

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew
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The Sooner The Better

Acting Prime Minister Green has announced that a proposal will be placed before Parliament at the 1959 session "to alleviate discrimination in Canada's freight rate structure." It is too soon yet to determine what this proposal will amount to, but the statement indicates that the Government is fully aware that discrimination does exist. It conceded, as much in granting the 17 per cent increase last month, when it stated its intention of providing "both an immediate alleviation of discrimination where it exists, and a long term solution of the broader problem". "Immediate" does not mean waiting for the next session of Parliament, however. If this delay is necessary, the alleviation measure then decided upon should be made retroactive. Of one thing the Government can be assured. That is that the Atlantic Provinces are in no mood to tolerate unnecessary delay in bringing this issue to a head.

As has been pointed out both to the Cabinet and to the Board of Transport Commissioners, these Provinces have the highest percentage in Canada of non-competitive rates on their regional traffic and also on their inbound and outbound movements. According to the 1957 Waybill Study of the Transport Board, 70 per cent of our intra-regional and outbound traffic moved on non-competitive class and commodity rates. 79 per cent of our inbound traffic was in the same category. This is the type of traffic which receives the full impact of freight rate increases. No other region in Canada is in the same position.

It has been argued that our special disadvantages are offset by the Maritime Freight Rates Act. This is far from being correct. While this Act is of great importance to us, it does not prevent a deterioration, freight-rate-wise, of our position relative to Central Canada. The hold-downs of Ontario and Quebec rates due to the force of competition there are vastly greater than the effect of the Maritime Freight Rates Act subventions on our rates.

By virtue of the Act, we were supposed to have a lower rate base on which the post-war increases were applied. But, by virtue of the forces of competition, Central Canadian traffic not only obtained a rate base lower than that of our traffic in many cases, but also escaped the full brunt of the 157.3 per cent rate advance which was reached when the 17 per cent increase was allowed to go into effect.

These are some of the reasons why "alleviation" is necessary and why the situation calls for prompt and drastic remedial measures. These Provinces have been very patient in the circumstances, perhaps too much so. It is certainly time for a showdown.

Educational Aims

An interesting report from London says that the Ministry of Education is considering modification of its "eleven-plus" examination system, as part of a school improvement program.

The so-called "eleven-plus" system divides students in Government-supported schools, at the age of 11, into those who may attend grammar schools, the first step in higher education, and those who may attend technical schools, which do not usually lead to university. The idea of course is to encourage the more brilliant students to go on to university and those with less aptitude for scholastic studies to prepare themselves for a trade.

For many years, the plan has been under criticism. It is felt that it is a hindrance to higher education for a large number of young people and that, in any case, the age of 11 is too early for a child's abilities to be properly appraised.

Under the new plan, the eleven-plus system will be retained, but arrangements will be made to give youths in technical schools a better opportunity to go on to university, if they show reasonable promise.

This is interesting; for in this country and in the United States there is a growing opinion among education officials that something along the line of the British system might be valuable as a means of keeping colleges and universities from being over-populated by mediocre students. It is, of course, true that many young persons have no special aptitude for pursuing "higher education" in the classical sense. They do, however, in many instances, show good promise in the field of "vocational" training, which is also important, very much so, in our modern industrial society.

In theory, therefore, some system of placing young students into categories would seem to have merit. But in practice it doesn't seem just right. No matter what vocational experts may say or what statistics may show, the fact is that many a supposedly-dull student has gone on to win academic distinction. It is not always the young person who was exceptionally bright at 11 or even 16 who finally comes out on top in college examinations. There are so many intangible factors involved that it is perhaps better to let young people choose for themselves their educational aims—with guidance, of course, from their teachers and parents.

A Good Suggestion

The Railways' proposal to the Federal Government to set up a compulsory arbitration system in labour disputes would seem to have considerable merit, and not merely in railway disputes but in an overall sense.

"Conciliation" boards, with no power to enforce their recommendations are obviously useless, since usually one side to a dispute accepts the recommendation and the other side rejects them. Then, of course, the situation is no better than before. But if both sides knew that the ruling of a board would be final, it is reasonable to believe that they would earnestly strive for a settlement before the case went to the judges. If they did not agree, a "cooling-off" period, also suggested by the Railways, would give the Arbitration Board opportunity to study the pros and cons in advance of the hearing. This, in turn, would help them to arrive at a just decision.

Strikes and threats of strikes in the Railways and large industrial organizations affect the public as well as the parties immediately involved. It would seem reasonable, therefore, for the public, represented by impartial and competent judges, to have a say in the settlement.

EDITORIAL NOTES

There are advantages to Daylight Saving Time, of course—for some people, that is. But as far as tourists are concerned, we don't think that Standard Time bothers them a bit—as long as there is a uniform system for the entire Province.

Lord Beaverbrook will donate a modern skating rink to the City of St. John, N.B. It will be for the use of school-boy hockey teams, amateur skating groups and youth recreation gatherings. No professional hockey will be allowed; and that, we think, is the best thing about the gift.

At last the British, Americans and Russians have agreed on one article of a draft treaty to end nuclear tests. It is not much to get excited about, for there are probably more barriers ahead. Nevertheless, in the present state of affairs it is good to know that patience can produce a little progress.

Canada's foreign trade picture showed improvement in the first ten months of 1958. Imports were valued at \$4,313,400,000 compared with exports of \$4,071,800,000. The deficit was \$241,600,000, down from \$733,300,000 in the comparable period of 1957. Exports rose 12 per cent during October, compared with those in October 1957, while imports were up slightly more than 4 per cent.



ABOUT TIME FOR ANOTHER STEP

OTTAWA REPORT

Parliamentary Labyrinth

By Patrick Nicholson

Visitors to the Parliament Buildings invariably get lost in the maze of corridors and the mass of misleading room numbers. And this goes for new Members of Parliament too.

Our great first Prime Minister pronounced his belief that "A new member requires the experience of his first session in the House to teach him how to hang up his overcoat and hat and take his seat in a manner befitting a gentleman." This would have contained even more truth if he had altered it to say "... to teach him where to hang up his overcoat and hat. ... For there is nothing so lost in the parliament building as a new M.P.

There are six floors in the building. Each floor has a different floor plan. No rooms were numbered until the new members were of no help. For example, Prime Minister Diefenbaker's office was numbered 301 but it was almost next door to Works Minister Howard Green whose office was numbered 383. Immediately beneath Mr. Green was Transport Minister Hees, whose office was not numbered, as one might have expected, 383, but was 373. And immediately above Mr. Green was Mr. Fulton, Minister of Justice, whose room number coincided neither with Mr. Hees' nor Mr. Green's, but was 495.

NEW SYSTEM MAY HELP
But when M.P.s come back at the beginning of next session, they will find an orderly new system of room numbering has been instituted. They may even be able to find their way around the building, and locate their friends, if they have a military mind and a good map.

The old system of designating the number of the floor by the first digit of the number of each room, has been retained. One great improvement is that now the number of each room also corresponds to the numbers of the rooms above or below it.

As a novelty, each room number now consists not only of three digits, as before, but also has a letter added at the end.

Thus every room located on the corridor which runs along the north side of the building has the letter "N" added to its number; every room located on the south side of the building has the letter "S".

There are also several corridors which run from north to south, and these are lettered "A," "B," "C," and so on.

The new system of numbering includes three sets of numbers for each floor. For example, on the fourth floor, numbers 400 to 499 cover rooms on the north corridor; 408 to 498 cover rooms on the south corridor; and a third series from 400-499 has various letters A, B, C, and so on added, to cover rooms on the north-south corridors.

BUT TRAPS REMAIN
Thus there are three rooms numbered 448. 448S is the office of Robert LaFontaine, M.P. for Quebec - Montmorency. 448N is the office of Defence Production Minister O'Hurley. 448D is the office of John Kuchera, M.P. for Toronto - High Park.

But Mr. Kuchera has a corner office with doors giving out onto two corridors. So his office is also numbered 458S.

hundred and something "C," to conform to the scheme, but has "C" numbers on one side and "D" numbers on the other.

The new system has refined even tell at a glance, by looking at the number, which side of any corridor any room is, but that is a subject only for graduates of this intricate course.

Humphrey Meets Khrushchev

By George Kitchen
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Canadian Press Staff Writer Senator Hubert H. Humphrey's now-celebrated eight-hour talk with Soviet Premier Khrushchev could have some effect on the East-West manoeuvring over the status of Berlin.

For one thing the long gabfest between the voluble Soviet leader and the equally-talkative Democrat from Minnesota lessens the likelihood that Khrushchev will miscalculate the political situation in the United States.

It would be understandable if Khrushchev were to misinterpret the sweeping Democratic gains in the November U.S. congressional elections and read into the results indications of diminished congressional support for President Eisenhower in the foreign field.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The Democrats have been among the strongest supporters of the president's foreign policy, primarily because its basic principles—containment of communism and foreign aid—were laid down by previous Democratic administrations.

Khrushchev unquestionably was briefed thoroughly on Humphrey's background before the two met in Moscow. He undoubtedly was aware of Humphrey's record as a leader of the liberal wing of the Democratic party and his position as third-ranking member of the Senate foreign relations committee and head of its disarmament subcommittee.

He knew, too, that Humphrey was one of the first American politicians to advocate a U.S. atomic test ban and had disagreed with Eisenhower on his handling of the Middle East crisis last summer. He may have expected—or at least hoped—that Humphrey would oppose Eisen-

hower's call for a firm Western stand against Khrushchev's proposal to turn Berlin into a neutral, disarmed city.

It presumably was on the basis of this background that Humphrey was able to visit the Kremlin and spend so much time with the Soviet leader.

NO ILLUSIONS
But Humphrey, judging from the interviews he has given since the Kremlin meeting, dispelled any illusions Khrushchev might have harbored about the senator's stand on the Berlin question and about a possible split in Congress when the situation there comes to a showdown.

Western diplomats regard it as important that a leading U.S. senator was able at least to attempt to set the Soviet premier straight on the facts of U.S. political life at a time when Khrushchev was perhaps preparing to force the West out of Berlin.

The 47-year-old senator, at his best when he is engaged in debate, is regarded as one political

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Why Conceal Hearing Aids?

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.
I'M NOT going to say a word today.

Instead, I'm just going to let you read an important letter which the vice president of a major national hearing aid manufacturing concern recently sent executives of other firms in the same business.

Here are excerpts from the letter:
"In scanning recent advertisements it has become increasingly apparent that some in the hearing aid industry are going overboard in promoting and selling present-day instruments on the relative merits of being able to hide or conceal their usage."

NATURAL IMPAIRMENT
"Medical science has conclusively established that hearing loss is a very natural impairment, one no more derogatory in nature than poor eyesight."

"In advertising the ease with which a hearing loss may be hidden or concealed, the industry is in reality working against its own efforts to bring the needed help thousands are desperately seeking. Inadvertently, some are actually casting an aura of stigmatism on the hearing handicapped."

WON'T WEAR ONE
"It has been conservatively estimated that over half of today's hard-of-hearing, who can be helped by a hearing aid, are not presently wearing one. Furthermore, this figure has remained constant despite our collective efforts to diminish the size of instruments, making them less conspicuous than ever before."

"Certainly this conclusive proof demands that we approach this problem from another angle. Why should we persist in playing doubts and suspicions in the minds of this large and important segment of our potential market?"

CHANGE PITCH
"We are convinced that we must discontinue the practice of advertising how readily one can hide his impairment, and concentrate instead on:

"1. Lifting this cloak of secrecy surrounding present users."
"2. Setting forth the genuine pleasure to be gained from today's instruments, and how thousands of present users have been able to once again assume their rightful place in society."

HELPS OTHERS
"3. Convincing prospective users of the consideration they

can who could give the Russian premier a clear-cut, effective statement of American attitudes and intentions. He long has been regarded as one of the brighter minds in the Democratic ranks in Congress.

For Humphrey, the Moscow meeting had its political as well as its diplomatic overtones. Never high on the list of Democratic presidential aspirants, he now is being boomed as a possible party candidate for the presidency when Eisenhower retires in 1960.

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The newest on the market! Wonderful, washable non-shrink "Tycora" cardigans and pullovers, guaranteed never to "pick". In all the newest shades. Wool "Bulky Knits" in short and long styles, in red, sapphire and beige. 100% Botany wool cardigans in all new colors, sizes 16 to 44.

Lay-away NOW!
half slips
And full slips of nylon tricot in Cotillion Blue, red, aqua, coral and white, in sizes 32 to 42. Also colored panties, in small, medium and large, priced from 69c to \$1.95. Baby Doll pyjamas are available in the same colors as the slips, are made of nylon tricot in sizes small, medium and large.

baby dolls
THE GLORIA LADIES' WEAR
155 St. George "Where Smarter Women Shop" Dial 4714

NOTES BY THE WAY

An Australian set a new record for the one-mile sprint. That's the advantage the Aussies have. They use kangaroos as training partners.—Stratford Beacon—Herald

A wrestler estimates that several hundred articles have been thrown at him in the ring by the audience during the course of his career, some weighing several pounds. He did not, however, include other wrestlers in that count. They come under the heading of things he has thrown at the audience.—Peterborough Examiner

The Poet's Corner

ROWING ALONE ON THE RIVER
The shell glides at my pace, For I've cut myself off From either shore, ignoring The calls of all but birds. I may row into space Today, ripping the soft Shadows of bridges, mooring Myself to unheard words.

A tree's reflection floats By me. Aside from weather, No outer discipline Remains: each falls behind. The boys in eight-man boats Are taught to row together. The team I coach has in it just my limbs and mind.
—John Wilmerding in the New York Times

would be extending their families and friends by wearing an aid.

"4. Dispelling the apparent stigmatism attached to being hard-of-hearing."

All this, mind you, is from an official of a firm which manufactures hidden hearing aids as well as the conventional models.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
T. R. K.: Is it possible for an adult to have worms? Exactly what are they? How can they be treated and are they contagious?

Answer: Worms may infest individuals of any age. There are many kinds of worms capable of infesting man and the treatment depends upon their type and location.

Better see your doctor, who may require a stool examination to determine the exact species involved. Some worms can be spread from person to person.

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BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY
MONTHLY MEETING
THURS., DEC. 11 8 P. M.

EXPORT "A" CIGARETTES
FILTER TIP

There isn't a great deal of difference now in motor car designs. Most of them are Italianic.—Ottawa Citizen

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (Dec. 11, 1933)
The new Carnegie Library at Montague has proved to be an outstanding success, and if the patronage continues to increase, the committee will be obliged to extend the hours of service. Marie Coffin has been appointed library custodian and reports that donations of fire wood have been received from Mr. Williams Kane, New Perth and Mr. Cyril Shaw, Brudenell.

Summerside market prices: potatoes 27 cents a bushel, onions 30 cents; hay 7.50 ton; hickory 10 cents; wool 10 cents; eggs 10 cents; poultry drawn, turkeys 12 cents, geese 11 cents, ducks 12 cents, chickens 10 cents, fowls 10 cents. Underdrawn turkeys, 10 cents, geese 8 cents, ducks 10 cents, chickens 6 cents, fowls 10 cents.

TEN YEARS AGO (Dec. 11, 1948)
Willingness to negotiate for a winter ferry service between Georgetown and Picton provided terminals are made available, was expressed in a statement issued by Mr. R. E. Mutch, President of Northumberland Ferries Ltd., discussing proposed improvements in the Wood Island-Caribou service.

It was learned on good authority last night that the Summerside Crystal Rink will open as usual this year and that Mr. Charles Cahill will be the manager. All fall there have been rumors circulating that the rink would not open this winter, but it is now understood that work effecting the necessary repairs will be started immediately.

The Age Old Story

Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in Him; and He shall bring it to pass.

EXPORT "A" CIGARETTES
FILTER TIP

BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY
MONTHLY MEETING
THURS., DEC. 11 8 P. M.

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delight her feminine heart
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