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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1955

Employment Campaign

Across Canada an effort is being made to ease the seasonal unemployment situation through an early start to Spring projects and normal maintenance and repair work.

Time was when the construction industry was at a standstill during winter months. Today, the number of jobs tackled in spite of the cold increases every winter. More and more houses are built, and it is no longer a strange sight to see bricklayers, carpenters and roofers working in near zero weather.

No one is more important in the attack on seasonal unemployment than the householder. Any painting, decorating or remodelling planned for Spring or Summer could no doubt be carried out just as well right now—to advantage, in fact, when one considers the well-filled labour market available at present.

The "little things", too, mean a job for someone: Householders might as well have that cupboard built, floor sanded or upholstering done now and save probably time and inconvenience later on.

The civic authorities, Board of Trade, Canadian Legion, Trades and Labour Council and business firms are co-operating with the National Employment Office in the present campaign to speed up local employment, and are urging all our citizens to do likewise.

Information Exchange

The refusal of the United States Government to allow exchange of nuclear information with Britain has been the cause of some dissatisfaction in British Government circles ever since the ban was imposed, following the conviction of Klaus Fuchs on charges of conveying atomic secrets to the Russians.

At the same time, no one will blame Prime Minister Churchill for his reported intention to ask the United States to remove the ban. Now that Britain is going to join the United States in making hydrogen bombs, exchange of information and ideas would appear to be not only useful but necessary, if wasteful duplication and even costly blunders are to be avoided.

Admittedly, the finding of a mutually satisfactory solution to this ticklish problem is not going to be particularly easy. But British and American diplomats, working together, have found a good formula for resolving difficult situations in the past; and there is every hope that they will succeed again.

There is general agreement that Professor Arnold Toynbee is one of the truly great historians of our times; a great many competent judges say that he is the greatest historian—as distinct from a mere chronicler of historical events—of the century.

Toynbee And "Co-Existence"

It haphazard and misinformed. A few weeks ago Professor Toynbee happened to say in a widely publicized article that if civilization is to be saved at all—he is not quite sure that it can be—the free world and the Communist world will have to adhere to a policy of "co-existence."

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His advocacy of "co-existence" between the two worlds is based on the simple belief that the only alternative, in his own words, is "co-extinction." It is safe to say that comparatively few persons in the West believe the idea behind the word conveys a satisfactory and permanent solution to world problems.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Fisheries Council of Canada bulletin gives front-page publicity to the recent store-window display by the P. E. I. Fisheries Federation on the theme "What our Fisheries mean to Prince Edward Island."

The Retail Merchants Association of Canada is questioning the worth of Canada's two dollar bill and 50-cent piece. A questionnaire is being distributed across the Dominion by the association to ascertain whether the denominations are more trouble than they are worth.

A number of United States Congressmen are reported to have opposed the building of more aircraft carriers on the ground that the big vessels are too vulnerable to atomic attack.

Federal Government members are certainly going out of their way to prove that they "know their places." A couple of weeks ago one of them discouraged any hope of Federal aid to education by saying it would "encroach" on Provincial autonomy.

Premier Imre Nagy of Hungary may have been heard that his friend Malenkov had been stripped of all authority. And with good reason: for he himself is now facing almost certain demotion, or worse, for what the Communist Party calls "the preaching of anti-Marxist ideas."

A New Brunswick royal commission has made an exhaustive inquiry, extending more than a year, into matters relative to the financial support of the public schools in our sister Province.

There is an apparent clash between an accused person's right to a fair trial and the public's right to know about police activities.



Rarin' To Go!

Safeguards Of Freedom

By Frank Flaherty, The Canadian Press

Advocates of a binding legal guarantee of freedom of the press and other fundamental freedoms in Canada have little chance of achieving their objective in the foreseeable future.

An attempt to write an international charter or convention guaranteeing freedom of information for the United Nations to which Canada could subscribe has failed.

Several attempts in Parliament to get a guarantee written into the Canadian Constitution have come to nothing.

The preservation of freedom of the press is basic to other freedoms—is a continuing job. It is the responsibility of government, of the public, and of the press itself.

Over a large part of the earth's surface the average man has no means of knowing much except what his government wants him to know. That is true in the Communist countries. It has become true even in some non-Communist countries that formerly had a free press and in whose constitutions there are explicit guarantees of freedom.

Seeing freedom disappear elsewhere makes thoughtful people in democratic Canada wonder whether it can happen here and seek to build up defences for freedom.

The government's alertness to the challenge to freedom can be seen in the careful study and reasoning that went into Mr. Garson's speech in the House of Commons on the Bill of Rights proposal.

Parliament's alertness is evidenced by the fact that three different parties initiated moves looking to a Bill of Rights.

The public's interest is evidenced by the large number of eminent citizens who support the move for a Bill of Rights and the amount of discussion the subject arouses in groups and associations all across the country.

The press is aware of its responsibility can be seen in the fact that the Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association has a committee giving continuous study to the problem. Newspapers show their awareness also by reacting promptly to judicial or official acts that hamper the securing and presentation of news.

The Vancouver police interfere with press photographers taking pictures of accused bank robbers. There is an apparent clash between an accused person's right to a fair trial and the public's right to know about police activities.

Public discussion of the rights and wrongs of such incidents can help to preserve the freedom of the newspaper to do a job essential to the exercise of the public's right to know. If such incidents are to be avoided, the average man has no means of knowing much except what his government wants him to know.

The Poet's Corner

NATURE

As a fad mother, when the day is o'er, Leads by the hand her little child to bed, Half willing, half reluctant to be led, And leave his broken playthings

Our playthings one by one, and by the hand Leads us to rest so gently, that we go Scarce knowing if we wish to go or stand, Being too full of sleep to understand, How far the unknown transcends the what we know.

—H. W. Longfellow.

the value as well as the feasibility of a Bill of Rights. It might look good on paper but it could not work better than the British system of supreme Parliament had worked in practice.

Mr. Garson's argument boiled down to three points: 1. A Bill of Rights would restrict the power of Parliament and so is inconsistent with the basic principle of the Constitution, supremacy of Parliament.

2. Freedoms have existed long and are more secure under the principle of the supremacy of Parliament than under any other system in the world.

3. A guarantee that would restrict the powers of provincial legislatures could not be enacted without their consent, which would be (a) unlikely; (b) could best be sought after procedures are evolved for amending the Constitution in Canada, without the present necessity of action by the British Parliament.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A man may fail several times but he isn't a failure until he says saying somebody pushed him. —Farmer's Advocate.

True savings are not new and there is much of truth in the one said by General Grant many years ago: "Though I have been wounded as a soldier, and participated in many battles, there never was a time, in my opinion, some way could not be found to prevent the drawing of my sword." —Ningara Falls Review.

Almost anyone in this country today will agree that a great many of the people's problems could be solved by some relief in taxation, either direct or indirect. This year is the first in many that the inflationary forces seem to have eased sufficiently to make some tax reductions advisable, a process which in the long run would be of greater value to the population as a whole than any boost in family allowances. —Calgary Herald.

The wise man never underrates the wiles of a woman. Men have their own peculiar kind of cunning but they haven't any edge over the opposite sex in this attribute. The most recent example is that of a man in France who sued for divorce. He has a wooden leg. He vengeful wife saved part way through it. Fortunately he discovered the sabotage in time to save himself a nasty fall while walking down stairs. One can picture the little woman, saw in hand and smirk on face, with cool premeditation plotting the downfall of her husband. With every stroke of the saw she would leer in anticipation. Did she hope he would break his neck, or only that he would be bruised up a bit? How long had she plotted this dastardly deed? Is she resentful he secured a divorce, before she had time to plan some similarly sly trick? —Windsor Star.

Medically Speaking

Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

TAKE THESE MEASURES TO RELIEVE NEURITIS

Persistent pain is probably the chief symptom of neuritis. Fortunately, there is a lot doctors can do to relieve that pain.

There are many causes of multiple neuritis, and if we can determine the reason for the distress, we can use specific treatment. However, there are several general measures we can take, whether we know the exact cause or not.

Drugs, of course, are frequently used to provide relief from neuritis. Pain-relieving drugs taken by mouth three times a day, as prescribed by your doctor, for example, are frequently helpful.

As for local application, I advise gentle rubbing of your affected limb with methyl salicylate ointment. Then wrap it in flannel. Gentle massage is usually helpful, too, but don't begin any massage treatments while your muscles are still tender. Heat is important, both as a cure and to help relieve pain.

Use Infra-Red Lamp

During the acute stages, you can use an infra-red lamp twice a day. Place the lamp about two feet from your affected limb. Keep the heat on it for from 15 to 30 minutes. Be very careful not to burn yourself.

Another effective way of applying heat is the "soak" method. Soak your affected limb in a hot water and wring them out. Then wrap them around the affected limb, leaving the joints free. Cover with cellophane or oil silk wrappings to keep in the moisture and the heat.

Change the Pack

Change the pack every four hours when the patient is awake, but leave it on all night long. Later, as progress toward recovery begins, short wave diathermy once a day is beneficial.

Passive exercises must be started as soon as possible. However, you've got to be careful about overstretching.

I think you'll find that the foot-board of your bed will be helpful in this respect. Place your feet against the board when stretching. It will prevent you from stretching too much.

If your legs are affected, it is best to use a cradle device to keep the bed clothes from touching them.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Mrs. W.: What causes a person to see tiny white spots before the eyes? My blood pressure and kidneys are all right.

Answer: The appearance of spots before the eyes may be due to constipation, to a defect in the vision, to high blood pressure, or to migraine. In order to determine the cause of your difficulty, and to have proper treatment prescribed, it would be advisable for you to consult a physician.

Vancouver Drug Traffic

(Vancouver Herald)

An outsider reading of Vancouver drug traffic must get the impression that this city is combining all the virtues of Chicago, Cairo, Sodom and Gomorrah, Galveston and Port Said.

It makes interesting fiction. There are muted insinuations of big operators. Nothing much is written about the unfortunate penny ante drug pushers. Overlooked in the expose are the miserable addicts, dreary little creatures with puny physicality and no moral backbone.

Too much maudlin sentimentality is being expended about the sick addicts deserving sympathy. The horror of every addict being a potential salesman, delivering the "fix" when it is needed, is forgotten.

No big shot can operate without his minions. Most of the feeble little victims are known to the police. They have been in and out of jail frequently. If we were to believe the dope the big merchants would have to go to work.

In Great Britain the drug traffic was attacked by medical men. It was almost wiped out. Today it is reported that about 300 known addicts are still trafficking in Britain against an estimated 2,000 in Vancouver.

Solution of this most serious problem cannot be brought about through hysterics. It needs the cool and trained appraisal of men qualified to analyze the weaknesses and to assess its danger.

But, the almost insensate outcry designed to demonstrate inefficiency of the police department, rather than to draw attention to the menace of the traffic, is not constructive and most certainly not the proper approach to a matter of such importance.

adventurous purpose. It brings together no foreign nations and is not a unique pathway. All it does is a matter of fact, is to provide one means among many of getting from Manhattan to the Bronx, or the other way around. Still, it is a bridge, and a very serviceable one. Surely there is some section of the World that can use a connecting link. It would be nice to know that the Third Avenue Bridge was still serving somebody on a troubled globe. —New York Herald Tribune.

Counts of the number of times the president has sent United States armed forces into action without a declaration of war by Congress vary. But one authority, James Grafton Rogers, a former assistant secretary begins with an undeclared war against France in 1798 and runs on down to the Korean war, which involved the most expensive use of American armed forces without express congressional sanction. In most instances, the president acted to protect American rights and property abroad. —Philadelphia Inquirer.

The old joke about selling the Brooklyn Bridge will have to be taken out and dusted off. For a bridge actually is for sale in New York—not the Brooklyn Bridge, it is true, but the perfectly respectable and hard-working Third Avenue Bridge which has long connected Manhattan and the Bronx across the Harlem River. Bridges are among the most useful and pleasant of all structures devised by man. Their function is a simple one—to connect. International bridges, of which there are a great many in the world, bring together people of different races and languages. And even the most modest of bridges can span barriers which would otherwise be uncrossable. The Third Avenue Bridge does not serve an unusually noble or

LENTEN MEDITATIONS

Inspiration By The Ideal The Times, London

St. Luke's account of how St. Peter came to join Christ's apostolic company differs considerably from the other evangelists' records of his call.

Some think that the Lukan story is a variant of the not dissimilar narrative more correctly placed in the appendix chapter of St. John's Gospel; and certainly Peter's immediate sense of his sinfulness would be more natural after his denial of his master than as the result of astonishment at an unexpected catch of fish. If so, the realization of unworthiness in the presence of Christ, followed at once by a commission of apostleship, is the more impressive. The experience is repeated in some measure in all who are confronted with the person, teaching, and spirit of Christ.

The Epistle to the Hebrews gives Abraham a special place in the roll of the heroes of faith because he made a distant ideal the guiding light of his life. The Church of England's three baptismal services likewise enjoin remembrance that the Christian profession "is to follow the example of our Saviour Christ, and to be made like unto him."

The Church as a company of professed disciples of a teacher whose ideals they are impotent to imitate would be so inadequate as to be false. Divine grace is fundamental in Christian faith and life, for even the capacity for effort is his gift; but grace does not abolish the need for human effort, which it inspires, sustains and assures of victory.

Positive ideals are indispensable in the right ordering of human effort. Without them there is only the bondage of routine. Enslaved to use and wont, spontaneity languishes, enterprise withers, genuine advance is arrested; and the result is at best degrading contentment, at worst, atrophy and disaster. Let the mind be visited by an ideal and given assurance that its pursuit will not be in vain, and everything is open to the reality of the better. A new and higher standard measures custom, and performance of personal and social duty is interpreted in larger perspectives. Dissatisfaction and inspiration are connected; shamed by what he is and by what things are, man is inspired to strive for the nobler that ought to be and shall be, both in himself and in society.

Christianity knows no contrast between personal and social; the gospel of the kingdom is involved in that discipleship of personal service to which each disciple is called, while his personal salvation is found only in that kingdom.

To accept the Christian life as "the imitation of Christ" is also to realize in the most healthy sense the reality of sin and the need of deliverance. A too constant and one-sided emphasis upon a man's sinfulness and hopeless condition can be enervating, and many defeat even the positive purpose which prompts it. Mere denunciations are nowadays, for good or ill, in fact too much like spent thunderbolts. The fact that conviction of sin is so strong in those whose lives seem more than normally free of sin, which often puzzles

zies and repels "the natural man," should remind Christians that the sense of the reality and sinfulness of sin increases, not with the amount of its denunciation, but with increase in the knowledge of God, and of self in the light of it. In Christianity that knowledge of God is truly seen in the ideal of Christ, which at once convicts and is also the source of redemption and grace, and therefore the pledge of triumph in the effort to "grow up into him in all things."

The Age Old Story

And above all things put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness. And let the peace of God rule in your hearts, to the which also ye are called in our body; and be ye thankful.

WEATHER HITS DAFFODILS

VICTORIA (CP) — Late cold weather has struck a heavy blow at south Vancouver island's \$150,000 Easter daffodil trade. "The outlook is that the crop will be at least 10 days later than last year," said William Mattick, Corvova hay grower. Daffodils which should brighten the easter parade in scores of Canadian towns may be still in the bud when Easter arrives, April 10.

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