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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink." PAGE 4 FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1953

The Real Reason

No one is better qualified to speak in the Legislature on our fisheries problems than the minister of this department, Hon. Mr. MacKinnon. The concern which he expressed over reduced imports of Canadian fish to the United States will be shared by all our citizens. But his assumption that this is due to the Diefenbaker Government is another matter. One would imagine, from his remarks, that trade is a matter of toadying to our American neighbors and that tariff quotas are determined by the success or otherwise of our politicians in "currying favour with American interests." The federal Liberal leader, Mr. Pearson, has been talking the same nonsense in arguing that Mr. Diefenbaker's proposal to switch 15 per cent of our trade from the United States to the United Kingdom brought "retaliation" against Canadian oil interests. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The United States is buying less from us at the present time for a reason which Liberal spokesmen have persistently ignored. They are doing it because, with a recession on their hands, they are buying less from everybody, including themselves. Car-loadings, for example—which more than anything else tell the state of business—are down sensationally in the neighboring republic. Steel production is down, automobile production is down, department store sales are down. More than 5,500,000 people are unemployed. Imports are being restricted all along the line as a natural consequence. We agree with Mr. MacKinnon that every effort should be made to retain our fishery quotas, even under these hard conditions. But he hasn't produced a shred of evidence to show that Conservative policies have been at fault.

Premier Under Fire

Premier Matheson comes in for strong criticism from the Toronto Globe and Mail for putting "party above Province" in his recent comments on the Atlantic Provinces adjustment grants.

The Toronto Conservative paper recalls that when the Liberals were in power at Ottawa, the P. E. Island Premier, along with his colleagues of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, protested vigorously against the niggardly treatment their Provinces were receiving from the Dominion Government. They did this at the Dominion-Provincial Conference in October, 1952, and, a few months later—on April 13, 1956—at a radio forum in Sackville, Mr. Matheson declared that his Province did not "in any shape or form" receive fair treatment at the Conference; in fact, he added, "Prince Edward Island probably got the worst deal of all." His justifiable complaints received no response from the St. Laurent Government. Under the Conservative Government, however, Maritime grievances were promptly taken up and this Province received an extra \$2,500,000 a year, representing an increase of 60 per cent over the \$4,100,000 it got under the Liberal regime. At that time, no protests were heard from Premier Matheson; but last week, with the election campaign in full swing, he denounced the adjustment grants as "the most stupid arrangement the Federal Government ever made... Prince Edward Island didn't get anything like a fair deal... We got the crumbs from the rich man's table."

The Globe and Mail expresses amazement at this inconsistency, particularly since the Liberals have not suggested anything better, or even comparable. The most Mr. Pearson has produced so far is a minor revision of the tax-sharing formula which would yield Prince Edward Island a mere \$61,000.

We go regretfully along with the Toronto paper in this criticism; but we must take exception to a further statement in which it charges the Premier with being "equally scornful of the Conservative Government's plans for a causeway to connect the Island with the mainland." This pro-

posals was launched under a Liberal Government and Premier Matheson was a prime mover in bringing it to public notice, both in this Province and at Ottawa. He was instrumental, along with Mr. Neil Matheson, the then Liberal member for Queens, in getting the initial survey started in spite of carping criticism within their own party. This paper supported them from the start and we have nothing but commendation for the initiative and vision shown by the Premier on that occasion. If the causeway ever materializes—as we believe it will—his name will always be associated honourably with it, at least in these columns.

A Red Cross Service

Among the many services rendered by the Red Cross, which is now appealing to the Canadian people for financial support, is this one reported in the St. John's Daily News: "In May of last year a young R.A.F. pilot, Terence Montgomery, was killed in an accident at Goose Bay, Labrador, and was buried in the little R.A.F. cemetery there alongside other crash and accident victims who have been buried there since the big airport was built.

"The pilot's parents, prevented by distance and tremendous costs from visiting the graveside of their son, called on the services of the International Red Cross to help bring them nearer to their lost son. The couple approached their Red Cross branch in England with the request that flowers might be bought and placed upon the son's grave. The English Red Cross then contacted the Red Cross' National Enquiry Branch in Toronto and passed along the request to the St. John's Division.

"Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery may never be able to afford the cost of a trip to Goose Bay, but through the Red Cross they have the comfort of knowing that they can have flowers of remembrance placed on their son's plot from time to time." A little thing? Perhaps to some people it would seem so. But we may be sure that to the family concerned it was of great importance. It is an example of the various ways in which the Red Cross exercises its humanitarian vocation from day to day.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Plans to make the whole of Britain an attested area for cattle by 1961 have been announced by the U.K. Ministry of Agriculture.

Island politicians who find their electioneering fatiguing should consider the pace set by Premier J. R. Smallwood of Newfoundland. In three days last week, according to an item in the St. John's Daily News, he addressed 56 public meetings.

"The proper memory for a politician," said Viscount Morley, "is one that knows what to remember and what to forget." But Senator Morse of Oregon has improved on this axiom. A politician, he says, must "combine the hide of an elephant and the sensitivity of a butterfly's antennae."

It is right and proper for the Legislature and the people to be fully informed on the proposed Hospital Insurance Plan. At the same time, quibbling about omissions and alleged inadequacies should not be permitted to postpone enactment of the necessary legislation to make the plan effective not later than next Jan. 1. The Provincial Government is committed to this arrangement; and the people will expect the commitment to be honoured.

One would imagine from Liberal propagandists that the Farm Stabilization Act was the worst piece of legislation ever put in the statutes. Every day they discover new flaws in the Act and the wonder is that any sensible men could have voted for it. Turning back to the House of Commons proceedings we find that that is precisely what the Liberal members did! How the Act could be so good then and so bad now surpasses understanding.

Mr. Pearson says that if he had been Prime Minister when the British offered their free trade plan he would have been inclined to accept it and would have tried to extend it by including the United States. But that wasn't the idea. If British had wanted free trade with the United States, they would have approached Washington, not Ottawa. It is significant that Mr. Pearson's views on the free trade offer were expressed only in the Maritimes. He hasn't said anything about it in Ontario, and he isn't likely to.



MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLEHILL

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.

CORRUPT PRACTICES

Sir,—During this election campaign a practice, bordering at least on corruption, and of sufficient importance to be referred to several times in our federal election laws, is more and more in evidence. It is the matter of refreshments at political meetings. Having no desire to make an issue of small matters, we of the CCF felt that it was best to ignore such things. However, during this campaign this practice has reached a new degree of elaborateness and is more than ever an obvious attempt to influence electors and a violation of the spirit of the law. We can't know whether the law is being flouted deliberately or such things are being done in ignorance. In any case, we feel that the time has come when the public should be reminded what the law on the matter is.

Section 379 of the General Election Instruction reads:

"Influencing Electors. — The prohibitions of the electoral law are not confined to such gross forms of corruption as the payment for votes, but expressly extend to the influencing of electors by any variety of corrupt methods, for example, by fear, fraud, violence, and even by such possibly innocent acts as the supply of food or drink, or by suggestions of benefit to follow from voting or refraining from voting. The line between innocent and corrupt conduct is often a very narrow one, and the decision upon which side a given act falls sometimes depends upon fine-drawn inferences from a number of facts. The statutory provisions on the subject are elaborate and perhaps involved, but a candidate who confines himself, and sees that his supporters confine themselves, to a legal political campaign, has nothing to fear from the law in this regard."

Section 66 of the Canada Elections Act is as follows: "Every person is guilty of the corrupt practice of treating and of an indictable offence against this Act punishable as provided in this Act, who, corruptly, by himself or by any other person, either before, during or after an election, directly or indirectly gives or provides, or causes to be given or provided, or is accessory to the giving or providing, or pays or engages to pay wholly or in part the expense of giving or providing any meat, drink, refreshment or provision, or any money or ticket or other means or device to enable the procuring of any meat, drink, refreshment or provision, to or for any person for the purpose of corruptly influencing that person or any other person to give or refrain from giving his vote at such election or on account of such person or any other person having voted or refrained from voting or being about to vote or refrain from voting at such election, and every elector who corruptly accepts or takes any such meat, drink, refreshment or provision or any such money or ticket, or who adopts such other means or device to enable the procuring of such meat, drink, refreshment or provision is guilty likewise."

I am, Sir, etc., DOUGLAS McFARLANE Provincial President, CCF, Bedouque, P.E.I.

PROCEDURE OF PARLIAMENT

Sir,—It has been my privilege on several occasions since the opening of the Provincial Legislature to sit in on several of the debates. One thing which I have observed is the continual and consistent breaking of the rules of the House. It would be unfair for me to say that the Government is the only guilty party for the Opposition has been guilty on several observed occasions as well.

Personally, I have attended the four Older Boys' Model Parliaments in the last four years and I have also attended the 35th Maritime

OTTAWA REPORT

Many Election Promises

By Patrick Nicholson Special Correspondent for The Guardian

OTTAWA: This has been the most promising election in living memory. More has been promised by more speakers of more parties than ever before. Some of these promises are beyond day-dreams. But others hold out truly great promise for our future, notably one or two which have, not only been promised, but actually enacted on the U. S. A. plan, to be based next year.

When the votes are counted and the shouting dies, two points will be crystal clear. One is that no political party in Canada was the sole cause of our slump; we are largely at the mercy of outside factors. It would be more profitable to discuss why we became at the mercy of economic influences beyond our control, and whether we can at least partly extricate ourselves from this unfortunate position.

The other point is that, whichever party forms our next government, a vigorous effort will be made to improve the direction of an important part of our foreign trade.

Conservative Mr. Diefenbaker wants to "switch" some of our imports, so that we will buy less from the States and more from Britain. Liberal Mr. Pearson says he does not want to switch trade, he wants to "expand" it. Cut out the duties, talk, and they are both saying the same thing. Mr. Diefenbaker wants to buy more from Britain, so that Britain will earn more dollars and be able to buy more from us. The

Parliament at Sackville during the past Christmas holidays. At these Parliaments the rules of Parliamentary procedure have been stressed and always strictly adhered to. When a young person who has been at such a Parliament sees the way in which those who run the Governments of the country handle these rules, it makes him feel that perhaps the senior politicians could learn something by attending some of the sessions of a Model Parliament.

In my estimation some of the senior politicians did do this very same thing at the opening session of the St. Dunstons' Model Parliament. Judge Trainor, the Speaker of this Parliament, is to be commended for the way in which he curtailed the breaking of the rules of Parliamentary procedure by telling the members of the way in which he saw so many sessions of the Provincial Legislature and the House of Commons ruined by unnecessary and annoying battles of words back and forth across the floors of both Houses. This can also hold true for the way in which so many of our politicians enter and depart from the Chambers of both Houses — I have not seen sessions of the House of Commons but I believe what has been said is true there as well.

I have gone on at some length to show what can be learned from a Model Parliament and said very little and have failed to show any examples of actual breaking of Parliamentary procedure rules. Two general examples have been cited in the above paragraph which cover very well the rules of debate and the respect of the members to the chair (Mr. Speaker). From observing the debates in the Provincial Legislature, I have noticed that on too many occasions the rules of debate have been thrown in the bucket for the mere pleasure of having a personal grievance ironed out with another member of the House or having the press make reference to the way in which A. told B. off and perhaps by this means to make the voters in the next election side up with A. for being such a great defender of his Government. Then, too, I have seen numerous members when entering or leaving the Chambers climb over the rail of the House, fail to bow to Mr. Speaker, make

purpose of his so-called trade switch is really to boost our exports, especially such as B. C. lumber and salmon, Prairie wheat, Ontario cheese andbacon, and Maritime pit-props. These were the traditional staples of our exports to Britain, which are now limited not by Britain's demand, not by our capacity to produce, but by Britain's shortage of dollars.

LIBERALS' TRADE POLICY The Liberals, on the other hand, argue that to reduce our purchases from the States will anger that country, and make them slash their purchases from us. One could discuss that indefinitely; but there is validity in the counter-argument that, in a free enterprise country, the importer will buy in the best market, regardless of whether or not his fellow-citizens are able to export to that market.

What is much more important is the revelation during this campaign that both major parties are thinking in terms of an expansion of our trading area.

For ten years past, this column has been in a minority position — decreasingly a minority, I am glad to say — urging that the free nations of the western world should reduce the obstacles to mutual trade. The reason behind this belief is that only thus could we possibly gain the economic strength needed to fight the cold war. The allies in the North Atlantic Alliance, for example, have been allied in our preparations against war, but at the same time we have been knifing each other in the back in the field of trade. Let's be frank, and admit that despite all his great Marshall Aid and similar back-stabber has been Uncle Sam.

TWO CARS OR ONE ROCKET

The world's wealthiest nation has based its post-war philosophy upon the crase material demand for two cars in every garage. Not every family in the world can afford two cars and the high cost of defence. Few families could afford both those, as well as substantial gifts to charity.

Yet Russia, where dictatorial powers restrict the purchases of cars and other luxuries, has crept up from behind and overtaken us. She leads the world in rocketry; she maintains the world's largest army and submarine fleet and air fleet; and she still can afford to woo the

noise such as to attract the attention of the other side of the House from some important phrase that a member of his own side is making. I might add here that another noticeable thing in the House is the large number of members who are absent from the House on several occasions. It is true that some may have business to attend to or a commitment to fulfil, but one must remember that these men are there to represent the people of the various districts of the Province and that what is being said or done on behalf of one part of the Province is important and bears a mark upon the Province as a whole.

I have not mentioned any member of the House and I hope that I have not offended any member but rather I have put the matter before the public, the members of the House, and the young —ople of today who will be the politicians of tomorrow. If the government of today fails to observe the rules and the means to run government effectively, what will the younger generation do when they are called upon to run the government of twenty years from now? Will parliamentary procedure be put aside in favour of a return to childish bickering? Now is the time to remedy the situation; tomorrow may be too late.

I am, Sir, etc., VIMY W. GREGORY, Deputy-Premier elect, 5th. P.E.I. Older Boys' Parliament.

Aid In Language Disorder Cases

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D. A FEW weeks ago, I wrote a column about aphasia and what the Northwestern Institute for Language Disorders—the only school of its kind in the country that we know of — is doing to help some of our young aphasia victims. A great many of you, apparently, are interested in both the problem and the solution, for you have written asking more details about the school.

DAMAGE TO BRAIN

Through out the nation, there are several thousand youngsters whose ability to speak, read, write or work with numbers has been curtailed by damage to language centers of the brain.

Unfortunately, few of the children get effective aid. The principal reason for this is simply that the general public not only does not understand the nature of the difficulties but they don't even know the trouble exists.

The great tragedy about all this is that, in many instances, the youngsters are believed to be emotionally disturbed or mentally deficient when that is not the case at all.

NEED FOR EDUCATION

Since it has been only during the last decade that science has investigated the relationship between language disorders in children and brain damage, there is a great need for education, both in the instruction of the handicapped and the training of therapists. The Language Institute on the University Campus at Evanston, Illinois, does work in both fields.

When youngsters with language disorders first visit the Institute they are given comprehensive tests to determine the cause of their handicaps.

These children, the Institute has found, learn best in small classes conducted in rooms relatively free from noise and interruptions. The youngsters are not grouped by age, but by their ability to learn, social maturity and emotional adjustment.

FORMAL INSTRUCTION

Formal instruction at the school occupies only a portion of the day, but a child's improvement also depends on maintaining controls over the remainder of his waking hours.

The school recommends that the daily routine of these children should be free from activities which involve numerous distractions.

Things like visiting a supermarket or department store, seeing a movie, or having guests are not the least bit exciting to us. But they might bewilder and overstimulate a child with a damaged brain.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

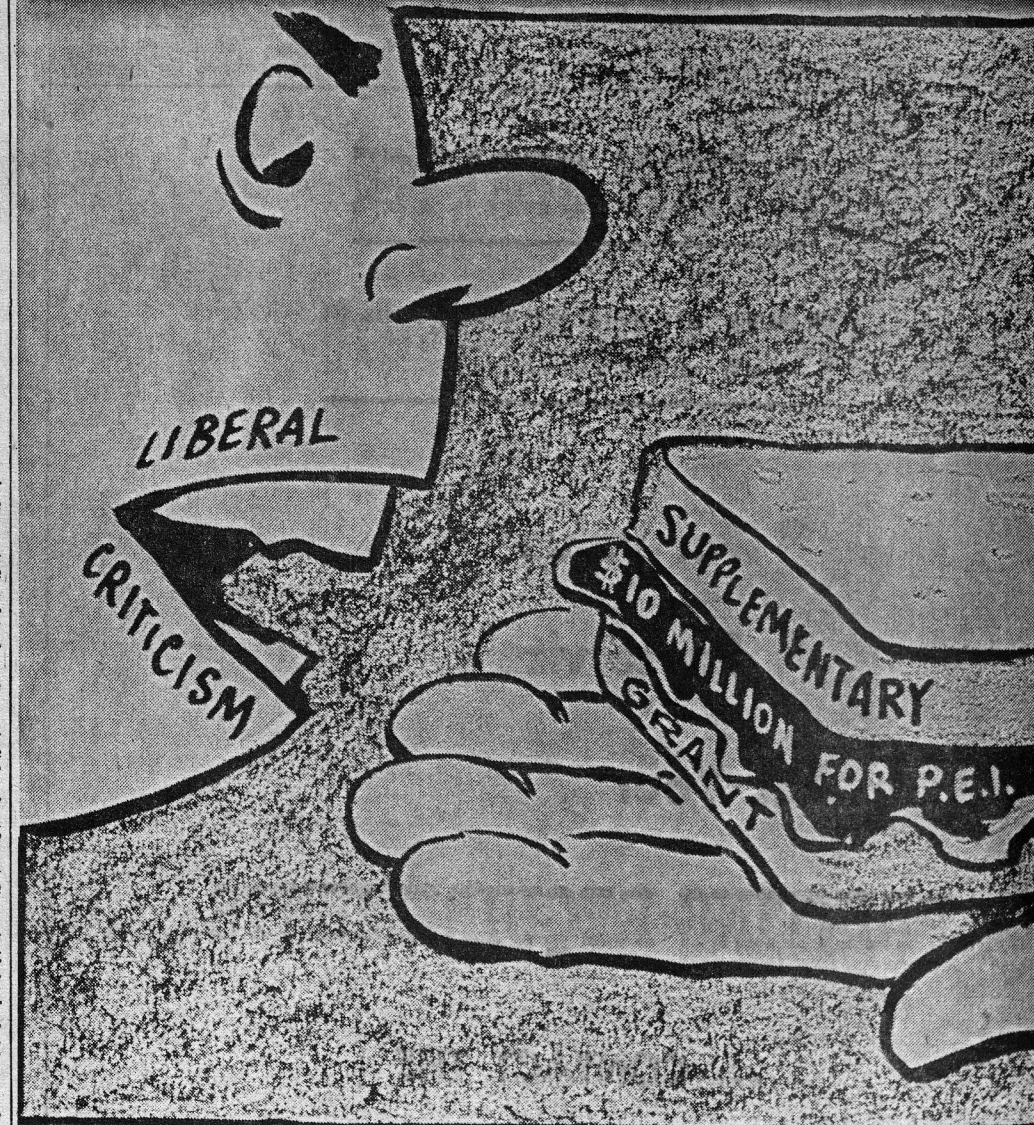
Q.P.: What is the best way to treat nausea and vomiting during pregnancy?

A.: Since nearly fifty per cent of the women who are pre-

uncommitted nations of the world with economic aid.

We can overtake Russia yet. The route lies through freeing trade between the North Atlantic nations, cutting out the restrictions such as tariffs and quotas and unconvertible currency. The route was sign-posted by the North Atlantic Treaty, whose Article Two called for co-operation in the non-military fields; but now we appear to be headed towards that same objective via another route.

At least we know that Prime Minister John Diefenbaker and Liberal Leader Lester Pearson are in agreement about the desirability of expanding the foreign trade of our country, which for so long has boasted that one out of three jobs depend on our exports.



A Bite From The Hand That Feeds Him! Published by P.E.I. (Conservative) Association.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Political observers are watching the Canadian campaign closely and none more closely than the American politicians who have to face the same thing next Fall under the same conditions.—Milwaukee Journal

Newly coined British sovereigns are being sold in Canada — at \$9.50 each. Interesting souvenirs of a time when the sovereign ruled the financial world, but no one is likely to use them for buying the groceries. — Ottawa Journal



BIRDS IN SPRING

Among the rooks All hazel, pendent o'er the plaintive stream, They frame the first foundation of their domes; Dry sprigs of trees, in artful fabric laid,

And bound with clay together. Now 'tis nought But restless hurry through the busy air,

Beat by unnumbered wings. The swallow sweeps The slimy pool, to build his hanging house

Intent. And often, from the careless back Of herds and flocks a thousand tugging bills

Pluck hair and wool; and oft, when unobserved, Steal from the barn a straw: till soft and warm, Clean and grown, their habitation prospers.

—James Thomson (1700-1748) From "The Seasons,"

MAXIMS

If any man seeks for greatness, let him forget greatness and ask for truth, and he will find both.

gnant have nausea and vomiting during the first three months of pregnancy, not too much concern should be paid to normal amounts of this distress during these months. Usually, eating smaller amounts of food at more frequent intervals, and eating a greater amount of starches help.

The use of sedatives and a drug known as diphenhydramine are not of help in certain cases, but should be used only under the doctor's direction.

The Ford Motor Co. in the United States has asked the Institute of Motivational Research to find out why Americans buy foreign economy cars. Somebody, it seems is slowly waking up. — St. Catharines Standard.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(March 28, 1933)

A delegation of the wholesale merchants yesterday waited on the Government for the purpose of presenting a petition to have the Bulk Sales Act introduced in this Province. The memorandum was presented by Mr. H.K.S. Hemming, supported by Mr. S. A. McDonald and Mr. George DeBlois.

According to reports from the Prince County the numerous shales that have been along the shore from Campbellton to Miminegash for over a month, have nearly all disappeared. It is a very rare occurrence to see such a large number of seals this far south near the Island.

TEN YEARS AGO

(March 28, 1948)

Work on the cadastral survey of the Province which was held up last year, will be continued this year and will be completed in three or four years time, according to a statement made yesterday by Premier J. Walter Jones. Premier Jones stated that no provincial survey had been made since 1764 and that a new survey made at this time would be of great benefit.

Preparations for the establishment of a passenger, truck and automobile service between West Point and Buctouche, N.B., will begin if and when the Canadian Maritime Commission sees fit to grant the West Point Ferries Ltd. an annual subsidy, Mr. Sanford Phillips, President of the Company said yesterday.

The Age Old Story

Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give unto your bosom.

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