

CLASSIFIED ADS

Apartments For Rent

FOR RENT - NEW THREE room furnished apartment. Adults. Write Box 946 Guardian.

FOR RENT - SELF-CONTAINED heated apartment, three rooms, bath and hall. Apply to Box A. M.

FOR RENT - LARGE 5 ROOM oil heated apartment, third floor. Private entrance central, residential. Available Feb. 1st. Write Box 947 Guardian.

BACHELOR UNFURNISHED apartment for rent, entrance in rear, 119 Rochford Street. One room with kitchenette and bath. low rent. Phone 5352 daily.

Boarders Accommodated

WANTED - MALE BOARDERS. Dial 5221.

BOARDERS WANTED - HOME cooking. Dial 5498.

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BOARDERS ACCOMMODATED. Apply 202 Prince Street.

LARGE HEATED ROOM AND board for two girls. Dial 8440.

CAN ACCOMMODATE TWO COLLEGE STUDENTS. 100 Prince St. Phone 6755.

For Rent

FOR RENT - HEATED ROOM, kitchen privileges. Phone 7202.

TO RENT - FURNISHED, HEATED room, 224 Richmond St. Dial 4965.

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FOR SALE - 1 1/2 YEAR-OLD FOX hound. Arthur Burke, Southport.

FOR SALE - BOX SLEIGH GOOD as new. Mrs. Florence Toombs, Tryon.

FOR SALE - ONE COLD SPOT refrigerator. Perfect condition. Phone 137-22. Montague.

FOR SALE - 10 ROOM HOUSE in City Good condition. Hot water. Oil Furnace. \$8,000. Box 943 Guardian.

FOR SALE - TWO COWS TO freshen within the next few days. A. W. Kennedy, Mt. Edward Road.

FOR SALE - TIRES, NEW, used and retreads. From \$5.00 up; also best trade in allowance. O. K. Rubber Welders, Charlottetown.

Female Help Wanted

WANTED - GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Box 945 Guardian.

SKILL, NOT LUCK MOOSE JAW, Sask. (CP) - J. Lucki made the first perfect score in an annual turkey shoot here. Officials said Lucki wasn't just lucky; he is a crack marksman.

Lost & Found

FOUND - CARTON SOAP Flakes on City Street. Phone 8125 or 7184.

LOST - ANTENNA, BETWEEN Charlottetown and Hunter River. Call No. 4, Hunter River, collect. Reward.

Miscellaneous

KEITH CARMICHAEL'S PLUMBING and heating Agent and service man for McCulloch Chain Saws. Phone 6423.

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Wanted

WANTED - ALK BOTTLES. Pints or quarts. Dial 8955 Michael Bros.

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Dial 9522 Ch'town

London Stock Market Strong

LONDON (AP)—The stock market moved steadily forward Monday with a number of first class gains among top industrials. British government bonds remained quiet and irregular. In foreign lists, Germans closed strong on continental demand but Chinese and Japanese lists were easier.

A strong demand for good investment issues pushed blue chip industrials higher. Widespread gains were recorded in textiles and tobacco. South Africans were quiet, but coppers closed firm. Leading oils scored useful gains. Rubbers held their recent advances.

RAILWAY DEFENCE

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld. (CP)—Major Peter Cashin, Newfoundland's civil defence director, suggested railway employees here form their own civil defence organization. He told the CNR war veterans' association that railways would be vulnerable in event of war.

Our Boarding House Major Hoople



Year One Of Fluctuating Hopes For Enduring Peace

By ALAN HARVEY Canadian Press Staff Writer

LONDON (CP)—The free world's hopes for peace soared in the summer and fell in the autumn as the "Geneva spirit" of 1955 waxed and waned.

For a few months, the Western nations felt the Cold War might be over. The cordial atmosphere radiating from the Big Four "summit" meetings at Geneva in July was seen as heralding a new understanding, the beginning of a fresh attempt to solve the problems that had divided East and West since 1945.

But the Geneva spirit—the summer romance with Russia—evaporated in October. When the rival powers got down to cases at the conference in Geneva, the "disenchanted capital" of peace, others felt the year held some encouragement. The great achievement, the silent, unwritten agreement between the rival sides that war is no longer feasible in the hydrogen age.

At the same time, it was recognized that Russia might exploit such immunity—and later developments appeared to justify such fears. In one of the year's most significant strategy moves, Russia sent arms to Egypt and Syria, mostly through Czechoslovakia and up the precarious balance in the Middle East.

Israeli military leaders feared the arms deal would reduce her chances of winning a war against the Arab states, her antagonist since 1947. Moshe Sharett, then Israel's prime minister and foreign minister, flew to Geneva to plead for Western aid.

TENSION MOUNTED

In November continuing tension flared into bitter fighting, what was described as probably the most serious Israeli-Egyptian clash since 1948 taking place in the El Auja demilitarized zone separating the two territories. Despite the bitterness of feeling, Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Canadian-born chief of the United Nations truce commission in Palestine, said he didn't think a major war would break out, though it was "possible."

Concern was also caused late in 1955 by Russian policies in Asia. Apparently having accepted a

RUSSIA STUBBORN

The second Geneva meeting ended without agreement on any of the three matters referred to the foreign ministers by the big four in July. The "disenchanted capital" of peace, others felt the year held some encouragement. The great achievement, the silent, unwritten agreement between the rival sides that war is no longer feasible in the hydrogen age.

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KENYA AND MALAYA

The situation in such British colonies as Kenya and Malaya did not change appreciably during the year, though the Mau Mau menace in the former territory appeared under control. In Malaya a few thousand terrorists continued to pin down security forces. Generous amnesty terms found little response among the die-hard rebels.

In March, France agreed, after four years of soul-searching, to restore sovereignty to Germany and rearm her old foe within the Atlantic alliance. But rearmament proceeded slowly and hopes for a Franco-German rapprochement suffered a setback in October when inhabitants of the rich Saar coal basin voted against "Europeanization."

At the same time, the movement for "making Europe" received some stimulus toward the year-end with proposals for establishing an atomic energy community, Euratom.

On NATO fronts, the milder cold-war climate caused fears that the West's military alliance would be left with little but its armor. Among the efforts made to continue interest in all aspects of NATO was speaking tour of some British cities conducted by Dana Wilgress, Canadian permanent representative on the NATO Council.

In Ottawa, growing pre-occupation with continental defence caused consideration to be given to withdrawal of Canadian army and air force units in Europe.

Increased Loans On Residences

TORONTO (CP)—Life insurance companies in 1955 approved some \$470,000,000 in mortgage loans on existing and new residential properties. E. C. Gill of Toronto, president of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association, said in a year-end review.

The amount was \$50,000,000 more than was approved in 1954. Not only had companies provided large sums for construction of new housing, said Mr. Gill, but they had assisted in the financing of existing housing. In addition they made substantial mortgage investments in commercial and industrial construction.

New life insurance put into force in 1955 was expected to exceed \$3,000,000,000. Canada's life insurance policy holders now numbered about 6,500,000 with life insurance holdings of about \$25,200,000,000 compared with \$9,700,000,000 at the close of the war.

Today's protection was in excess of \$6,400 per Canadian household, compared with \$3,200 at the close of 1945.

Benefits paid out by insurance companies in 1955 totalled more than \$325,000,000, about \$20,000,000 more than in 1954.

TWO GIRLS KILLED

ST. BERNARD DE DORCHESTER, Que. (CP)—Two young girls were killed Saturday when struck by a car while walking to school. Dead are Shirley Gurney, 6, and Lorraine Lauchelle, 9, of St. Bernard. The 25 miles south of Quebec. Police said the car apparently slipped on the ice on a small hill here and struck the girls as they walked along the roadside.

Progress Noted During '55 In Civil Defense Planning

Canadian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's civil defence planners got down to details in 1955. With most of the wrinkles worked out of national planning, they concentrated on extending the organization into cities, towns and even villages. They worked at putting theories into practice.

As the year drew to a close every province had its own civil defence co-ordinator, every major city except Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa had some sort of civil defence organization of its own and many rural areas had been organized in groups.

NOTABLE INCREASE Maj.-Gen. F. F. Worthington, federal civil defence co-ordinator, estimated that at least 40 per cent more communities would have organized some form of civil defence by the end of 1955 than when 1954 closed.

There was still some public indifference to civil defence, but "generally speaking there is a much better appreciation of what civil defence means and what it is aiming at," he said.

A shift in emphasis in Canada's planning came early in 1955 with release by the United States atomic energy commission of some of the details of a hydrogen bomb blast's effects.

Development of the H-bomb has made it possible for an attacking enemy to pulverize everything within a radius of at least three miles with one blast. Deadly devastation would reach out many miles more. Against it any known shelter is useless.

The only real defence, Gen. Worthington said, is to be where the H-bomb isn't.

EVACUATION TARGET So the emphasis was switched from a policy of shelter, duck and cover to one of evacuation. Many

considered evacuation of cities as big as Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver an impossible task. But when something impossible must be done, he said, you simply start figuring how it can be done.

In 1955 evacuation planning progressed to the point of large practice runs in several Canadian cities and towns. St. John's, Nfld., Brandon, Man., Halifax and other smaller communities carried out evacuation exercises.

The most extensive was Exercise Lifesaver at Calgary in September. Some 10,000 to 15,000 persons left the city and travelled to small towns nearby. Lifesaver was the first such exercise to touch on the other end of the evacuation problem: That of receiving the evacuees in the small towns and villages.

Gen. Worthington said he considers the planning and preparation for handling the cities' refugees in rural areas almost more important now than evacuation itself. Efforts are being stepped up to bring even the smallest community into the over-all plan.

IS A WELFARE PROBLEM His objectives as the year closed were:

1. To see that every community has a disaster plan—"for any kind of disaster." A town where flooding is a threat would set up its civil defence organization with an eye to meeting a flood as well as an H-bomb attack and so on.

2. To concentrate on getting small towns and cities to build up an organization capable of accommodating, feeding and identifying refugees from evacuated cities. Every community in British Columbia's Okanagan valley for example, has been organized under one civil defence body. The same principle is being applied to the other provinces' rural areas.

3. To get small towns outside

cities likely to be targets to include a mobile element in their civil defence plan so that they can go to each other's assistance—mutual aid, he termed it.

This year saw Ontario accept federal civil defence assistance grants on a matching basis for the first time. Only Quebec now is not participating in the plan. Under it the federal government contributes 25 per cent of the cost of municipal projects. It will pay another 25 per cent if the provinces match it.

FEDERAL GRANTS Federal officials estimate that of \$4,800,000 available to the provinces through the grants in the first three years of their existence, only about \$1,000,000 was taken up. Another \$2,000,000 was made available this year. How much the provinces will accept won't be known until the fiscal year ends next March 31, but the amount is expected to be higher by about \$500,000 for Ontario's part in it.

On another civil defence front, three provinces were standardizing their fire-hose couplings with assistance from the federal government. The project was completed in Ontario and nearing completion in Alberta and British Columbia, only other provinces to accept the federal offer to pay one-third the cost of making interchangeable fire equipment in every community in the province.

The Canadian Civil Defence College at Arrington, Ont., 40 miles west of Ottawa, trained almost 2,000 persons during the year. The courses, most of them running for two weeks, were given to doctors, pharmacists, engineers, nurses and newspaper men. Personnel from across the country were trained in rescue, welfare, health and other work of value in disaster.

Medical supplies were being stockpiled in some areas where they might be vitally useful.

Canadian Steel Production Continues To Go Higher

By FORBES RHUDE Canadian Press Business Editor

Canadian steel plants in 1955 produced an estimated 4,400,000 ingot tons of steel.

This is about 1,200,000 tons more than in 1954 and 400,000 tons more than in the previous record year, 1953.

The high production rate will carry on in 1956. But, for the present at least, it is not enough. The many projects afoot across the country call for more steel.

The situation is a reversal of 1954. In that somewhat recessionary year buyers cut down on inventories and steel companies "beat the bushes" for orders. Now they have put their customers on quotas.

PROBLEMS DELAYED The shortage is delaying some projects now in progress and causing others to be put off. A new order would be subject to delay of several months. Order books are closed for the first quarter of 1956 and prospects are for a string of similar situations in the second.

Some projects are shifting from scarce structural steel to reinforced concrete. All construction jobs probably will have steel worries for six or seven months.

Some observers describe the situation as "critical" and in some instances the description is accurate—though probably the word is too strong in an over-all national sense. However, for the present, cross-country expansion is at about as fast a pace as steel supply will bear.

Aggravating the situation is a decrease in imports, because the shortage is acute also in the United States and Europe. Canada would like to import in a year such as the present about 1,500,000 tons at a rate of 125,000 tons monthly. To date in September—the latest month for which definite figures are available—imports totalled 789,000 tons—about 85,000 tons monthly.

NEEDED IMPORTS Substantial imports are required because Canadian steel companies have not to date found it economic to manufacture certain items because of the relatively limited Canadian market. In some, however, it is believed the "break-in" point for Canadian manufacture is near.

The present high rate of production; a probable increase in imports as a result of earlier placing of orders; a possible slowdown in North American automobile production; and new capacity scheduled to come into production in the United States.

Most acute shortage is felt in wide-lange beams—not made in Canada—and in steel plate. The shortage started to be felt in June and has been increasing since as the pace of the economy quickened.

ADDITIONAL DEMANDS New demands have been added to the old ones. Uranium mines are taking thousands of tons of structural steel and plate in their construction phase and, as they go into operation, require thousands of tons in grinding balls.

The St. Lawrence seaway and power project demand is building up. Other huge power projects continue. Peak automobile production and a general increase in manufacturing make heavy demands. Highway programs call for steel for bridges. Housing and the many items that go into it, such as heating equipment, is a big user. Shopping centres are another.

Now a railway freight-car program, estimated at \$50,000,000 and needed for the carrying of wheat, iron ore and other items of the busy economy, is coming in.

Developments have been increasingly heavy steel users since 1947, though their needs have been largely met by imports. Natural gas developments have now been added.

Canada's four major primary steel producers are Steel Company of Canada at Hamilton, Algoma Steel Corporation at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Dominion Steel and Coal Company at Sydney, N.S., and Dominion Foundries and Steel at Hamilton.

Expansion Programs Steel Company of Canada recently announced a new \$70,000,000 expansion program to bring current authorized expenditures to \$100,000,000. Since the company has spent \$105,000,000 on its plants in Ontario and Quebec, the new program includes a new slabbing (or blooming) mill which will increase production of plates and sheets. Stelco produced more than 1,000,000 ingot tons in 1955.

Algoma Steel Corporation has spent \$83,000,000 in expansion since 1950 and reports indicate that more expansion may be coming up. Its capacity is 1,240,000 tons yearly.

Dominion Steel and Coal has spent \$83,000,000 in expansion since 1949. Its capacity is 720,000 tons yearly.

Dominion Foundries and Steel has spent \$55,000,000 in the 1949-1955 period and in recent months has announced two further programs of \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000. Its capacity is about 60,000 tons yearly.

Atlas Steels at Welland, Ont., a major producer of stainless and alloy and tool steels, spent \$12,000,000 in a five-year program completed in 1954. Its capacity is 200,000 tons yearly.

Burgin's Steel Company at Hamilton re-rolls steel rails into reinforcing steel and steel for automobile sections, agricultural implements, fence posts, grinding

balls and various other uses. Premier Steel Mills at Edmononton, a new industry, has a capacity of 100,000 tons.

OTHER OPERATIONS Other steel operations include Manitoba Rolling Mills at Selkirk, Man., and Western Canada Steel and Vancouver Iron Works at Vancouver.

Mannesmann Tube Company at Sault Ste. Marie, a German project costing \$25,000,000, is scheduled to go into operation next fall. It will have a capacity of 25,000 tons yearly of seamless hot-rolled pipe aimed at the oil and natural gas industries. It will get its primary steel from Algoma.

Page-Hersey Tubes at Welland has an annual capacity of 316,000 tons of pipe and tubing. It and Steel Company of Canada are investigating economic ways of erecting a \$10,000,000 plant for production of pipe in diameters of 20 to 36 inches.

Akin to Canada's steel industry is its fast-growing iron-ore industry. Total production this year will be around 15,000,000 tons and exports may exceed \$80,000,000 compared with \$35,000,000 last year.

Iron Ore Company of Canada, with production of 8,500,000 tons, had its first big year in its \$250,000,000 Quebec-Labrador operation, and Steep Rock Mines in northwestern Ontario shipped 2,265,000 tons.

First shipments were made from Marmoros, in eastern Ontario, a Bethlehem Steel Company development.

Many Filing Claims For Unemployment Insurance

During the past ten days more than three hundred people from all sections of Kings and Queens counties have filed Unemployment Insurance Claims at the Charlottetown National Employment Office.

From quite early in the morning until closing time each afternoon the flow of applicants has been steady. Many of the claimants came from as far away as Souris and Murray Harbour to record their claims, although people living at points remote from the Office can, if they wish, complete documents by mail.

The rush to secure insurance benefits is a normal one at this period of the year and although more than fifteen hundred people, male and female, are shown by the local office to be unemployed in the counties of Kings and Queens, this figure is about the same as in other years. In Charlottetown alone the number out of work is about six hundred. This too is an average total for this season of the year.

Officials of the local office predict that if the figures follow the pattern of other years, the number of people drawing claims will be very close to twenty-five hundred in the latter part of January.

The total is made up by large numbers of workers laid off by the fish plants at Souris, Rustico and other fishing centres; of men usually employed by the provincial government on road work; of large groups of workers laid off by the City of Charlottetown and the National Park; and of hundreds of construction labourers and carpenters for whom there is no work due to weather conditions.

Garages, service stations and some retail establishments have also made temporary lay-offs to adjust themselves to the annual decline in business.

To cope with the increased amount of work the National Employment Office has six extra people on its staff, and these have helped very greatly to carry the extra load.

Well over two hundred people are calling at the office each day, the most of whom are benefit claimants reporting for their weekly cash payments, or new claimants wishing to complete the required documents to receive their benefits. It is expected that the filing of new claims will continue at the same lively rate after the New Year and well into mid-January. The peak of unemployment was reached in February last winter.

Railways' Outlook Said Better Than Was Year Ago

MONTREAL (CP)—Canadian railways are entering 1956 in better shape than they were a year ago. Canadian Pacific Railway reported net earnings of \$32,905,009 for the first 11 months of 1955, compared with net earnings of \$23,309,229 for the corresponding period of 1954.

Net earnings for the month of November alone amounted to \$3,081,429 compared with \$3,715,336 the previous November.

The Canadian National Railway, meanwhile, reported last week that net revenue was \$32,960,000, an increase of \$39,489,000 for the 11-month period.

For November, CNR's net operating revenue was \$3,276,000 compared with \$3,975,000 on the same month of the year previous.

Figures included operating revenues and expenses only and did not include taxes, equipment rentals and fixed charges. FOUR FOLD RISE Earlier, the bureau of statistics reported that the operating profits of Canada's 17 major railways increased more than fourfold in the first eight months of the year. The profits came to \$54,308,431 compared with \$12,289,499 for the corresponding period of 1954. These figures were calculated after making provision for income tax but before deductions for fixed charges such as bond interest and for dividends.

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