

intensity; you should not be in the least afraid of being angular or lopsided. I urge you to be sceptical of those who hold up the pseudo-ideal of being 'well-adjusted', and who speak in glowing terms of the 'well-rounded' man or woman—as if the highest aim of university education were the production of dumplings.

"I distrust the principle of distribution—the idea that every university student should be exposed to the whole spectrum of knowledge, in what seems to me the naive belief that a university degree is the end and not the beginning of a genuine intellectual pilgrimage. If you have intensity of purpose and concentration, you will develop the confidence and sureness of touch that come from really mastering a subject, and you will be driven by your own intellectual curiosity into areas adjacent to your own."

Economic Justice

We quite agree with the Daily News, of St. John's, Newfoundland, when it maintains that if railway wages are to be increased by means of increased freight rates, it is up to the Board of Transport Commissioners and the Government of Canada to work out an equitable adjustment. It would be a perversion of social and economic justice to make the Atlantic Provinces pay the piper. We are unduly handicapped by high rates as it is. The higher the freight differential becomes, the more are we compelled either to accept lower wages or price ourselves out of the markets in which our products must be sold.

"But nobody cares about the Maritimes and Newfoundland," says our St. John's contemporary despondently; "neither the Government of Canada nor the two great central provinces which fatten on the profits they earn on the goods they sell to the eastern provinces. Ontario and Quebec selfishly and complacently accept increased railway rates because other provinces have to pay for them. And lacking even the protection that the western provinces get, the people of the low-income eastern provinces become the victims of new freight rate increases."

Let us hope that the Government of Canada, at least, is not indifferent to this situation but will make a serious effort to remedy it. How this is to be done is for the Government to determine. If it fails to provide the necessary compensation in the event of a further horizontal rate increase, it will leave these Provinces in a serious position indeed.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Germans can sleep peacefully at last. Andorra, a tiny republic (190 square miles) in the Pyrenees has signed a peace treaty after being technically at war with Germany for 44 years. The Republic was not represented at the Versailles Peace Conference which ended World War I.

Finance Minister Fleming, who presided over the meetings of the Commonwealth Trade Conference, says that there was so much goodwill evident that all he had to do was "to tell delegates when to sit down and when to go for dinner". There are times when a speaker doesn't take too kindly to an order to sit down. However, we have never heard of one objecting to go to dinner at the appointed time.

Dr. Linus Pauling, the American physicist who knows as much about the dangers of atomic radiation as anyone, says that "every test of a hydrogen bomb will result in an additional 15,000 mentally defective children with just enough mentality to appreciate their misery." This is substantially what a committee of 1000 scientists reported a few months ago. Yet, in spite of such scientific evidence, there is as yet no guarantee that nuclear tests will soon be a thing of the past.

There seems to be no question about the continuing strength of the Conservative tide in the Central Provinces. In Monday's by-elections, the Government not only held the Grenville-Dundas constituency in Ontario, but captured Quebec's Montmagny-Islet which had been a Liberal seat ever since its establishment in 1933. The winner in the Ontario contest, Mrs. Jean Casselman, established another kind of record as she is a daughter of the Hon. Earle Rowe, and her election marks the first father-and-daughter team the House of Commons has ever had.



MORE TRANQUILIZERS NEEDED?

OTTAWA REPORT

Senate Does Good Job

By Patrick Nicholson Special Correspondent For The Guardian
Ottawa: It is seldom that the two chambers of our Parliament get into a serious disagreement about legislation. But it happened in the closing days of the last session, and although the Senate gave way to the wishes of the Commons, acrimony is still flowing from that minor spat. Our Upper Chamber, the Senate, was designed by the Fathers of Confederation for twin purposes. First, to give a "sober second look" at legislation passed by the House of Commons; and second, to assure representation in our Parliament for minority groups. Specifically, it was clear that Quebec would never join Confederation without such a formula providing for guaranteed representation of Quebec, to protect the French language and civil law and religion. In its function of giving the sober second look, the Senate normally does a remarkably wise and efficient but unglamorous and under-publicized job. FEW MISFEITS There are certain incompetent Senators who have been appointed for purely party reasons. There are others who have been adjudged worthy legislators for no other reason than that their constituency has been obliterated in redistribution (provided that they were supporters of the government in power—opponents are gerrymandered while supporters

are "pensioned"). Then there are inevitably some persons holding that lifetime appointment who have graduated far into Shakespeare's "second childishness and mere oblivion, sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything." But there are many Senators who in ability and experience inevitably excel the comparative youngsters and newcomers in the Commons. It is this class of Senators, those who have served where the sober second look is skilfully given, into such efficient of our legislative processes. During the past session, the predominantly Liberal Senate did an exceptionally efficient job. It made one important amendment in the Excise Tax Bill, which had been somewhat carelessly drafted by the departmental officials and equally carelessly examined by the Commons. The same applies to the two amendments proposed by the Senate in the Broadcasting Bill, and in fact the Senate considered making two more amendments which will almost certainly be proposed and passed next session. The Estate Tax Bill was a classic example of sloppy drafting and a careless first look in the Commons. Giving it their sober second look, the Senators wisely proposed eight amendments. "Seven are perfectly acceptable to the government," Finance Minister Donald Fleming declared. "In each case they are amendments which clarify the provisions of the Bill or enlarge the rights of the taxpayers." SENATORS PRAISED Tribute was deservedly paid to the Conservative Senators, along with some of their Liberal colleagues, who had opposed and amended these sections of the bill. "Any criticisms which I made concerning the bill were certainly greatly improved upon and exceeded by such newly appointed Senators supporting the Government as Senator Brunt and Senator White," declared Mr. W. Benidickson, the Liberal Opposition's shadow Finance Minister in the Commons. Senator Brunt especially did an immense amount of work on this Bill, combing it clause by clause when it was before the committee of the Senate. His comments and questions revealed the wealth of experience and industry he was able to draw upon in picking out points which 268 members of the House of Commons had overlooked. There was some hair-splitting on the disputed eighth amendment, and the suspicion remained that Finance Minister Fleming was wrong and the Senate was right. "But as the session closed, the impression remained more firmly held than ever that the Senate could best be reformed by permitting it to do more work. For example, more bills could be introduced in our Upper Chamber first, so that the bugs could be ironed out there before the bills go to our harder-worked lower house of parliament. may strengthen the hands of both the French settlers and the rebellious army colonels to any solution other than full Algerian integration with France. And the Algerian Nationalists have clearly indicated they will not accept integration. The referendum has made de Gaulle the undisputed master of France. But the general must still prove himself the master of France's problems. Icelanders have refused to negotiate on a Governmental basis. Discussions have been conducted within the framework of N.A.T.O. but have so far failed. Now the British Government has suggested that the dispute should be submitted to the International Court at The Hague. This was proposed by Mr. Selwyn Lloyd in his speech in the general debate before the United Nations General Assembly. The British Government is prepared to seek a ruling from The Hague Court on the validity in international law of the Icelandic Government's claim to a 12-mile fishery limit. And she is prepared to abide by the ruling of the Court. What the British Government feels is that if the Government of Iceland seeks to justify its unilateral action in extending its fishery limit on the grounds of economic need and fishery protection requirements, then the British Government has already made it plain that it is ready to discuss this whole technical question and to reach a solution through negotiations. And it is recalled that the proposals for a settlement which the British Government put forward on September 1 did include provision for ensuring to Iceland a larger share of the catch of fish taken from the waters around her coasts. The British Government has also many times expressed its readiness for expert discussions on the question of fishery protection requirements in Icelandic waters. ECONOMIC GROUNDS So Britain says that if Iceland bases her case on her economic needs, then these ought to be made the subject of an international negotiation; even genuine economic need cannot jus-

Great Triumph For De Gaulle

By Ken Methall Canadian Press Staff Writer
The overwhelming—almost 90 per cent—affirmative vote in Sunday's French referendum is not so much a vote of approval for the proposed constitution of the Fifth Republic as a massive demonstration of trust in General de Gaulle. It represents a stinging rebuke to the shabby political regime of the Fourth Republic and a heavy blow to the Communists, thousands of whose supporters appear to have voted "yes." A Gaullist victory was a foregone conclusion. But not even de Gaulle himself had hoped for such a crushing margin of victory. Last week his supporters were speaking in terms of a 65-70 per cent affirmative vote with a considerable number of abstentions. A FRESH START Instead, in the heaviest poll in the country's history, the people of France have shown in unmistakable terms that they want a fresh start. The extent of de Gaulle's triumph is shown by the fact that the total "no" vote is about 800,000 less than the normal Communist vote in France. The ministry of the interior estimates that about 700,000 of the 4,624,475 "no" votes in metropolitan France were cast by non-Communists. This means that the total drop in the Communist vote is about 1,500,000. The crushing defeat is not only de Gaulle opponents to suffer. In the Eure department of France, home ground of Pierre Mendes-France, one of the chief critics of the constitution, about 80 per cent of the electorate voted for de Gaulle. And in St. Cere, where the extreme right-winger, Pierre Poujade, campaigned for rejection, there was another huge majority for de Gaulle, the constitution and the Fifth Republic. ALGERIAN VOTE The crushing defeat is his opponents, especially the Communists, will strengthen de Gaulle's hand in metropolitan France. But ironically, the very size of the support accorded him in Algeria may prove an embarrassment. It could conceivably tie his hands when he visits the strife-torn area at the end of the week. The voting in Algeria shows

The Iceland Dispute

By Richard Scott United Kingdom Information Service
The British Government has just made one more attempt to find a peaceful solution to the dispute that has arisen out of the unilateral decision of the Government of Iceland to extend the fishery limit around Iceland's coast to 12 miles. This decision, which was formally promulgated on June 30, came into effect on September 1. What the Government of Iceland is claiming is the right to exclusive fishing in waters lying within 12 miles of her coasts. Within these waters Britain and other trawlermen have been fishing regularly for many years. The Icelandic Government is now seeking to prohibit them from these traditional fishing grounds by unilateral action. The British Government which, in accordance with international law, has in no case recognized the right of any coastal state to proclaim in unilateral extension of its fishery limits, has refused to recognize the Icelandic Government claim of the legality of their decision. In order to prevent the Icelandic authorities from trying to impose their unilateral decision by force on the British trawlers fishing on the high seas off Iceland since September 1, units of the Royal Navy's Fishery Protection Squadron have been accompanying British trawlers fishing in these areas. PATIENT PARTIES Although in fact both sides have been showing a good deal of patience and forbearance, the situation is clearly a most unsatisfactory one. The British Government has always made it clear that it was most anxious to have the dispute settled by negotiation or other peaceful means, but the

Job Strains & Blood Pressure

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.
WHETHER business is good or whether it is bad, some businessmen are likely to be troubled by high blood pressure. If things are going well, a businessman may strain too hard to make them go even better. If the outlook is bad, he may worry all the more. THEY'RE SUSCEPTIBLE We have known for a long time that persons who work under constant strain and worry a great deal over various problems are particularly susceptible to hypertension. Hypertension, itself, is not a disease. Rather it's a sign that something is wrong somewhere inside. You can have high blood pressure without being ill or without danger of causing damage to your heart or arteries. Such a condition might exist for several days, weeks or even longer before your blood pressure dropped back to normal. WHEN THERE'S DANGER If the pressure remains consistently high for a long period of time, however, it might cause serious damage to the heart, kidneys and other body organs. If you have high blood pressure, you should be under the care of a doctor. You should also follow these ten simple rules: 1. Take it easy. Walk, never run. 2. Worry and argue as little as possible. Go out of your way to avoid disagreements. 3. Keep weight normal. 4. Eat four or five light meals a day instead of three heavy ones. 5. Take it easy on all stimulants. This includes coffee, as well as tobacco and alcohol. 6. Rest when you begin to feel tired, not after you are all tuckered out. PERIODS OF RELAXATION 7. Try to nap twice a day, half an hour before lunch and from half an hour to an entire hour before dinner. If you can't get to sleep, at least spend this time relaxing. 8. Try to quit work in time to permit about an hour of light outdoor exercise. 9. Get to bed in time to insure adequate rest. Certainly you should be in bed before midnight. 10. Practice moderation in everything. QUESTION AND ANSWER Q: Does a rash in a child always indicate the pressure of a communicable disease? A: Self-diagnosis and self-medication are inadvisable. A doctor should always be consulted when a child breaks out in a rash.

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.

WORD OF APPRECIATION

Sir,—How happy and grateful we were to hear the Chimes of St. Paul ring out over the crisp Autumn air after being silent for several months. We were zoned out for these beautiful Chimes as they rang out the hour during week days, but especially so on Sunday mornings when they reminded us, in a special way, that this was Sunday and should be given over to the worship and veneration of the Giver of all good and perfect gifts and to breathe a prayer, each in his own way, for the repose of the great benefactor of the world, the late Hon. George D. DeBlois, who has passed on to his eternal reward. Thanks for the Chimes of St. Paul. I am, Sir, etc. ROSE G. EYAN 112 Prince Street, Charlottetown.

WHO ARE THE WISE?

Sir,—I notice in one of your recent editorials referring to the Alaskan election, you say it was rather surprising that one in 6 voted against becoming the 49th State. To some this may not be surprising. For instance, right today many of her own people are strongly opposed to the United States entering in the Far East and claim she was neither friend nor ally by so doing. Can we not see quite plainly why one out of 6 voted to stay independent of that big power? Again, we shall never forget back in 1937 when Germany's form of democracy was split wide open due chiefly to so many separate parties and not being able to form a government. Then the ruthless Hitler appeared on the scene with great promises of employment for the unemployed and peace in Germany. The employment proved to be great preparation for war and the assured peace was that their fighter airplanes as defence would never allow one single enemy plane to cross her borders. But as the United States vote taken when to rule Adolf Hitler as Chancellor to have Germany. In that election there was approximately 6 per cent voted "No." Were not those few souls the wise men of Germany? There is before mankind a decision to make in the world court and that is: How long can we have peace in the world with the greatest nation on earth, China, denied the right to sit on the council members of the U.N.? Let there be a vote taken on this important question and I feel sure it won't be 6 per cent but at least 50 per cent in favor. Even if only 6 per cent voted in favor, from past experience could those few not be the wise ones? Western armaments is the chief reason, to my mind, why things are as they are. Even so our pride of armaments and brass buttons disallowed us to confer with Nasser of Egypt as to his ambitions, desires and needs, till he no longer regards us but as enemies. But he found a friend, even as China; and now what? Let President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Diefenbaker make a goodwill visit to Moscow if those men really want peace. Is not the post mightier than the sword? If not Christianity is a failure.

TEN YEARS AGO

(Oct. 1, 1948)
A meeting of the Summerside Milk Producers and Dealers Association, which was held last evening to discuss the need for an increase in the price of milk, was poorly attended. Mr. Ernest

NOTES BY THE WAY

The United States can survive an Orval Faubus—several of them. But it could never survive a stultified constitution and a cowed judiciary.—Minneapolis Tribune

An electric eraser that rubs out ink, pencil and typewritten impressions without affecting the paper and which is operated by two flashlight batteries is now being sold in America and should be welcomed by those who incline to the belief that second thoughts are best.—The Times, London

A bookshop in Frankfurt, specializing in pocketized editions of gramophone records, has introduced a new gadget to boost sales. In future, the customer will no longer need to ask for a certain book but may simply press a button and a conveyor belt with a display of some 1,500 bright-colored books will start moving slowly past him. Should a book take his fancy, he need only press another button for the belt to come to a halt so that he may help himself.—West German Bulletin

A new device being tried in many post offices in the United Kingdom is an electronic sorting machine. The machine is capable of sorting, and depositing in the proper mail boxes, some 4,000 pieces of mail an hour. The machine consists mainly of a large number of valves or "memory units." As a letter flashes past the operator, she presses a button and the machine slips the letter into the proper box.—Winnipeg Free Press

The Poets Corner

THE MOWER
I watched the sweating mower
step and sway
Forward . . . ever forward . . .
through the hay.
Wading waist-deep through the waving green,
His sliding steel catching the glinting sheen
Of morning sun upon its whetted blade.
While, as he moved, the swung scythe made
A sound like slithering water on a beach.
I watched the rhythm of his swing and reach. . .
Up and down . . . with curvaceous regularity,
Around and through the green resisting sea.
Sparring neither tasseled grass nor flower
And causing all the dispossessed
In sheltering shade, bewildered and afraid,
Although, for me, the pitiless and pendulous blade
Made music, lost some distant yesteryear.
But now nostalgically revived for me to hear.
—Harry Elmore Hurd, in the New York Times.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (Oct. 1, 1933)
Precaution in feeding the exceptionally good market for P.E.I. turnips is emphasized by leading shippers throughout the Island. Mr. J.W. Boulter, secretary of the Potato Growers Association and Mr. M.G. McNeely, Manager of Associated Shippers, concur that the September demand has been exceptional. Up to the present time 222 cars have been shipped with an average price of about 20 cents per bushel. Rev. Mr. Pyke of Montague, accompanied by his wife, little daughter, and Miss Annie May MacLean recently motored to Chicago to attend the World's Fair. They also visited the home of Mrs. Pyke near Chicago, and on their return trip they visited Toledo, Ohio; New York and Boston.

MAXIMS
A good cigar is as good a comfort to a man as a good cry to a woman.
Walker, the president, presided, and it was finally decided that a representative group from Summerside would attend the annual meeting of the Charlottetown Association to be held in October.
A farm dwelling at Wheatley River, N.S., owned by Mrs. J. D. Diron, was destroyed by fire yesterday. A small quantity of furniture was saved but most of the contents of the home were destroyed. Mrs. Diron was at home at the time and discovered that the roof was on fire. She was unable to make her cries heard by her two sons at work in the fields, and attempted to extinguish the blaze herself but was unsuccessful.

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