The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

Another Disappointment

One of the most widely hailed features of Finance Minister Gordon's budget speech on March 16 was his announcement extending family allowance payments to students aged 16 and 17, living at home, and of interest free loans to university students. These measures formed part of Liberal election promises in the last federal campaign, and there had been some criticism about the undue delay in implementing them.

In the case of family allowance extensions, Mr. Gordon announced that legislation would be introduced after the Easter recess. Government assurance with regard to university student loans had been given earlier in the session, and Mr. Gordon, in his budget speech, reaffirmed this announcement and explained that the loans would be administered through chartered banks, under government guarantee. There was a sigh of relief that at last these policies were going through.

But where do they stand now, in the aftermath of this week's federal-provincial conference? Prime Minister Pearson is quoted as saying that nothing was done at the conference that would alter his government's budget for the new fiscal year, and that was reassuring. But Premier Lesage has announced that he will challenge in the courts the constitutionality of both these proposals if they are applied to Quebec. He contends that since both are aimed at aiding education they are unconstitutional because education is strictly a provincial matter.

It was obvious from the beginning that measures of this kind would require unanimous consent of the provinces; obvious, too, from the start, that there would be difficulty in bringing Quebec into line. Yet as late as last month they were made a cardinal feature of the federal budget.

What is one to make of such a situation? Does Ottawa intend to go full speed ahead, regardless? Oh no. We are told, in another statement listed among this week's conference highlights, that "the Federal Government has promised to review provincial objections before implementing these plans." So we are back where we started, with the "objections" still unreviewed, let alone disposed of.

Why, oh why, couldn't Mr. Gordon have explained this in his budget speech, and spared us another disappointing anticlimax?

Unparliamentary?

The other day a member of the British House of Commons shocked that sedate body when he called the secretary of state for air "a cheap skate and a phony." The incident sent a representative of the Sunday Telegraph off to the record books to determine whether the phrase was on the official parliamentary black list. He found "guttersnipe, hooligan and impertinent pup," "behaving like a jackass" and "cheeky young pup" were there, but no "cheap skate and phony."

The effort uncovered some interesting other findings, however. Britain and most of the Commonwealth countries, it seems, maintain long lists of forbidden parliamentary sentiments, phrases and words. Southern Rhodesia forbids "bloke who was sacked" and "cut down the enormous amount of bumph." Canada bans "pompous brass hats" (as applied to the defense staff.)

Australia frowns on "gutless wonders;" Trinidad on "Yankee speaking pilot fish;" South Africa on "I believe him, but thousands wouldn't." And it is out of order in New Zealand for one parliamentary member to say of another that he grins like a Cheshire cat or that "his brains could revolve inside a peanut shell for a thousand years without touching the sides."

It would be interesting to extend the investigation into our own legislative records, if one had the time to wade through the reports of a century or so ago. Our modern legislators seem to lack the proper flair for amenities of this kind. One recalls, some years ago, an opposition member telling the then premier of the province that he was "away off his eggs;" and there is the story about another member saying of an opponent that he "wasn't fit to carry guts to a bear." But the oldtimers were more adept at this game.

There was the stormy debate, for example, on the Island's railway bill, back in the 1870's, in which the attorney general charged the opposition with being too timid to circulate their own gross slanders but with "sending their lying pimps throughout the country to do so for them." Another speaker in this debate charged an opponent with being "deserving of a felon's chain and compelled to break stones;" a third levelled at the opposition leader the opprobrious term "political blackguard."

Called to account for this last expression, the member who had used it came back with the classic reply: "I deny, Mr. Speaker, that I called the hon. member a political blackguard. I said he acted like one . . ."

Senate Report, 1934

A reader has kindly reminded us that "the vigorous and specific attitude of The Guardian at this time towards guaranteeing just treatment in the matter of car ferry rates and services is evidently in keeping with the policy of your paper for many years." In proof whereof he encloses an editorial from The Guardian of May 25, 1934, in which, indeed, the same claims are strongly advanced. But the editorial takes note of something else in this connection, which is of more general importance.

It calls attention to the report of a special Senate committee inquiry into the tourist trade, under the chairmanship of Senator Dennis of Halifax. Of particular interest to Prince Edward Islanders in this report of thirty years ago is the recommendation—as constituting "the essence of the Canadian partnership,"—that ferry rates to and from this Province "should be such as to relieve it, in so far as possible, from the disadvantages of its island position, and anything short of this makes for insularity." There is the further recommendation that "the greatest possible facility should be afforded the movement of motor cars by ferry and otherwise since the motor car plays such an enormous part in tourist travel today."

In our editorial comment on this report we noted that the members of the committee were evidently "very favorably impressed by the brief which was prepared by Premier MacMillan and his government colleagues in co-operation with Mr. Justice Arsenault, President of the Tourist Association, which was submitted at the committee sessions by Senator MacArthur, who also verbally emphasized the points made in the brief."

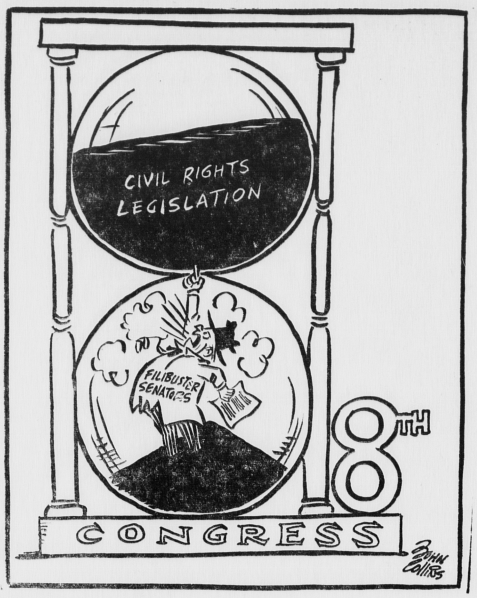
It wouldn't do any harm for our representatives at Ottawa to call Transport Minister Pickersgill's attention to this 1934 Senate recommendation, in case he is unaware of it. It's as much to the point now as it was then.

EDITORIAL NOTE

About one-third of the home fires blamed on careless smoking can be traced to inadequate ashtrays, warns the National Safety League of Canada.

* * *

There's always someone to put a damper on young enthusiasm. The British Safety Council has announced that factory workers with Beatle haircuts should wear hairnets.



TRYING TO MAKE THEM STAND STILL

HIS 400th BIRTHDAY

Stratford-Upon-Avon Celebrates

National Geographic News Bulletin

When invasion threatened England in the past world war and road signs were painted out, this one became a joke:

"You are now entering (blank)-upon-(blank), the birthplace of William Shakespeare."

The partly censored sign caused smiles, because only the dullest enemy parastrooper could have failed to fill in the missing words. Stratford-upon-Avon The town where Shakespeare was born in 1564 has been famed as a literary landmark almost soon after his death there in 1616.

An still - tempered clergyman who bought Shakespeare's "pratty howse" in the 18th century became so vexed at sightseers peering over his fence that he hacked down a mulberry tree said to have been planted by the poet. The person was run out of town after he demolished the house itself.

HEART OF ENGLAND

This year, Stratford- upon - Avon's celebration of Shakespeare's 400th birthday will bring countless visitors to the charming medieval town in the heart of pastoral England about 90 miles northwest of London. Some of the town's half-timbered Tudor structures, Town Hall, old Holy Trinity Church, the grammar school, the almshouses, and the stone bridge over the Avon look much as they probably did in the master's day.

The house where Shakespeare was born stands in a side street. With its gables, small diamond-leaded windows, and framing of oak beams, it is typical of the 16th-century middle-class house. His father, a glover and wool dealer, was one of the town's leading citizens.

So little is known about Shakespeare's childhood, however, that no one can say with certainty, "This is where the boy learned his 'small Latin and less Greek.' Or, "This is where he skipped stones across the Avon" and "watched plays given by strolling players."

But Stratford-upon- Avon was a market town, and one can imagine Shakespeare using words he later put into the mouth of Coriolanus: "Pray, be content: Mother, I am going to the market-place: chide me no more."

Like many country youths of his time, Shakespeare went off to London to seek fame and fortune, probably in about 1588. Following a brilliant career as actor and playwright— highly competitive professions in Elizabethan London— he returned home to retire in 1610.

ORGANIZED BY GARRICK

Public interest in Shakespeare's hometown grew steadily in the 18th century. A Stratford vicar of that time apparently was hard pressed to answer visitors' questions. The Rev. John Ward wrote himself this memo: "Remember to peruse Shakespeares plays' he wrote and bee versed in them, yt I am not beeignorant in yt matter."

The first Shakespeare festival in Stratford- upon- Avon was a grand to-do organized by the actor David Garrick in 1769. Visitors included Samuel Johnson and James Boswell. An account said: "The whole town was illuminated, and displayed a brilliant and lively appearance: drums were beating, and a tumult of perfect satisfaction everywhere predominated."

Though the Town Hall has just been completed and a wooden amphitheater was put up alongside the river, not a single Shakespeare play was performed. The festival high point was Garrick orating his own composition, "Ode Upon Dedicating a Building and Erecting a Statue to Shakespeare."

Stratford- upon-Avon built its first Shakespeare theater in 1879. It was a half-timbered, lowered, turreted structure charitably described as "free Gothic." When fire destroyed the building in the 1920's, George Bernard Shaw sent the town a telegram of congratulation. The present great theater beside the Avon was built in 1932, largely with American donations.

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. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

LIBERAL CRITICISM

Sir,—At the recent sitting of the Legislature considerable Liberal fire was directed against Fruit Packers of Montague. From my own observations and from talking to several farmers, I believe something should be said about this fine plant.

Mr. MacDonald (5th Kings) was particularly critical. However, it seems that most growers were well satisfied with the average net returns per acre for the use of their labor and land at about $200 to $250. Most want to increase their acreage in '64.

It will be interesting to see, come next election, just what will be the stand of these people who are now in full cry about the effects of these plants on the Island economy. Will they have the strength of their convictions and come out on a platform of withdrawing the money in these plants to pay the Island debt, and in so doing close down the plants, or will they be like a toothless tiger, all growl and no bite?

I think the people have a right to know just where the party stands. Will they be willing to gamble a little to improve this fair province or will they sit on their thumbs, as they did for so long?

I am, Sir, etc.,
GROWER '63
Panmure Island.

SEAL HUNTING

Sir,—The members of the Junior Boys' class of Bideaux United Church School are disturbed by what we read about the way seal hunting is carried on. We understand the method used in capturing and skinning these little animals is very cruel. We wonder if something cannot be done to stop this cruelty. We are taught in our Church School to be kind to animals,—to relieve their pain when caught in traps, — to guard birds' nests and to do all we can to prevent needless suffering. We cannot understand why unkind practices are allowed to be carried on.

Can the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals not do something in cases like this? Or the Kindness Clubs of Prederection, New Brunswick? Surely a more painless method of getting seal pelts can be found.

We are writing this letter with a prayer that someone will care enough to try to find a way to protect these little harmless animals which God has made and placed in this lovely world o ours.

I am, Sir, etc.,
BLAIR MacCALLUM
(Assurance has been given by the Federal Government that it has this matter under consideration.—Ed. G.)

California And Canada

Globe and Mail, Toronto

Canada's population is growing both more quickly, and more slowly, than that of the United States. Our actual rate of increase last year was 1.8 per cent against 1.4 per cent for the United States. But the United States grew from a much larger base. In consequence, it added 2.7 million people last year for a Jan. 1 total of 19.1 million; Canada added 335,000 people for a total of 19.1 million.

As matters stand, it takes us three years to add a million to our population. It takes the United States only five months. A single state, California, added almost 600,000 people last year, against 335,000 for the whole of Canada.

With 17.9 million people, California has displaced New York as the most populous state in the union. In a year or so, it will have more people than Canada — and it is no consolation that a great many of these Californians will be Canadians, or the children of Canadians.

The United States got its massive population base through massive immigration. In the 50 years from 1830 to 1880, roughly 10 million immigrants entered that country. In the 50 years from 1880 to 1930. In the 50 years from 1880 to 1930, they totalled just under 30 million. By this means, having started from a population of only 3.9 million people in the census of 1790, the United States grew to 25 million in 1850, to 76 million in 1900, and to 150 million in 1950.

This is the only way in which Canada will ever be properly populated — and properly developed. Natural increase, the year-by-year excess of births over deaths, cannot do it; the requirement would be a century at least, and it is against the odds of history that a nation with resources such as ours will be given a second century to do what it could and should have done in its first one.

There will be a hollow ring to our 1967 celebrations if they are not accompanied by an immigration policy designed to keep Canada in the hands of Canadians.

The Miracle Of Buds

Ottawa Journal

Go out on a warm, sunny day toward Winter's end and study the buds on trees and shrubs. In that small cansule is part of the miracle of life and in its presence a man should be humble.

Contrary to what most persons believe, a bud does not "grow" in the late Winter or early Spring. Last Summer those buds developed; in that small package future blossoms and leaves were folded and packed, and a waterproofed cover was developed. All the parts for a future blossom or leaf were manufactured in minisecule form. Through the Fall and Winter buds wait until time is fulfilled.

Each tree and shrub has its distinctively shaped bud even as each tree has its bark and branch pattern. Elm buds are slender and pointed, light brown streaked with grey; red maple buds are in clusters with a glowing red - brown color; shagbark hickory buds have graceful, curled grey scales with long points; white oak has blunt, thick buds in clusters at twig points.

A bud is a small thing, but he who is sensitive to Nature's wonder looks at it with reverence. Now bark limbs are silhouetted against the sky, but soon the scales will break and in due time, blossoms and leaves will clothe the branches.

Time is the essence of life, and the passing of the seasons is part of the profound rhythm that governs a man's years.

Medically Browsing

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Several weeks ago we wrote about a woman who had a 47 pound uterine fibroid removed, and we mentioned tumors of the uterus twice this size. Recently another oddity came to our attention— a giant stone in the urinary bladder of a 71-year- old farmer. He had sought medical care because of a variety of urinary symptoms.

A plain X-ray of the abdomen flabbergasted the physicians — the entire pelvis was filled with a radio-density almost six inches in diameter. When the abdomen was opened, the surgeon could not insert his fingers on either side of the stone because it was too large.

He called for an obstetrical forceps but its use proved unsuccessful. The calculus formed a complete cast of the pelvic space and could not be moved.

The surgeon was forced to chip away and take out the rock piecemeal. It was dull and earthy in nature and weighed 2 pounds 9½ ounces. The urinary bladder was stretched and inflamed but otherwise was normal.

This is the third largest stone reported in medical literature. The winner was a 13 pound 11 ounce rock but it was not found in the bladder. The first and second prizes go to bladder stones weighing 4 pounds and 3 pounds 1.7 ounces, respectively.

The old saying that all kinds of good things are illegal, immoral, or fattening came to mind when I read a recent item about licorice. This delight of my childhood is in the doghouse.

French clinicians report its adverse effect upon the blood pressure in persons who are sensitive to glycyrrhizin (licorice root). Symptoms of hypertension appeared in 25 young alcoholics who were given a medicine containing this substance. They had no previous history of high blood pressure and the readings dropped as soon as they were taken off the compound. When it was resumed, up went the pressure.

Lest licorice lovers worry, remember the people in this series were chronic alcoholics and the attempt was made to determine whether other ingredients in the "cure" played a role.

INCREASED HEMOGLOBIN

J. S. writes: Is there more than one kind of polycythemia?

REPLY

Yes. Some persons have too many red cells or too much hemoglobin (polycythemia) because of lung or heart disorders. In others, it is associated with living at a high altitude. The cause of polycythemia vera is not known.

GENERALIZED INFECTION

J. O. L. writes: What is military tuberculosis?

REPLY

In this condition various tissues of the body are studded with countless tubercular nodules. The chest X-ray looks like a snowstorm, each flake representing a clump of infected tissue.

WHY WE YAWN

A. M. writes: Please list the causes of excessive yawning.

REPLY

Poor ventilation, bored o m, weariness, drowsiness, and suggestion are the most frequent orgins. The symptom occurs also in pregnancy, anemia, and various disorders of the brain, including epilepsy.

LIVER DISEASES

R. E. writes: Does hepatitis cause cirrhosis of the liver?

REPLY

Yes, but infalammation is not a common cause of hardening of the liver.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Burpers: Train yourselt out of the habit.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, co Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(April 4, 1939)

Summerside friends will be pleased to learn that Miss Marjorie McQuarrie, who is a nurse in training at the Jeffery Hale Hospital in Quebec, led her class at the Children's Memorial Hospital in Montreal where she has been taking a special course.

Eighty-five couples attended the annual dinner dance of the Charlottetown Gyro Club at the Canadian National Hotel. Featuring the evening was a floor show, under the direction of Mr. Earle Taylor, master of ceremonies.

TEN YEARS AGO
(April 4, 1954)

Mr. Frank MacKenzie, P.E.I. vice- president of the Maritime Board of Trade and Mr. B. Graham Rogers will attend a directors meeting in Moncton, N.B., It was announced.

Rev. Edwin J. White of First Presbyterian Church has been informed by the senate of Presbyterian College, Montreal, that he will be honored on May 4 with a honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

NO SALUTE GIVEN

BUDAPEST (Reuters) — The Chinese military attache here refrained from saluting visiting Soviet Premier Khrushchev at the end of a wreath-placing ceremony at a Hungarian memorial Friday. Other uniformed Communist attaches snapped to attention and saluted as the visiting Russian leader walked past them to his car. The Chinese stood still, his hands clasped behind his back.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A wife is a woman who is constantly breaking things — like fives, tens, and twenties. — Calgary Herald.

The first Unitarian Church's non-smoking clinic has disbanded in Louisville, Ky. Dr. George Kimbrough, director, said 16 of the 20 who originally attended quit the clinic instead of cigarettes. — Galt Reporter.

People are careful shoppers for necessities, but when it comes to luxury, they shoot the works — Sudbury Star.

Some wives are incorrigible. A man shaved his wife's head to keep her from running around with men, but next day, she bought a wig and went right back into circulation. — Timmins Daily Press.

High-Handed U.S. Demand

By Joseph MacSween
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Every so often the Americans pull off a stunt that leaves the British either slack-jawed with shock or boiling with anger.

Certainly there is a note of incredulous outrage in the reaction to the United States demand that British shipping lines scrap existing contracts for carrying freight to U.S. Atlantic ports.

Although the action was taken by the Federal Maritime Commission, it was seen in Britain as resulting from pressure by senators and congressmen who want to hit at British and European exporters.

EXTEND U.S. LAWS

Even more irritating than the dollars-and-cents issue is the matter of principle as it appears to British eyes. The move is regarded as a high-handed attempt to give extra territorial effect to U.S. legislation without benefit of international treaty.

Some commentators are fascinated by the thought of what would happen in the U.S. if any childhood's in the doghouse.

French clinicians report its adverse effect upon the blood pressure in persons who are sensitive to glycyrrhizin (licorice root). Symptoms of hypertension appeared in 25 young alcoholics who were given a medicine containing this substance. They had no previous history of high blood pressure and the readings dropped as soon as they were taken off the compound. When it was resumed, up went the pressure.

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Warning Note Sounded

London Free Press

There is both hope and foreboding in the annual report submitted by Louis Rasminsky, governor of the Bank of Canada. He has hopes that our present expansion may continue, provided we can prevent our costs from getting out of line with those prevailing elsewhere.

Unlike that of Britain and Western Europe, our economic machinery has not yet started to show the signs of overheating which lead to inflation. In the main, in spite of recent price increases, we have maintained a large share of the trading advantage secured through the devaluation of our dollar two years ago.

While there is still slack in our productive machinery, it is unequally distributed across Canada. This is reflected in pockets of unemployment still found in various regions.

Like any orthodox banker, Mr. Rasminsky warns that Canada will be in better shape if we continue to reduce our international deficit on current account. A promising beginning has been registered by cutting this from $1,500,000,000 in 1959 to $520,000,000 last year.

As Mr. Rasminsky points out Canada has a tendency to increase imports more rapidly than exports in periods of prosperity. This factor is now acting strongly against Britain.

For 1963 exports were up eight per cent by value from the previous year, even excluding the wheat shipments to the Soviet Union, while imports only increased by six per cent. But there was a warning sign.

During the final quarter of 1963 imports rose by 14 per cent over the figure for the same period the preceding year. Subsequent figures will be worth watching as a key to whether we are maintaining our position.

YOUR NUMBER
is coming up

Millions of Canadian workers will shortly be issued social-insurance cards and numbers. In other words you may be Tom, Dick or Sally, but to the government in Ottawa you'll just be a number. More and more, digits are being used to tag you. The government is considering a central index that would give everybody a number to be used for income-tax forms, pension schemes and passports. Where will this number game end? Will we all wind up as mere digits? In this week's issue, Weekend Magazine Staff Writer Stephen Franklin speculates on where the trend to identify people as numbers will take us.

THE EVENING PATRIOT
WITH
WEEKEND
STILL ONLY 10c