

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew... Published every week-day morning at 10 Prince Street...

The Premium Plan

Should the hopes of Health Minister Bonnell be realized, then there will be little doubt as to the wisdom of adopting the premium payment plan under the federal-provincial hospital insurance scheme.

It is evident from the reaction to the Minister's statements that our legislators favor the premium plan. Indeed, there were no spokesmen for the alternative policy of covering the Province generally by means of a retail sales tax.

As we see it, the whole success of the plan hinges on obtaining a sufficient number of voluntary participants. It is certainly to the advantage of every one—particularly heads of families—to obtain hospital insurance on such very reasonable terms.

Premier Matheson, in adjourning the debate, added wise words of caution against passing the bill too hastily. There is ample time for full discussion, and close scrutiny on the part of all our elected members is not merely a privilege to be exercised, but a duty.

Toward Self-Government

The rapid achievement of self-government by the Somaliland Protectorate and the possibility of some form of closer association between it and the neighboring territory of Somalia are envisaged in a statement of United Kingdom policy made recently by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Already Somaliland has a Legislative Council with nominated and unofficial members, and early in this year it is planned to introduce the election of 13 members on a wide franchise. By the end of 1960 the Protectorate is promised an elected unofficial majority in its Legislature and unofficial members in its Executive Council with executive responsibility in government.

Somalia—with an area of 194,000 and a population of 1.3 million—has been administered since 1950 by Italy under the United Nations trusteeship system and is due to become an independent state in December, 1960, when the trusteeship agreement terminates.

Council, the United Kingdom Government will arrange for negotiations of a suitable nature. In any case, it has indicated that whatever the eventual destiny of the Protectorate, it will continue to take an interest in its well being, and give sympathetic consideration to the continuance of financial assistance within the limits of the aid at present being provided, which includes assistance for economic and social development, education, agriculture, roads and public works.

The situation affords a fine example of how democratic institutions are encouraged under British rule, and how nations in the process of self government are aided in achieving the desired goal.

50th Anniversary

The vigor of youthful Canada is clearly reflected in its aircraft industry and the 50th anniversary of powered flight in Canada, to be reenacted at Baddeck on February 23, embodies the atmosphere of excitement that prevailed in 1909—and which continues to develop midway through the 20th century.

When a replica of the "Silver Dart" completes its commemorative flight over the ice of the Bras d'Or Lakes and lands at the scene of the original adventure, there will be a fly past of RCAF and RCN planes in honor of the men who put the first reality into the future of flying in Canada.

In that fly past will be Sabres, CF 100's, the Argus, Neptunes, Trackers and Banshees—the latest in jet and piston driven military craft. They will dip over the throng at high speed depicting the fantastic progress that has been made in the manufacture of aircraft since the Dart made its first, venturesome probe into the new world above Canadian soil.

The average age of the aircrews of those modern craft is about 23—the same age group as that of the first pioneers who did the impossible in what is today a ludicrous form of aircraft. They were the "runners of the woods" of flight, and today these hand-picked men who travel at supersonic speed are, in their right, pioneers at the edge of space travel.

The amazing part of the story is that all of this has taken place in the space of a lifetime—of little more than an average generation—and it is abundantly obvious that the swift development of this nation owes a great deal to the aircraft industry. The men who started it all at Baddeck—such men as Graham Bell, McCurdy, Baldwin and Curtiss—deserve, and are receiving, their full share of credit for today's achievements.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Strange are the ways of diplomacy. A recent picture shows Premier Karamanlis of Greece and Premier Menderes of Turkey drinking champagne together, just like old cronies. A few weeks ago they were threatening to go to war over the Cyprus question.

What angers C. L. C. officials more than anything else, in their dispute with Premier Smallwood of Newfoundland, is that the Premier's denunciation of the International Woodworkers Union was totally unexpected. They thought he was going to throw the weight of the Provincial Government on the side of the union leaders.

Finance Minister Fleming, answering a question in the Commons, stated that the Government has no "fresh information" to provide about plans for the setting up of new industry in Springhill, N.S. It must be hoped that as last fall's mine disaster recedes farther and farther in the distance, official interest in the plight of the people concerned will not be allowed to fade.

There is considerable controversy in Newfoundland over what to do with the ferry "William Carson" which doesn't seem to suit the service for which she was intended. Some would like her to revert to the North Sydney-Argentia run. Others think she should make another Western port—perhaps St. George's, a few miles further north, her Newfoundland terminal. Still others maintain that she should remain on her present run. Prince Edward Islanders could add to the controversy by suggesting that she be brought to the Borden-Tormentine run.



TRYING TO GET EVERYBODY IN STEP

OTTAWA REPORT

An Open Letter To The P.M.

By Patrick Nicholson

DEAR Mr. Prime Minister—The Canadian Bar Association deprecates the language of Canada's Bill of Rights, your Bill of Rights as being too prosaic. The Bill should be couched in language which will "stir the hearts of men, as well as protect our rights and freedoms," the association urges.

You, Mr. Prime Minister, are an Honorary Life Member of the Canadian Bar Association; you were elected a vice-president of that distinguished legal body. You may be impressed by its suggestion. Five months ago, when "your" Bill of Rights was publicly unveiled in our Parliament, this column sadly compared the high ideals of your long Parliamentary battle for a Canadian Bill of Rights with the low utilitarianism in which it had been clothed by the bureaucratic drafters for its debut.

I wrote then, and today Canada's most distinguished lawyers agree with me, that it must all yep, as a lover of beautiful language, to be your lifetime's pet-ew-lamb about to be immortalized in the strictly utilitarian and unadorned homeliness of a hog. You have long read of Abraham Lincoln, and admired his oratory. At Gettysburg he spoke those memorable words which strike in your mind a chord so responsive that they might be said to epitomize your basic belief of human rights: Our Fathers brought forth on this Continent a new Nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Lincoln's Gettysburg address is perhaps the brightest gem in the storehouse of state literature of which our neighbours are justly proud. Proud parents assemble beneath fluttering banners and blue July skies to hear schoolchildren trippingly recite extracts, which they have learned in their social studies classes: The Gettysburg address, the Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution. These and others are texts which, in the words of the Canadian Bar Association, stir the hearts of men, as well as protect their rights.

held in Jamaica from January 16 to 25. In that address Senator MacLean stressed the potential in trade which lies at our door waiting to be developed. Will we seize the opportunity or will we let the trade go elsewhere? Now this applies to the Maritimes as a whole, but let us remember that the people of Prince Edward Island can have a good share of that trade if our business men will go after it.

If I remember rightly, there was a time when a number of our merchants built ships and carried on trade in the West Indies. That trade can be developed again. The West Indies has become a Federation within the British Commonwealth. There should be no tariff barriers between Canada and the West Indies for they need our products and we need theirs.

We need greater facilities to carry on an increased trade between the two countries. An air express has been suggested between Canada and the West Indies by the people of those Islands. It seems a shame that there are a number of Canadian National boats lying idle in Halifax harbour. Why are they idle? The answer to that question is not hard to find. There have been frequent periods of idleness, not only of boats, but of men—far too many of them for the good of this country.

The time is not far in the future when this matter will have to be dealt with if our nation is to prosper. By this we do not mean that Canada is to expand and prosper at the expense of labour. By the same token Canada's progress and prosperity should not be hindered by unreasonable demands of labour. There must be a spirit of conciliation between industry and labour. So far, this Island has suffered little along this line. Let us help to keep it so and, thus together seek the best interests of good old Prince Edward Island.

I am, Sir, etc. A MEMBER OF ONE OF HIS CHORAL GROUPS Central Bedouque.

ISLANDERS AWAKE! Sir,—Yes, Let us awake and press for the things which will bring prosperity to this Province by the sea. You know that "He who whispers down a well, about the goods he has to sell, will not reap the golden dollars, like he who stands upright and hollers." Do we want the causeway? Well, let us be vociferous about it, and not assume a cowering attitude. We have been told many times that, according to the Confederation agreement, continuous communication between the Island and the mainland was one of our rights. Let us press for it with every ounce of energy that is in our blood. I have read in the "Fundy Fisherman", a very interesting address given in the Senate of Canada recently by Senator A. Neill MacLean, who with the Hon. J. Angus MacLean and Dr. A. M. A. MacLean, attended the British-West Indies Trade Fair

Measels And Complications

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

MANY children's diseases come with built-in immunity against further attacks.

For example, one case of measles, German measles, chickenpox, whooping cough, diphtheria or mumps generally protects the patient from a future attack of the same disease.

This, however, is no reason for deliberately exposing your youngster to a person suffering from one of these diseases so your child can "get it over with." Unfortunately, this is a fairly widespread attitude among parents, particularly regarding measles.

"After all," some parents tell me, "it's only measles." Let me go on record right now to state that I believe it is foolhardy, almost criminal, to expose young children deliberately to a case of measles.

Fortunately, most cases last only about a week or so. Yet the possibility of complications always exists, so I don't want any of you to regard measles as "just another kid's disease."

Ordinarily, communities will have outbreaks of measles every two or three years, generally the spring.

So if you hear of any measles in your neighborhood, keep your younger children from playing with any child who shows any signs of being ill.

And keep him from playing with any children who go to school. Youngsters are apt to get a lot more than a good education in the classrooms along about this time of the year.

EARLY SIGNS Moderate fever, puffy, watery eyes; lining of the lips and cheeks with small bluish-white spots; one to two days later the rash appears on the head and then the body.

If you notice that your child has any of these symptoms—no matter how old he is—call your doctor.

QUESTION AND ANSWER Mrs. P. R. N.: Can a diabetic eat an orange or grapefruit a day, or any other kind of fresh fruit?

Answer: Most diabetic diets provide for the inclusion of fresh fruits and citrus juices.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (Feb. 18, 1934)

It is understood that the Summerside Hockey Club is arranging a benefit game in the Crystal Rink next week for Fred Moore, one of their players who was injured while playing in Charlottetown last week. Mr. Moore is in the Prince County Hospital where his condition is said to be improving.

Many citizens are confined to their home at the present time by reason of the "flu" epidemic which is sweeping the province. Because of the speed with which it runs its course, a large number are already ill. On account of the nature of the malady, the Provincial Sanatorium closed its doors to visitors last week.

TEN YEARS AGO

(Feb. 18, 1919)

Lt. Col. A. W. Rogers, O. C., 17th Recce Reserve Force, has received word from National Defense Headquarters, Ottawa, that the regiment would henceforth be known as the Prince Edward Island Recce Regiment. In this name a local application is given the unit which links it with the traditions of two well-known former regiments, the P. E. I. Highlanders and the P. E. I. Light-horse.

A proposal to bring a "D.P." student to St. Dunstan's University next fall has been placed be-

NOTES BY THE WAY

The idea of Lord Acton's—since dropped—to replace tractors on his Rhodesian farm with elephants, is not as reactionary as it sounds, in parts of Ceylon and in the Andaman Islands, this was actually done, because in deep mud and rough country the tractors were no match for the pachyderms.—Ottawa Journal.

Whether as individuals or organized groups, the only way to keep people from throwing their weight around is to keep them lean.—Sudbury Star

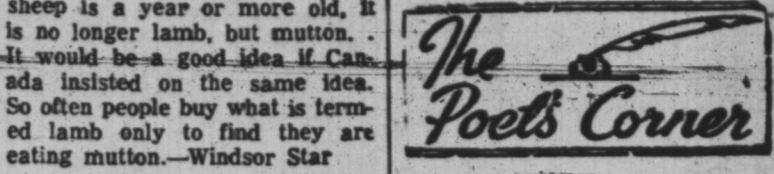
In Great Britain, butchers sell mutton and also lamb. If the sheep is a year or more old, it is no longer lamb, but mutton. It would be a good idea if Canada insisted on the same idea. So often people buy what is termed lamb only to find they are eating mutton.—Windsor Star

The man down the block had a cold so severe that it not only kept him home from work, but made him think seriously of missing his bowling night.—Winnipeg Tribune

Against the portico to cling, to set His house on ours—neighbor and messenger From old reptilian worlds remembered yet: Our buried intimations faintly stir.

Along the wire a hundred swallows perch; One loops—another—ten, then twenty, fly. Tomorrow take your strongest glass, and search— You will not find three swallows in the sky.

Florence Becker Lennon in the Christian Science Monitor



The Age Old Story

Kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation.

fore the student body through the I. S. S. Committee of their Students' Union. Much interest has been aroused on the campus as a result of this and the first of a series of articles which will deal with the I. S. S. and its work, is being prepared.

HERE TODAY To sweep on pointed arch above the roof, To stand on air, reverse, and dip again— That is the swallow's way, not so aloof As other birds, and friendlier to men.

Against the portico to cling, to set His house on ours—neighbor and messenger From old reptilian worlds remembered yet: Our buried intimations faintly stir.

Along the wire a hundred swallows perch; One loops—another—ten, then twenty, fly. Tomorrow take your strongest glass, and search— You will not find three swallows in the sky.

Florence Becker Lennon in the Christian Science Monitor

MAXIMS

Whoever tries for great jobs must suffer something.

New Move To Negotiate

Monday's messages to Moscow from the Western big three constitute an important diplomatic move, but an even more important step is yet to come.

Prime Minister Macmillan's mission to the Soviet Union—scheduled to begin this coming weekend—is likely to get past the formalities of diplomatic exchange and reveal more of Russian thinking and real aims.

The United States, Britain and France have made what is described as a historic move toward compromise on the German question with their call for a foreign ministers conference including advisers from the Allied and Communist sections of Germany.

MACMILLAN'S ROLE Now it will be up to the experienced and skilled Macmillan to try to determine whether the Russians are really willing to negotiate in a genuine way or whether Premier Khrushchev has merely been seeking propaganda advantage all these months.

Evidence continues to mount of a powerful movement in the U.S. for a new look in foreign relations, and this inevitably is complicated by the illness of State Secretary Dulles.

This was underlined with the appointment of Senator J. William Fulbright, who has often been sharply critical of Dulles, as chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee.

Senator Mike Mansfield, an influential member of the same committee, now has come out with the view that the U.S. needs a basically new policy on Germany. Compromises, says Mansfield, are needed by both East and West Germany.

Dulles himself had been working until his illness in his customary energetic way for a new flexibility in the Western position. He apparently was able to convince West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer that free elections are not specifically necessary as a prelude to German reunification.

CONCRETE OFFER The Allies—notably Britain—are prepared to offer Moscow concrete security guarantees against a united Germany.

Th. Kremenik, it appears, has been manoeuvred into a position where it can hardly sidestep negotiations, even though they may not be exactly what Khrushchev had in mind in the beginning.

At the same time the West has given Khrushchev a chance to save face on his threat to turn Russia's responsibility for four-power relations in Germany over to the East German puppets.

Khrushchev, in his proposal that all foreign forces be removed from a neutralized Berlin, said Russia would act unilaterally unless negotiations began within six months, which would mean a May 27 deadline.

The Western plan provides for talks, but not on Khrushchev's terms.



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