual Report of Education for Prince Edward Island: Total cost of Public Education \$2,300,000.

Can the people of Prince Edward Island afford better schools? Of course they can. When will the people of Prince Edward Island have better schools for their children? The people of Prince Edward Island will have better schools just as soon as they want them as much as they now want fine automobiles, radio and TV. sets, fridges, liquors, tobacco, and the other "goods" which they now pay for and enjoy.  
I am, Sir, etc.  
J.H. BLANCHARD  
Charlottetown.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES

Sir.—Different phases of the P.E.I. school situation will be discussed here during Education Week. I was assigned the topic, "Are our P.E.I. schools training our children for present-day living?" Obviously this was worded to provoke discussion not to draw a "Yes" or "no" answer. Were an honest "Yes" possible the most learned heads of educational institutions in Canada (in the U.S. too!) and a good part of thinking people in all fields of endeavor would most certainly overtax our highways and waterways, our bridges and air ways in their rush to discover the secret! On the other hand a "No" would be unjust. Recognized part of thinking children has led to classes for the retarded and more attention to the gifted. Clearer understanding of emotional factors has resulted in psychiatric clinics for children. We have greatly extended our vocational training programs. And I believe a most encouraging educational development is the increasing importance of Home and School organizations.

Others directly in the P.E.I. field of education will deal here (and elsewhere) with such immediate and urgent practical problems as teacher shortage, teachers' salaries, teacher training standards, school buildings etc. It may be worthwhile for me to raise some questions on a deeper level. Let us assume that fairy-tale wise, P.E.I. can have all the qualified teachers (qualified by training and personality) and all the well-equipped school buildings it needs this coming school year. Would we not still have to be sure just what we wished our good teachers to teach in their fine classrooms in order to train our children for present day living? Would not this involve an earnest appraisal of present day living?

What special problems does living today offer as against life on P.E.I. today? What basic values do we wish to preserve in our children? What present trends disturb us? And should our schools alone be responsible for these? Our children, for example, are certainly influenced by the books and magazines they read outside of school; by the radio programs they hear; the TV. programs they witness and the moving pictures

Ireland's Electoral System

By Ken Metherell  
Canadian Press Staff, Dublin

The Irish have no doubts about the merits of proportional representation. In the midst of much talk of the need for political reform in the republic, Irishmen appear convinced that their system, which seeks to make the composition of Parliament a closer reflection of the popular vote, should be retained.

The republic's 26 counties are divided into 40 multi-seat constituencies which elect from three to five members apiece to the 147-seat Dail, the Irish House of Commons.

they attend. Can our schools cope with undesirable features in these mediums, without the help of the home and other community agencies?

And finally, one of the most significant features of present day living is the rising importance in our daily lives of politics and government—local, national and international levels. How can we foster and interest in this direction and an eagerness on the part of our young people to participate in the political affairs of their government? Should the schools alone be expected to do this?

Perhaps what we really want is not to train our children for present day living, inspiring as this is in many ways, but to train them for a better tomorrow.  
I am, Sir, etc.  
RUHAMAH S. FRANK.

HEALING OLD WOUNDS

Sir.—In one of last week's issues you published a letter from a Japanese High School boy of 17. He asks for pen-pals from among teen-agers in this country. His idea is, that if his people and ours get acquainted, and know each other better, there will be less chance of the two peoples getting into war.

His reasoning is sound, and he has done his best towards that end by learning the English language, and how to write a sensible letter. He mentions that his country is the only one that has suffered from atom bomb warfare. And he naturally dreads war more than we on this continent.

We hope that a number of our High School students will make of this young man a friend. Otherwise he is a potential enemy, who 15 years from now may, like Nasser, be a disturber of world peace. It is now 16 years since the attack on Pearl Harbor, led by Captain Yamamoto. He felt very proud of his achievement, as seen in a book describing the affair. And 12 years ago, American atom bombs destroyed two large Japanese cities, and nearly all who dwell in them, either by death or slow torture. All this is gruesome reading.

But a brighter page is turned under war being over, the Captain visited the United States and was surprised that no resentment was shown by any one. He was bewildered still further to see a young American soldier, who had been in a Japanese prison, had been brutally used, and now ready to return as a missionary to that country carrying the gospel of love.

But he was still more startled when it was brought to his attention that an American man and his wife had been beheaded in Japan during the War, and now their daughter who had escaped, goes back again to obey the Minister's command,—"I say unto you, love your enemies."

All this caused the Captain to exclaim or confess,—"I do not understand this idea of forgiving enemies. I never heard of it before. I wish to study the matter." So he found that a certain book, called the Bible, made this its main theme. He lost no time until he procured one. Later before an international religious gathering in Tokyo, he rehearsed the matter, declaring himself a follower of Christ.

I am, Sir, etc.  
J.A. MACKENZIE  
Kensington.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

WHAT CAN DOCTOR DO IF X-RAY REVEALS TB?

Suppose a tuberculin test or a chest X-ray indicates you have tuberculosis. What can you do? What can your doctor do for you? First of all, let me assure you that most cases of TB can be cured provided treatment is begun in time.

Through the use of various drugs we can usually bring the germs under control. In some cases, surgery is necessary. By operating we can remove damaged parts of the body or collapse a lung to make it heal more quickly.

BED REST

Two other things are also very important in treating tuberculosis. The most important is bed rest at least during the early stages of the treatment. And a properly prepared, balanced, wholesome diet is essential, too.

It stands to reason, of course, that you will get better treatment and better care in a hospital. But in case you plan to argue that you might be better off at home, let me point out the advantages of going to a hospital for treatment of TB.

First a hospital furnishes the most up-to-date medical, surgical and nursing care. Certain types of treatment can be given nowhere else.

Your family and friends are better protected from the disease with you in the hospital since there is less chance they will catch it. Hospital personnel can show you how to take care of yourself after leaving and can help you prepare for your return to your family and job.

FREQUENT EXAMINATIONS

Once you leave the hospital, the doctors will examine you frequently to determine whether all evidence of active TB has vanished. If it has, you can safely go back to work and mingle with others without any danger of infecting them.

Periodic examinations are necessary to make sure that there are no recurrences of the disease. The most dangerous sources of tuberculosis are not ex-patients but patients who don't follow doctors' orders and those who have the disease but don't know it.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

E. A.: Should one force a child to eat?

Answer: It is not advisable. If the child is continuously forced to eat, he will develop a dislike for the foods offered and the eating problem will become worse.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From the Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(March 7, 1932)

The debate in reply to the Speech from the Throne got away to a good start in the Legislature yesterday, the speakers being Mr. Heath Strong, Mr. W. Allan Stewart and Mr. W. M. Lea. The seriousness of the economic situation and the disastrous fires at Falconwood and Prince of Wales College were referred to by each speaker.

A petition signed by over 600

NOTES BY THE WAY

The game department of Uganda has adopted a garish scheme to frighten monkeys away from certain settlements. Under the plan a monkey will be caught, painted a bright red and then turned loose to scare his fellow simians away.—Victoria Times

The choice of a career today is not one for casual consideration; with all the careers available the chances of making a wrong choice are immeasurably increased. Today, one can even make a career out of helping people to choose careers.—Peterborough Examiner

persons was presented at a meeting of the Charlottetown School Board yesterday afternoon. The petition asked that the boys attending Prince Street School be permitted to continue attendance there until the completion of grade 10.

TEN YEARS AGO

(March 7, 1947)

The P.E.I. Innkeepers and Restaurant Association met with members of the Provincial Government to request the establishment of a policy to assist the Island Tourist Industry. The Association suggested that the Government might guarantee loans made by a bank to persons wishing to build tourist cabins, and the government would take out a first mortgage on the property.

At a meeting of the Summer-side Board of Trade last evening Mr. Leslie Simmons, prominent potato grower, gave a report on his recent visit to Florida and the prospects of a market there for P.E.I. seed potatoes. Mr. Simmons said that seed shipped there had met with approval, and that there is a market for 1000 cars of Island Sebago seed potatoes.

A retired United States general says—in Cairo—that President Nasser is "a sincere and honest man, but a bit misunderstood abroad." Concurrently in the news is an announcement that thirty Egyptian officers captured by Israel in the recent campaign have been executed by order of Nasser, thus ensuring that there will be no misunderstanding at home.—Toronto Telegram

Plagued with the problem of fitting their orange beanie over their popular pony tail hair styles, co-eds have started a new fad at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. The pony tails literally cut a swath in freshman fashions as the girls snipped holes in the centre of their lids to allow the pony tails to protrude. What a sight they must be.—St. Thomas Times-Journal

Refrigeration

Repairs To All Makes

APPLIANCES

SALES & SERVICE

MOTORS

Rewinding and Repairs

ELECTRICAL

Repairs

Palmer Electric

Phones 8543 - 8544

To Obtain the Best Return On Your Money—

Investment in sound securities during the present period of higher interest rates can ensure attractive yields, including capital appreciation.

To take full advantage of prevailing opportunities, it is desirable to check existing holdings with a view to favourable changes.

Any of our offices will gladly assist you with advice and submit suggestions to meet your particular requirements.

Ask for a copy of our March "Investment Suggestions" pamphlet.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

137 GRAFTON ST., CHARLOTTETOWN. TEL. 2328

Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, Charlottetown, St. John's, Nfld.

SHAMA'S

LENTEN SPECIALS

SLICED BREAKFAST

BACON 1 LB. PKG. 65c

FRESH ROASTING PORK PICNICS ..... lb. 53c

BLADE STEER ROAST BEEF ..... lb. 39c

DELICIOUS HOME MADE POTTED MEAT ..... bowl 35c

CORNED SPARE RIBS ..... 4 lbs. 69c

COTTAGE CHEESE

SAUERKRAUT, bulk ... lb. 15c

CHEESE, 'old or new' ... lb. 55c

BONELESS CORNED BEEF - Lb. - - - 39c

SUGAR, 10 lb. bag ... \$1.19

BROKEN PEKOE TEA ..... lb. 79c

ANY BRAND COFFEE ..... lb. \$1.19

TENDERLEAF TEA BAGS, 60's ..... 85c

PERFECTION MILK ..... 6 tins 85c

PERFECTION ICE CREAM ..... 1/2 gal. 89c

FRESH FROZEN STRAWBERRIES, Cont. ... 39c

JELLO ..... 3 pkgs. 31c

MAPLE LEAF FLOUR

25 LB. BAG \$1.79

GET YOUR GUESS IN BEFORE CONTEST CLOSES

211 EUSTON ST.

FREE DELIVERY

DIAL 8224



SNOW IN THE CITY  
I walked along the avenue, as snow came down  
In silence flaking gently on the whole, lushed town.

It was as if a snowy language softly quoted peace  
In syllables that sounded like a soft, white fleece.

Landmarks of the corners were all lost in change  
Houses wandered slowly off to borderlands strange.

Everything was luminous; everything was bright;  
Earthly things were lit as with a soft, unearthly light.

Passers forgot appointments in purloins without chart,  
As white and dazzling wonder fed each hushed heart.  
—Louis Gisberg,  
in the New York Herald-Tribune

MAXIMS

Good breeding consists in concealing how much we think of ourselves and how little we think of the other person.  
ANCIENT HONOR  
The exclusive British Order of the Garter was created by Edward III in 1348.