The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

W. J. Hancox, Publisher

Burton Lewis, Executive Editor — Frank Walker, Editor

Published every week day morning (except Sundays and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. Branch offices at Summerside, Montague, Alberton and Souris.

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers Advertising Services Toronto 425 University Ave. Empire 3-8894; Montreal 640 Cathcart Street UNiversity 6-5942; Western office 1030 West Georgia Street Vancouver (MA 7037).

Member Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association and The Canadian Press. The Canadian Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches in this paper credited to it or to The Associated Press or Reuters and also to the local news published here in. All rights on republication of special dispatches herein also reserved. Subscription rates:

Not over 35c per week by carrier.

$11.00 a year by mail or rural routes and areas not serviced by carrier.

$14.00 a year off Island and U.K. $20.00 per year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Commonwealth.

Not over 7c per single copy.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Dental Health Issue

Appearing before the Royal Commission on Health Services last week, the Canadian Dental Association presented a brief which urged, among other things, that the provinces be encouraged to make water fluoridation compulsory to combat the fear tactics being used by opponents of the scheme throughout Canada.

The Association described water fluoridation as the most effective, most satisfactory and most inexpensive method of reducing the incidence of dental caries, but pointed out that less than 8 per cent of Canadians now benefit from this treatment. If a dental service plan at public expense were introduced, the cost to taxpayers as a result of each year's delay in fluoridating water would be in the millions of dollars. The brief went on to suggest that provinces which make fluoridation compulsory should qualify for a federal grant of 50 per cent toward the cost of the operation. The province and municipality should split the remaining cost.

Taking referendums on this question, it was pointed out, serves no legitimate democratic purpose. Why not? Because "proven scientific statements are no match for unwarranted or groundless statements which verge on fear tactics." This principle applies to public health policies in other fields, such as inoculation, vaccination and water chlorination. In this case, moreover, there are certain groups who may be benefiting financially from their opposition to fluoridation. The Association went on record as stating that this was undoubtedly the case, though it declined to discuss names.

This, we think, was a mistake. If the dental organization has concrete information of this kind, it should not hesitate to place it before the public. Let it expose the whole racket. That would be one way of jarring the public out of its complacency, and making it see where its true interests lie. We believe in fluoridation, wholeheartedly, on the authority of men for whose expert knowledge, experience and competency in this field we have every respect; but we are equally convinced that as the shock troops in this battle they can't go on fighting it with kid gloves.

Trouble In The Kootenays

Few countries are as free from acts of terrorism and violence as is Canada, a fact which we can attribute in no small degree, over the years, to our sane laws and judicious enforcement of them by the RCMP and municipal police bodies. One trouble area that has proved an exception is in southern British Columbia, where a colony of Doukhobors settled half a century ago. Today there are some 20,000 descendants of these Russian emigrants in western Canada, and of these about 3,000 are estimated to belong to the fanatical Sons of Freedom, whose recent activities have created renewed demands for federal action in suppressing them.

The blowing up of a high tension tower on Kootenay Lake, about midway between Balfour and Kaslo in British Columbia, has had province-wide repercussions. This was no small act of vandalism, but well planned sabotage which has left the authorities stunned at the audacity of the perpetrators. As at result, the Bluebell mine at Riondel is closed; a portion of the huge Kimberley mining operation is shut down; railway workers, smelter workers, miners, tugboat crewmen and men of other callings have been forced to suffer because of shutdowns.

These Sons of Freedom appear to be a law unto themselves. They have burned and bombed schools and homes, railway bridges and power lines in most parts of the Boundary country and the West Kootenay area. They have openly defied the laws by parading in the nude, have been imprisoned, and have come out of prison more defiant than ever. It was hoped that the younger generation, born and brought up in this country, would be more amenable, but this has not been the case. They cling stubbornly to their intractable ways, and neither kindness nor severity on the part of the provincial authorities has proved effective in dealing with them.

According to the Nanaimo Free Press, "time has run out on the patience of the people of the Kootenays. They are demanding action. Curfew laws, sterilization, use of the military, all have been suggested. Nelson, the capital city of the Kootenays, is seething. Something must be done by the authorities. Mob rule could prevail if hysteria should gain the upper hand. Ottawa must step into the picture with greater authority than has been given the RCMP. They have done a fine job but there is a limit to their operations."

The best solution would be to ship these malcontents back to Russia, where they would get a taste of what strict discipline meant. But the Soviets don't want them, and Canada must deal with them. If the situation is such as our Nanaimo contemporary sets forth, then the sooner Ottawa tackles the problem the better.

"Defensive" Drivers

There would be an entirely different picture in the matter of highway accident records if all the drivers of motor vehicles were as careful and as accident-free as the country's "professional" drivers. This tribute comes from the Dominion Automobile Association, and is backed up by impressive statistics. The association's records show that to the thousands of professional drivers the old axiom "familiarity breeds contempt" has no place in their attitude behind the wheel. They also show that the longer the term of service as driver, the more careful the professional becomes.

This points up the value of experience here, as in other lines of work. The professional driver today is a defensive driver, not an offensive one. He recognizes in the traffic pattern on the highway ahead and behind him the hazards, assesses them and thus anticipates a potential accident. He has learned from experience—or he wouldn't hold his job for long—that the way to avoid implication in a highway accident is to act before it can happen.

Knowing the probable, even likely result of erratic vehicle handling he doesn't take anything for granted. And with few exceptions he is just as careful when behind the wheel of his own car as he is when he guides and controls the big, many-wheeled vehicles that bring him his living. That's what the Automobile Association's survey shows, and it's a record to be proud of. And, of course, there's nothing in the rule books to prevent the general public from emulating it.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Moscow has announced that foreign recipients of Stalin peace prizes can turn them in in exchange for Lenin prizes. What, no premium?

* * *

A special exhibition hall is to be built in Israel to house the famous scrolls discovered in the Judean desert near the Dead Sea. It will be an underground structure of which the only part visible from outside will be a dome surrounded by a lake. Among the scrolls displayed there are the Manual of Discipline, containing the laws of the Essenians, the first part of the book of Habakkuk, and the two oldest known manuscripts of the Book of Isaiah. Other manuscripts to be housed in the hall include 15 letters written in the year 135 A.D. by Bar-Kochba, the last chief of the revolt against the Romans, which were discovered recently in desert caves.

A STUDY IN HANDS

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Microwave Communications Dispute

One of the most vigorous lobbies I have ever seen on Parliament Hill has been prompted by the decision of our two big railroads to construct a microwave communications link across Canada.

On 12 March, Donald Gordon and N. R. "Buck" Crump, the presidents of Canadian National and Canadian Pacific, announced this intention.

The 3,000 mile network will be commenced this summer to link St. John's with Vancouver and Whitehorse, and will be completed by the end of next year, at a cost of $36 million, shared equally. It will be built with modern equipment to provide high quality communication, with 1,200 voice channels and provision for the numerous and advanced business needs of today, such as telex, teletype circuits, data processing, facsimile transmission, telemetering and allied fields, as well as cable and message traffic. It will also be capable of carrying both black - and - white and colour television.

Also important, the route of this new link will generally be well away from existing trans-Canada communications links, and will by-pass major built-up communities. It will thus provide welcome and essential safer communications for strategic defence purposes, on a route less vulnerable to H-bomb attack than existing routes.

But even before this public announcement, a voluminous brief was presented in the offices of key Cabinet Ministers, on behalf of the telephone companies operating in the various provinces. This asserted that there is no requirement for this extra link; that the existing trans—Canada microwave link, operated by the telephone companies, could carry all the expanded traffic in the foreseeable future; and that the cost of this extra link should not be imposed upon the public.

The telephone companies commenced their microwave link, now our only such communications channel, in 1954. Electronics has made such immense progress, both technically and in commercial use, in the past eigh years that, in the opinion of many communications experts, that earlier link has neither the quality nor the capacity needed for all modern requirements.

The railroad chairmen issued a reply to the Telephone Companies' brief, stating that their construction plans are based upon a careful appraisal of the growth potential for long distance communications in Canada. Their own volume of business has tripled in ten years, and cannot be further expanded on their outmoded wire line plants. Further, they asserted, the telephone companies are contemplating the building of a further cross-Canada network, which certainly indicates that they recognize the need for more facilities.

A potential point not mentioned is that the CBC has just taken its radio network business away from its fellow federal crown company, the CNR, after three decades, and given it to the free enterprise telephone company and its associates, according to reports here.

Before each railway invests $18 million in this project, we can be sure that careful consideration has been given. The taxpayers' interests are surely watched over by the experienced and able staff of our federal Department of Transport, directed by the efficient and conscientious Minister, Three Rivers' Hon. Leon Balcer.

No government, already faced with the huge annual deficits of the CNR, would permit further capital investment by that railroad, unless there was a public and national requirement. So while the lobbyists are as profuse as the crocus buds on Parliament Hill, it seems certain that the government decision will be the right one and will be that the railroads should

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

P.W.C. PERFORMANCE

Sir,—May I be permitted a few comments on P.W.C.'s recent production of "H.M.S. Pinafore". There is a phrase which goes something like this: "If you can't praise, do not censure"—but I pen these lines to praise, rather than find fault, which I shall also do.

In the main I thoroughly enjoyed every minute of the production. First of all someone should be heartily commended for the beautiful and appropriate stage setting—what an improvement over that of "La Boheme" of recent memory.

In those matters I consider the visual image even more important than any vocal excellence.

It was also a great improvement to have an orchestra on hand—this gives body and tone to the whole performance. This orchestra should have been somewhat larger, if possible—it showed up well in the faster moving tempos, but at times, not absolutely on pitch in the slower movements—still, it was very good to have it.

For me, the highlight of the performance was the distinctive costuming (just right) and the chorus and part singing—the blending of voices was perfect and everyone sang as if they thoroughly enjoyed it,—with pep and spirit.

The P.W.C. Choral Society was surely a pleasure to listen to. I cannot be quite as enthusiastic over the soloists, in the main, as the reporter was who wrote for Wednesday morning's Guardian—to me. Gilbert and Sullivan opera requires brilliant, flexible voices, with faultless enunciation. I found myself unable to catch most of the words, and in several cases, the voices barely carried across the footlights. For my money, I regretted that the part of "Dick Deadeye" did not call for more straight singing, for here was a voice that carried well, was full toned and evenly produced—I found this also, to a nice degree in the part of the "Boatswain".

We should hear P.W.C. Choral more often. Any criticism I may have made is well intended and free from suggestion of malice.

I am, Sir, etc.,

MUSIC LOVER

Georgetown, P.E.I.

Private Royal Wealth

Chatham Daily News

Contrary to widespread popular belief, especially in the United States, especially in the II, and the monarchy of which she is the head, are profitable investments for the British people. The truth is that the monarchy actually makes a profit for the British government and peoples.

The present financial set-up dates from 1760 when King George III, so much resented by his one-time American subjects, "went on salary." Prior to that time the taxpayers had, doubtless, footed the bills. But then the king turned over all royal properties and lands and the income to be derived from them to the people in return for a fixed annual allowance.

This salary is broken down into several segments known as the Civil List. Queen Elizabeth's annual allowances totals $1,794,000. It includes her private purse, household salaries, household expenses, charities, sums for the Queen Mother, Prince Philip, the Queen's uncle Princess Margaret, the Princess Royal and contingencies.

Expenses of keeping up the Royal family and running the Royal properties — from which the government derives an income — were said to have been $4,315,000 in 1960. However the income from the properties was $9,327,000, leaving a net profit of better than $5 million. In 1959 the estimated profit to the government was $4,354,000.

Of course, the Queen's personal wealth does not enter into this picture at all. Her fortune has been estimated at between $140 and $168 million. How did this develop?

The explanation is that Albert and Victoria, helped by an inheritance of 500,000 pounds, built a fortune through land deals and investments which at Victoria's death in 1901 was estimated at about $20 million.

Edward VII also made some shrewd investments. For instance, he purchased the long Sandringham estate for some $580,000 and this property is now valued at more than $2 million. Prince Albert bought Balmoral in Scotland for about $100,000 and today it couldn't be bought for $6 million. Similar jumps in value have affected all the Royal holdings.

Jewels owned by the Royal family, apart from the Crown Jewels, add another huge amount to the Queen's wealth but their value has never been estimated. The world's largest cut diamond, the Star of Africa, weighs 530 carats. The Royal family also owns some 6,000 paintings of inestimable value.

There are some who argue that all private Royal wealth should be turned over to the government to be used for public disposal. However it would be equally as logical to argue that the Rockefellers, for instance, should turn everything they own over to the United States government.

Athlete's Foot Is Not Always Caused By Fungi

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

ATHLETE'S foot is not always caused by ringworm. Army physicians studied the problem and were able to isolate fungi from only half the men with blisters, cracks, and fissures between the toes and the feet. More recently a group from the University of Miami reported they had found a bacterial micro - organism among many of the nonfungal group of cases.

This newer type of athlete's foot, erythrasma, appears to be partial to moist warm areas of the body, including the feet, groin, and under the breast. The organisms give off a secretion that fluoresces orange or red when viewed under a Wood's light. Erythrasma does not respond to the usual ringworm remedies but the majority of victims are cured with antibiotics.

On several occasions we have said that ringworm was not responsible for every rash that appears between the toes and on the feet. This explains why antifungal ointments and tablets are not always effective. Furthermore, the attitude that "if a little is good, more is better" has encouraged many people to use stronger and stronger products when the "ringworm" fails to respond. The result is overtreatment dermatitis, which may be worse than the original condition.

Allergy to shoes produces a rash that looks somewhat like a fungal infection and erythrasma. The skin of the feet and toes is red, burns, blisters, and smells. The individual is sensitive to one of the dozen or more chemicals or plastics used in the manufacture of modern footgear.

All the ointments in the world will not help unless the cause is eliminated. If changing shoes fails to cure the dermatitis, skin tests may be necessary, utilizing the products employed in making shoes.

Many are allergic to the rubber thermoplastic box toe materials frequently used in the less expensive oxford type of shoe. In others, the culprit is rubber cement, dyes, nickel in the eyelets, or chromates in the leather. A dramatic cure takes place within a few days after the offender is eliminated.

(Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self - addressed envelope accompanies request.)

TEETHING AND TEMPERATURE

Mrs. E. G. writes: I have heard that many people say babies do not have a fever when teething. Is this true?

REPLY

Teething does not cause a temperature rise unless the gums obviously are swollen and infected. In infants and children this may go over a period of years and during this time they are bound to have colds and other infections.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From the Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(Mar. 26, 1937)

One carload of disease-free cattle, consigned to the Mountain Sanatorium near Hamilton, Ont., and carried on under the direction of the Hamilton Health Association, will leave P.E.I. today, and a second carload will follow shortly. The shipments follow a visit here last week of Dr. W. E. Gallagher, director of the sanatorium laboratory accompanied by Raymond Brown, farm manager and J. A. Nunkhover, manager of the Brae Heid farm adjoining the sanatorium.

Constables W.J. Monaghan, J. T. Lines and Drummond Hay of Charlottetown detachment of the RCMP returned from Fredericton, N.B. Saturday. They had been in the New Brunswick capital for the past three months undergoing a special training course.

TEN YEARS AGO
(Mar. 26, 1952)

S. C. Wright, senior fieldman, Provincial Department of Agriculture, has arrived home from Vancouver, B.C. where he was elected president of the Canadian Council of Boys and Girls' Clubs, at the annual meeting held earlier this month.

Work will resume on the new air horn being installed at the City Fire Department as soon as the two compressed air tanks arrive, Fire Chief H. H. Jewell said today. When operated, this new air horn will cause a blast that can be heard nine air miles.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Some bashful men drink whiskey and propose — and then there are others who merely drink ginger ale and pop.—Chatham News.

Then there was the cheerful giver who didn't mind having his hair fall out in front because he always wanted a high forehead. — Windsor Star.

When a resident of San Bernardino, Calif., complained in the early hours before dawn one day that he was being disturbed by continuous blowing of an automobile horn, police who investigated found a raccoon on the front seat of a car leaning on the horn. — Nanimo Free Press.

Australia's Perth

National Geographic Society

Australia's city of Perth, which turned on its lamps for astronaut John Glenn, has long been known as a city of light.

On the night of February 20, Perth was glowing from streets, houses, and neon signs. Some residents rigged up sheets to reflect light upward. The beacon proved a welcome landmark to America's favorite airman.

But the city's more enduring reputation is based on sunlight rather than electricity. Perth averages nearly eight hours of sunshine daily to claim the title, "Sunniest City in Australia."

HAS BLACK SWANS

Bathing beaches fringe the Swan River within the city limits, and ocean beaches rim a surf-slapped coast near by. Sea breezes from the Indian Ocean 12 miles away give Perth a Mediterranean climate.

At the foot of the city's front lawn, a graceful bend of the Swan forms a quiet bay. An early Dutch explorer named the river after its black swans, which until then had been considered mythical birds.

Perth boasts some 50 parks and gardens. Rustic bridges lead to gardens banked in early summer with blue lechenaultia and red - and - green kangaroo paws, the state flower of Western Australia.

Thousand-acre King's Park, a virgin woodland on the summit of Mount Eliza, overlooks the city's modern buildings. Heights of the Darling range, a year - round playground, mark the eastern horizon.

As capital of Western Australia, Perth administers an area of 975,920 square miles, more than three and a half times the size of Texas. The Australian state, like much of Texas, is wide open country. Perth and its suburbs are the home of some 395,000 people, or half the state's entire population.

FOUNDED IN A HURRY

Perth's founder, British Captain James Stirling, was in a hurry to perform the deed in 1829. It was a time of great international rivalry, and he had heard rumors that both French and American ships in the vicinity were planning to land at the pleasant site and stake out a claim.

Early settlers from England had to bring money or its equivalent in goods to obtain land. One pioneer found he could not exchange his grand piano for a piece of land, so he left it to rot on the beach.

The discovery of gold in the 1880's created a boom in Western Australia. By 1900, gold mining had passed its zenith, and the settlers turned to agriculture and ranching.

Today Perth serves not only as political and administrative capital, but as a trade and distribution center for the wheat, sheep, and minerals of the western region. Manufactures include automobiles, cement, clothing, furniture, and processed foods.

Russia's Ingrained Fear

By Alan Harvey
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The Big Three nuclear talks in Geneva are butting against the old brick wall—Russia's ingrained fear of outsiders intruding on its territory.

This lies at the core of the East-West argument. Resisting every blandishment, however persuasively phrased, the Russians stand doggedly pat on their contention that any penetration inside the Russian landmass for inspection purposes would be a pretext for espionage.

How sincere is this concern? Do the Russians really mean it, or are they acting out a political charade to mask their designs?

Some serious students would argue that Russia has a legitimate and understandable fear of the outside world, based on historical experiences and a tradition of isolation.

The sacredness of Soviet soil has an emotional pull for the masses, perhaps, but at higher levels reaction may be more sophisticated.

PRIZE SECRECY

In fact, the Russians have said privately that they prize their secrecy. "In the West you tell everybody what you are doing," they say. "We think it is better to keep you guessing."

American disarmament expert Arthur Dean says the West knows more about Russia than the Russians think the West does—and he hints that he is going to show them how much the West knows at the Geneva talks.

Another theme on the Western side is that the Russians do not want outsiders to see how little they have. Russian achievements in many fields of science are outstanding, but there may be serious shortcomings in certain categories which they do not want the West to pinpoint.

Some Russian - speaking observers attending the 17-nation disarmament conference in Geneva place little stock in psychological fears of espionage.

They say the Russian leadership wants to avoid the commitment involved in a test-ban treaty. It is one thing to break a moratorium, another to shatter a solemn treaty.

SCIENTISTS CONFIDENT

Though the scientists feel confident of Soviet strength, the political strategists and the military men want to keep their hands free. And they may wish to avoid the precedent involved in accepting the system of international inspection.

Perhaps the unyielding Russian attitude is a compound of all these factors — the advantages of the closed society over the open one, the clash of two cultures that simply do not speak the same language.

The hope for the future lies in the gradual evolution of a nation that has already travelled far and fast since Stalin's day, in a growing Soviet sense of security vis-a-vis the West, and in the realization that other factors—such as the emergence of Communist China — make present attitudes old-fashioned.

"FINEST IN FOODS"
Open 8 a.m. to 1 a.m.
Free Evening Delivery
DOW'S RESTAURANT
Corner Grafton & Pownal Sts.
Dial 4-8226

IN A SPIN OVER MONEY?
Talk it over with a Niagara Loan Advisor. It's his job to help you! Niagara loans are made up to $2,500—and are usually completed in less than a day. Remember, you will always be welcome at Niagara.
NIAGARA LOANS
NIAGARA FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Largest All-Canadian Consumer Loan Company
129B Queen St. Charlottetown
Phone: 894-5524
5 Summer Street Summerside
Phone 6-2148