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New Wood Islands Ferry

As indicated in today's news columns, specifications for the new \$2,000,000 Wood Islands-Caribou vehicular ferry have definitely been approved at Ottawa and have been placed in the hands of Mr. Neil A. Matheson, Liberal M. P. for Queens, by officials of the Canadian Maritime Commission.

The Queens County member and the officials of the Maritime Commission and Department of Transport express confidence that the new boat will meet all the commercial and recreational demands likely to be made upon it on the basis of the volume of traffic in recent years.

Internal Security

Perhaps one truth which deserves more emphasis than most of us are disposed to accord it, amid all the protestations concerning the freedom and the dignity of the individual, is that freedom is never static, nor is it self-perpetuating.

Attack from without is not the only calamity that can threaten the liberties of a nation. Indeed, it is a matter of record that most of the defunct civilizations and powers of the past were brought to their doom not by exterior force, but by erosion and lack of moral vigilance within.

Now that it has been pretty well established that New Brunswick farmers cannot hope to keep Camp Gagetown supplied with food for more than one month this coming summer, there would appear to be an excellent opportunity for this Province to help make up the deficiency, especially in eggs, butter, milk, and potatoes.

The Czech figure-skating star, who has sought asylum in the United States, says that the Communist "amateurs" are not amateurs at all. She received a substantial salary from the state. Her statement only confirms what was already suspected.

A Controversial Book

Considerable controversy is now going on in the religious press—especially in the United States—over the best-selling book "The Power of Positive Thinking", by Dr. Norman Vincent Peale.

The book's defenders say that its popularity represents a strong reaction to loose and indiscriminate reading habits

which, in their view, have seriously hindered any real cultural progress among the masses of the people. They claim, further, that any serious book that is read by millions of people cannot do less than strengthen the social and cultural fabric of the nation.

Whatever the merits or demerits of the claims or counter-claims may be, the very fact that a book which stresses the power of thought on every page and, indeed, in every paragraph, is running far ahead, in public favour, of every other book in any field, fictional or non-fictional, must, surely, be of some salutary significance.

Call Of The Soil

The colorful seed catalogues which are arriving in many Canadian homes this month are a welcome sign. Well ahead of the early crow or robin, they signal the end of winter and the approach of spring, a friendly season when neighbors lean over the backyard fence and chat about their gardening plans.

Planning a garden should start almost as soon as the seed catalogue arrives and good planning not only results in a more attractive arrangement in the flower garden, but is extremely important to the vegetable plot.

As the contents of the catalogue will testify, today's gardener never had it so good. To start with, the seed houses can supply him with tested seeds of infinite variety. Garden tools have been improved so much during the past few years that the chore of cultivation has been reduced to a minimum.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Those who refuse to believe that there is any real unemployment problem, despite the evidence, are like the fabled jackasses who wore green glasses to make wood shavings look like green wisps of grass.

The essential feature of the revival of classical learning for the Classics had never been forgotten in the Middle Ages—but the revival of freedom of thought, whether we think of Leonardo da Vinci, who anticipated the discovery of gravity, or Copernicus, who reverted to Eratosthenes' ideas regarding the earth's rotation round the sun, or Mercator of Antwerp, who laid the foundations of mathematical geography.

In Italy, the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries were marked both by a magnificent flowering of art and the emancipation of thought. The fall of Constantinople drove many Greek scholars to Italy, including Pliethon, who founded an academy in Florence where Platonic studies helped to resist religious formalism and intellectual stagnation.

Here is another curious mathematical fact: any set of figures multiplied by 5 will give the same result when divided by 2, provided that one little rule is observed. When the answer comes out evenly, the symbol 0 must be added to it; when it comes out unevenly—that is to say, when there is a remainder—5 must be added. For example: Multiply 312 by 5 and the answer is 1560; divide the same number by 2 and you have 780; since there is no remainder, add 0 and the result is 1560. Now take 167 and multiply by 5; the answer is 835. Divide the figures by 2 and there is 83 and a remainder; place a 5 at the end, and the result is 835. There is no exception to the rule.



Bound To Feel Some Repercussions Here

LENTE MEDITATIONS

The Heart Of Religion

THE TIMES, LONDON

Before anything in the New Testament was written there was a Christian community and a Christian way of life; and still today the true vitality of Christianity, from which all else springs, is that whenever it moves men to sincere self-committal it proves itself to be a way of renewal of life.

There is prayer for such a measure of grace that we may run the way of divine commandments; there is the testimony of the Apostle who "laboured more abundantly than they all, yet not I, but the grace of God"; and there is the contrast between the man who thought he could keep a profit-and-loss account with his Maker and thank God for his credit balance, and another who "went down to his house justified" though he could only pray "God be merciful to me a sinner."

"Grace" is a word which has lost rather than gained by over-subtle theological elaboration. In the New Testament it includes the whole range of God's dealings with man. Its operations may be more clearly recognized and experienced on particular occasions, through special "means of grace"; but these are liable to perversion in so far as they depend for their sacredness on their isolation from ordinary human activities. And this divine activity is always personal in operation. To say of the divine Spirit that every human virtue, every conquest, and every thought of holiness "is his alone" is to express what in genuine religious experience is profoundly true: turn it into the major premise of an argument about the compatibility of divine grace with human effort and free will and it becomes a falsehood, contradicted by experience. Experienced as a gracious personal relation, divine grace and human effort or freedom are

no more inconsistent and no more and no less difficult to understand than the relation of a brilliant musical conductor to his orchestra, or than the combined rebuke and inspiration which any man can experience in close contact with another human life better than his own.

If God is creator, man's capacity for effort is a divine gift; and if the Creator's nature is love, to be totally outside his enveloping grace is a condition in which no creature can ever be; and that he is "beforehand with us" in every movement we make towards him is both true and the ground of an endless hope. Herein is also the basis of the claim that Christianity consecrates the whole of life. It is from above, essentially supernatural, in the sense that its central nervous system is that God seeks to be creative in human hearts. But the natural is the basis and instrument of the supernatural, and in experience the two do not subsist apart. Men have thought of the natural as the enemy of the supernatural, when it is only its essential instrumental medium; anything in the natural is not hostile to the supernatural but a perversion of the supernatural itself.

Unlike the earth, the spiritual world does not mechanically roll round on its own axis. Belief in necessary progress is rightly dead. Progress, indeed, there may well be; but it will vary as the ages listen or fail to listen for the calls of God, as they put his assisting grace to the proof by patiently facing the evils which beset them less by violent efforts of self-purification than by quiet seeking and acceptance of the gifts of inward peace and power of God, whose strength is made perfect in weakness," and declared "most chiefly in showing mercy and pity."

United Europe - 400 Years Ago

Jacob Guerif in Unesco Features

The essential feature of the Renaissance was not the revival of classical learning for the Classics had never been forgotten in the Middle Ages—but the revival of freedom of thought, whether we think of Leonardo da Vinci, who anticipated the discovery of gravity, or Copernicus, who reverted to Eratosthenes' ideas regarding the earth's rotation round the sun, or Mercator of Antwerp, who laid the foundations of mathematical geography.

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At the other end of the trade route linking Venice and Bruges, the Netherlands rivalled what Italy, not only as the greatest economic centre in Europe, but also, at the time of the Renaissance, as a centre of artistic and intellectual life. Jan van Eyck invented oil painting and founded the wonderful Flemish School which was to be immortalized by Memling, Roger de la Pasture and others. In Flanders, Josquin des Pres and Clement Jannequin established the first school of music, fifty years before Palestrina in Italy made music one of the major arts.

his time. After studying in Paris and Bologna he taught at Oxford and Basle. His cosmopolitan thinking exercised as great an influence in the early XVII century as that of Voltaire some two hundred years later. A classical scholar, he published Plutemy's geography and an edition of the Greek version of the Gospels; a philosopher, he sought to influence his contemporaries by turning his attention to moral problems. Erasmus was the very pattern of the humanist as well as the greatest of them all.

In England at that time Oxford was the great centre of humanistic studies. Hellenism was introduced by Grocy and Linacre, and Colet, who had studied under them, after visiting Florence, reintroduced the study of Platonism. It was he who established what has since been called the school of the Oxford reformers, made famous by Latimer and especially Thomas More. A friend of Erasmus, More championed intellectual freedom. His book, "Utopia," advocating the common holding of property, had almost as great an influence as Rousseau's "Social Contract" 200 years later.

In Germany, cities on the Rhine and the Danube gave birth to the humanists, Reuchlin and Melancthon, and the painters, Durer and Holbein. In Spain, the Renaissance developed within a religious framework. The great moralist, Luis Vives; who taught at Louvain, put his ideas into practice by establishing the first charitable organization in the Netherlands. In the field of philosophy, Gomez Pereira forecasted Descartes' rationalism while Francisco de Vittoria initiated political science at the same time as Machiavelli. Unlike the Italian writer, however, Vittoria sought to subordinate public law to Christian ethics. With real daring, he proclaimed, in his "De India," the limitations of the right of conquest and the obligations imposed by colonization; in "De jure belli," he laid the foundations of the law of nations, later to be set forth by Francisco Suarez in his "Tractatus de legibus ac Deo legislatore." The work of Hugo Grotius in the seventeenth century was merely a continuation of that of the Spaniards. In France, where the Renaissance was a tardier phenomenon, its development was influenced by both

The Age Old Story

For me to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace. Because the carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be.

Italy and the Netherlands. At the beginning the Flemish influence was preponderant in painting; Clouet, the greatest French painter of the time, came from Brussels. But when Francis I gathered together a group of Italian artists under the direction of Primaticcio and summoned to his court at Fontainebleau Leonardo da Vinci, he ensured the victory of the Italian influence. In architecture and sculpture too the classic influence grew steadily stronger.

The Middle Ages which had a decided influence on the work of Rabelais, left no trace on that of Montaigne. In his "Essays," a sort of daily examination of conscience, this writer appears as the first of the free thinkers, seeking to reform the meaning of life and the rules of ethics.

This revival of thought which affected the whole of Western Europe was greatly facilitated by the invention of printing. In Haarlem, Laurens Coster invented movable wooden type, while Gutenberg, in Strasbourg, cast lead type which made possible the wide and rapid distribution of printed works. By 1500, there were printing presses everywhere, and as the people learned to read, they demanded more books which at the beginning were works in Latin. But as learning became more general and new problems were studied, it seemed more and more natural for textbooks to be written in the language of the people, already used for a long time by poets and novelists. Each book written in a modern tongue refined the new instrument of expression, bringing it closer to the exactitude of Latin. Calvin wrote in French, Luther in German and More in English, so that the common people of their countries could hear their message. By so doing they enriched that language of their childhood, books to be written in the foundations of the European community of which they themselves were products.

Modern languages have forged bonds between men of the same country but with differing cultural backgrounds; yet they have broken the links which formerly united

Medically Speaking

Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

GETTING THAT BALD PATE CAN OFTEN BE POSTPONED

Premature or senile baldness is often mistakenly blamed by many persons for all types of baldness. Maybe your baldness is actually due to alopecia seborrheica, or alopecia symptomatca.

Now I know you're not especially interested in these scientific terms. You'd rather know how these types of baldness can affect you, and what can be done to prevent or cure them.

Well, maybe we can help you a little but don't get your hopes up too much.

If you are a victim of seborrheica, you will lose your hair slowly. Usually, the loss is symmetrical. The hair on top of your head disappears first. Eventually, that over the temples goes too.

Your scalp will itch, and there will probably be scaling. In time, though, your scalp will become smooth, as the hair roots, or follicles, and the fat glands in your scalp waste away.

While this condition is more prevalent in older persons, sometimes young adults who are normal in every other way are stricken by alopecia seborrheica. This condition seems to run in families, but, unfortunately, as in many types of baldness, we don't know what causes it.

Outlook Not Good

In general, the outlook for doing anything to restore your hair is not very good, but sometimes the balding process can be slowed down. Proper care of your hair, adequate washing, massaging and brushing might be helpful.

In alopecia symptomatca, however, brushing and massage might do more harm than good, if you begin too early. You'll have to wait until your hair is strong enough to benefit from such action.

Alopecia symptomatca is a type of baldness that is premature, due to a condition or a disease in your system. In women, it occurs most frequently after childbirth. It might follow operations of any sort in either men or women.

First Symptoms

Usually, the first symptoms develop three to four months after an operation. Sometimes it also comes in the wake of typhoid fever or other exhaustive sickness. Worry, strenuous work, not enough sleep and poor eating habits might leave you in an exhausted or nervous physical condition which in turn might be followed by alopecia symptomatca.

This type of baldness has two characteristic features: hair will fall out all over the head, on the top, in the back and on the sides; and hair will be dry and lusterless. Hair can be pulled out by the handfuls.

Your physician should take your blood count and give you a basal metabolism test.

Applying remedies to your scalp won't do much good. But you might get pretty good results if your doctor prescribes intramuscular injections of the endocrine extract along with vitamin B. Ordinarily, the injections should be given twice a week for about six to eight weeks.

If the hair begins to grow again, and becomes strong, then massage and washing might be good for it. Tomorrow, I'll discuss heredity and hair.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

M. L.: What causes my tongue

men of different countries but with the same cultural background. They developed concurrently with certain differences in religion, which often coincided with linguistic divisions, and were accentuated as a result of the absolute powers wielded by the rulers of the time. Thus the end of the sixteenth century saw the finish of the extensive international co-operation characteristic of the beginning and middle of the century. This co-operation was not to be renewed for a long time. A new age was beginning that of great States, conscious of their spiritual unity and seeking a classicism of their own. Today, however, the exchange of ideas has become so rapid that we can follow intellectual developments on a map of the world, often without being hindered by conventional frontier divisions. But though we may pride ourselves on this, let us not forget that, four hundred years ago, a similar unity brought forth a marvelous flowering of art, science and learning in every field. (UNESCO)

NOTES BY THE WAY

We overstep the speedy safety limit in order to gain fifteen minutes on a two-hour drive, and in so doing possibly increase our chances of an accident by fifty per cent or more. Is taking the risk worth it? —Farmer's Advocate.

How much does turning down the thermostat at night save on heating bills? Says a University of Illinois study: Compared with keeping the house at 72 degrees night and day, setting back the thermostat 5 to 10 degrees at night cuts fuel costs about 5 per cent. But sleeping with bedroom windows open — unless bedroom doors are weatherstripped — can wipe out the saving. —News & Report.

It is desirable that a university should not be a place reserved exclusively for the intellectual elite. A university so confined would undoubtedly establish a reputation perhaps self-centred, for distinguished scholarship. But it may be contended that a university also serves the country when it turns out young men more men who, while not brilliant academically, have had the advantages of a liberal arts course and by reason of it, are assisted to become good citizens. —Toronto Telegram.

More people mean more problems. The housing shortage, the school shortage, the job shortage, the hospital shortage — all the disputes over pensions and wage rates and farm income and health insurance and "security" stem from them. Let man's genius be adequate for coming up with solutions out of a process of trial and error, seems inexhaustible, and providing he does not commit atomic suicide, we can have faith in adaptation to greater populations. In fact we seem to have that assurance in the latest UN report which shows that in 1954 more people in the world were better off than ever before. —Ottawa Journal.

Now we get to the pay-off of Prof. Scott's theme: The Canadian people, he said, as a whole are apathetic to discrimination as long as they are not affected personally. We are getting more and more drugged, taking little interest in politics or anything else, he said. The reason could be the new emphasis on mass media such as radio, television and newspapers. The Canadian people seem satisfied "to just sit back and watch," he added. That's the kernel of it. Freedom was won for us by our forebears as participants in community life, actively engaged in the drama of events, in reaching decisions that determined the course of things to come. Not the spectators but the players in whatever game, including politics, determine what the score will be. Civil liberties will not identify the winning team un-

constantly to burn?" Is there any cure for this condition? Answer: Burning of the tongue is usually due to infection. An examination of the mouth and nose should be made to determine what disorders are present; then proper treatment can be given.

less those who stand for liberty are as concerned about the fellow's right as they are about their own. —Sydney Post-Record.

A six-story office building is going to be erected on a turntable at Grand Junction, Col., so that the clockwork swivel it about to catch the sun's rays in the winter and avoid them in summer. We're wondering what the result will be if the lazy Susan principle extends to construction generally. Will junior be told to come home from his date at 11 p.m., or when the front porch faces east? We've heard of houses that turned people's heads. It would be interesting to see some that turned people. —Minneapolis Tribune.

Men used to cry copiously. It is on record that when Cromwell persuaded Parliament to authorize the death of King Charles I, the whole House of Commons wept unrestrainedly for several hours. Nowadays Mr. Churchill has even one tear in his eye it is front page news; there is no evidence that Mr. Atlee ever wept. Canadian politicians are born without tear-ducts just as tax-gatherers are born without bowels of compassion. Men, if we are to live as long as women, we must stir about more, and we must weep freely. Don't pay any attention to those who laugh at you; you'll be laughing at them 30 or 35 years after they have succumbed to thrombosis. —Peterborough Examiner.

The Poets' Corner

MY LIGHT WITH YOURS

When the sea has devoured the ships, And the spires and the towers Have gone back to the hills, Are one with the plains again, And the beauty of bronze Are blown over silent continents, As the desert sand is blown — My dust with yours forever.

When folly and wisdom are no more, And fire is no more, Because man is no more, When the dead world slowly spins Drifts and falls through the void, My light with yours In the Light of Lights forever! —Edgar Lee Masters.

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