

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew... Publisher every week-day morning at 165 Prince Street...

Serious Charge

A serious charge was made in the Legislature on Friday evening by Premier Matheson. Dealing with the Halifax conference of federal and provincial officials...

We have no hesitancy in saying that any official, whatever his position, who would so far forget himself as to make such a statement in connection with this Province's claims for consideration of any kind, should be fired immediately.

Odd Omissions

It seems a little odd that no provision was made in the annual Provincial Budget for either the Hospital Insurance Plan or aid to municipalities from the special Federal grant.

As far as the first is concerned, the general understanding is that the Province is committed to participation in it not later than Jan. 1st next. If that is indeed the case, a way will have to be found to meet the costs.

It may be that the Government is considering calling a special session of the Legislature for later in the year. But that would be merely postponing the inevitable; and it is hard to see how it would make the financial problem any less acute.

In the matter of the second omission, there is no question but that the municipalities expected to share in the special federal grant. And it is reasonably clear that the Federal Government had this in mind when the grants were apportioned, although it does not appear to have been incorporated in the agreement.

There are those who believe that both the Hospital Plan and assistance to the municipalities are being held back as bait for an early election. We do not believe that that would be either fair to the people or politically advantageous to the Government.

Almost Incredible

In a dispatch to the New York Times, Drew Middleton, that paper's distinguished correspondent in London, states that there is one argument for Britain's continuing nuclear tests which the Government has under consideration all the time but which, for obvious reasons, is not included in official statements on the subject.

Mr. Middleton puts it this way: "If the battle (for continuing the tests) has indeed been won, the victory has been achieved without

the Government's employing one of its principal but most embarrassing arguments. This is that Britain must have the hydrogen bomb and the means to deliver it because it cannot be certain about the United States' attitude toward its closest ally, once the United States has produced the intercontinental ballistic missile.

"The Government wants to avoid any possibility of a situation in which the United States might withdraw into a 'Fortress America' guarded by the I.C.B.M. leaving its ally without this ultimate weapon. This argument was advanced a year ago when the Government first altered its defense program to increased dependence on the nation's own hydrogen weapons. Not much has been said about it since, but there is ample evidence that it still figures largely in Cabinet thinking."

It seems almost incredible, after all the talk about the partnership and the unity of the nations of the free world, that British policy should be based, even in a small way, on the possibility of the United States' withdrawing from its commitments in any conceivable circumstances. Yet, it cannot be denied that there is still a good deal of isolationist sentiment in the United States. This is evidenced by the hard time the President is having in trying to push a renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Program through the Congress.

Educated Fish

Why is it that fishing may be good, even exciting, at a certain spot for some time and then ease off to practically nothing? Is it because most of the fish have been caught? That is the common lay view; but it is not the scientific view. The real reason, according to Dr. Richard B. Miller of the University of Alberta, is that the less intelligent fish are taken readily, while the more educated ones simply refuse to be caught.

Writing in the Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Dr. Miller says that there is evidence that "vulnerability to fishing lures is determined genetically in trout." "It is not unreasonable to assume", he adds, "that the less wary or more unintelligent fish are soon removed, providing a strong selection for wariness and intelligence."

It is well known that brown trout are harder to catch than brook trout or rainbows. Dr. Miller has an explanation for this, too. He says it is simply a matter of genetics. The brown trout has been subjected to angling in one form or another for a thousand years, while the brook and rainbow trout have been around for only about 200 years. The longer experience of the browns has made them cautious. Dr. Miller also states that there is no truth in the theory that strange fish, when introduced into new surroundings, have a bad effect on the native species. Actually, the natives keep the strangers from increasing.

So it seems that there is a scientific basis for a view which is sometimes expressed facetiously—"the fish must be getting wiser."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Moscow, Idaho (population 12,000) is one of the proudest cities in the United States. Since April 1948 there has not been a single traffic fatality. Officials attribute the enviable record to a traffic safety campaign backed by the public.

The Gordon Commission has revealed that since the war 77 per cent of all foreign investment in Canada came from the United States and only 17 per cent from the United Kingdom. This, surely, is not in good balance for a Commonwealth country.

India may be poor in many respects; but, according to reports, the country has substantial mineral resources. Japanese geologists who have been investigating the prospects say that there are at least 21 billion tons of iron ore deposits. After the fields have been properly developed Japan will take 65 per cent of the annual output. Exports of lesser amounts will go to various European countries.



OTTAWA REPORT

A Flagrant Example

By Patrick Nicholson, Special Correspondent for The Guardian

Ottawa: Mr. John Diefenbaker's newly-strengthened government will certainly give high priority to the important review of all Crown corporations and other government agencies which are not under the direct control of a Cabinet Minister.

It is not necessary to remind Canadian voters of glaring examples where the government - appointed heads of Crown-owned bodies - paid servants of the taxpayers - have aimed to set themselves up as little emperors, over-eager to run counter to declared government policy, and smugly challenging the Cabinet with the implied taunt of "Chickieen."

The most flagrant and costly example of empire - building, which the Government must either curb or else control more closely, is the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. That body is

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of question of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

TRIBUTE

Sir,—On Tuesday morning at the Prince Edward Island Teachers' once again met in their annual convention, the absence of one of our foremost members, the late Gordon M. Rice, was very keenly felt by all those who had the privilege of being acquainted with him.

Those of us who worked with the late Mr. Rice will know what a dedicated educator he was. He gave unselfishly of his talents, both as a class room teacher and a school supervisor. Many teachers are experiencing more success in their profession today as a result of Mr. Rice's inspiring leadership and kind guidance. To his wife and family I extend my sincere sympathy in their great sorrow.

I am, Sir, etc., ELINOR MacDONALD, Charlottetown.

DAYLIGHT TIME

Sir,—Would you please allow space in your paper to ask Mr. Colin Waugh why he thinks Daylight Time (Uniform) is a curse to P. E. I.

I can quite agree with him that if some of the larger centres such as Charlottetown and Summerside were to adopt Daylight Time and the rest of the Island did not, then I would say it would be a curse to the Island.

In talking to many a farmer about this issue, they do not care which time we have as long as it is a uniform time.

Does Mr. Waugh and those who may agree with him think that they are so right and all the rest of Canada and the U. S. are wrong? There are many farming areas and a lot bigger than P. E. I. which go on Daylight Time and like it fine.

May I also ask Mr. Waugh has he ever worked in a department store as a clerk or in an office or a factory or some similar job that may be found within a city or town during the summer months? If he has, he knows what an extra hour of daylight in the evenings means to one who has not a chance to enjoy what summer we do get here on the Island.

Let us all be reasonable men. Give Uniform Daylight Time a fair try and if after this period of time some type of vote could be taken and whichever way the vote is cast, let us abide by it, but let us give it a fair try first.

If Mr. Waugh would not agree to this, then I think he is very unfair. Let us work together. I would like to hear from Mr. Waugh as to the point of giving Uniform Daylight Time a try and then we could get together and arrange to hold a vote on this issue.

I am, Sir, etc., A DAYLIGHT TIMER, Summerside.

to be much more resistant to enquiry than a government Ministry. However, from an architect's drawing lavishly reproduced on a billboard on the site, the building appears to be ten floors high, and of cantilever construction which is the most expensive form of building. I was able to learn that its planned cost is about \$2,500,000 or more than \$8,000 per employee to be given working - week desk-space there. This is double the cost of housing the average Canadian in an efficient modern home with bath, kitchen and other home-amenities presumably not required in a C.B.C. office.

Parliament should quickly look closely at this evident gross waste of your tax dollars. DICTATORSHIP-STYLE?

Then there is the matter of the C.B.C.'s apparent ambition to create a news-gathering and news-dissemination empire, said to be aiming at subsidised competition with, and ultimate replacement of, our commercial news agencies.

It is quite impossible to obtain the admission, even at lower echelons, that any such plans exist - naturally. Yet the report is given substance by the fast expansion of the C.B.C.'s news department; by its reckless cost of operation; and by the world-wide network of monopoly contracts which the C.B.C. is reported to be creating.

There are three very severe objections to a creative C. B. C. news organization. 1. The government of a democracy should never become engaged in the selection and preparation of news, nor in the subvention of critics.

2. Our government should not compete with private enterprise, where the latter is already performing its commercial function adequately. 3. The taxpayer's money should not be wasted on creating a service which existing commercial agencies are already performing adequately.

It is to be hoped that Prime Minister Diefenbaker will speedily ask Parliament to restrict the C.B.C. to those activities for which it was created.

Lessons From Meteorites

National Geographic Society

The space age turns the faces of men toward the sky and emphasizes, as never before, the need for knowing more about meteorites.

Not only is there danger of a blazing, roaring meteorite being mistaken for an enemy missile; study of the speed, heat penetration, and survival of meteorites may help scientists design space vehicles that can successfully re-enter the earth's dense atmosphere.

Meteorites bear proof of the intense struggle involved in penetrating the blanket of air. Both iron and stony specimens are covered with a dark, thin crust of fused matter. TO MELTING POINT

As a meteorite blasts toward the earth, it moves faster than air molecules. Air, trapped and compressed in a pocket before it, becomes fantastically hot. Meteorite's surface begins to melt. Liquid material is sloughed off in a spectacular display of sparks sometimes seen - and more often heard. As it comes lower into the atmosphere intense detonations crack like cannon fire and sound from afar like thunder.

Dense air and friction finally slow down the meteorite. The hot air pocket dissipates, the fireball vanishes, the molten surface hardens into a crust, and the chunky object plunges to earth. Significantly, it is now believed that falling meteorites lose less of their original mass and fewer surface features than was once supposed.

However, out of the hundreds of millions of space travelers that pepper the earth's atmosphere each day, only five or six are big and solid enough to survive the fiery fall. Their plunges are seldom witnessed, and specimens of only 1,700 or so falls have been identified as meteorites.

Cancer Still A Deadly Killer

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D. EVERY day more than 100 American men, women and children are being saved from cancers that would have killed them just ten years ago.

There's a purpose in my calling attention to the great strides we have made in the battle against cancer at this particular time.

The American Cancer Society this month embarked on a national wide crusade to raise \$30,000,000 to speed the day when cancer no longer will be a menace.

WHAT DID YOU GET?

Most of you, I know, have contributed to cancer research in the past. And perhaps you would like to know just what you got for your money.

That question is fairly easy to answer the money you contributed to this great organization paid off in human lives. While statistics generally are pretty boring, I think you will find these interesting - and heartening.

OTHER CATEGORIES

Let's apply those 38,000 additional lives we save each year to other categories of fatalities. For example, we could translate saving these lives as meaning the virtual elimination of motor vehicle deaths.

If we apply this number to other diseases, it would mean not a single death from polio, typhoid, tuberculosis, diphtheria, dysentery, syphilis, measles, whooping cough, meningococcal infections and all other infective and parasitic diseases. It would also eliminate diabetes as a cause of death.

PROOF OF RECORD

Doctors used to be pretty proud of their record - saving one in every four cancer patients. Now we save one in every three! That is a total of 150,000 Americans saved from cancer each year.

Still, cancer kills approximately 250,000 persons every year. Eventually, it strikes two out of every three homes in America. It still is a big problem.

NO SURE CURE

We are making progress, but we have no sure cure, no preventive for cancer as yet. More research, more experimentation, more money is needed.

That's why I urge you to help the American Cancer Society to help you in its crusade to save lives. Who knows, the lives they help save may be yours or your loved ones.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

R.W. I have polyps in my nose, which cause difficulty in breathing. Is there any successful treatment besides surgery?

Answer: Surgical removal of polyps of the nose is the best treatment. This type of operation is simple and need not cause any great concern.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(April 14, 1913)

Possibly no where else in Canada did the motor truck competition play such havoc with express business as it did in this province. Points all over the Island are so easily reached by good roads that it was no trouble for the motor trucks to start remunerative competition with reduced rate. The effect has been such that a new revised and reduced schedule of railway rates will be put into effect for this province only.

A greenhouse, owned by Mr. Arthur Burke of Southport, was destroyed by fire about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The building, a glass structure about 50 feet long and 20 wide, was heated by a brick furnace. Several thousand young plants were in the greenhouse and their destruction constitutes a heavy loss.

Rev. Dr. R. Moorhead Legate, Minister of St. James Church, who last week received his degree of D.D., at the convocation of the Presbyterian College, McGill University, is expected to arrive here this evening.

The Age Old Story

God setteth the solitary in families: he bringeth out those which are bound with chains; but the rebellious dwell in a dry land.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Premier Bennett, head of British Columbia's Social Credit government, began his political life as a Conservative. He may begin to have doubts that it was wise to change.—Ottawa Journal

A woman got an annulment of her marriage in a Los Angeles court the other day after testifying that her husband hit her on the head with their Christmas tree. Goes to show it's a mistake to keep a Christmas tree in the house after the spirit of Christmas has fled.—Cape Breton Post

So far as men's hat styles are concerned, time is being turned back some years. The flat straw hat so popular in the 1920s is going to try a comeback this year although some men have never given up this style of Summer headgear even if they have looked conspicuous in groups where only the newer styles were worn.—St. Thomas Times-Journal

The naming of one of the peaks of the Rockies after Lieutenant-Governor J. J. Bowlen will be approved by everyone in Alberta. His Honor is universally respected and admired. But more than that, he so typifies the spirit of this province in his life and character that it is entirely fitting that he should have, as a memorial, one of those mountains which help to make Alberta what it is.—Lethbridge Herald

Five fires out of every seven in Canada are caused by smokers' carelessness. That's an official figure. In 1956 no fewer than 601 Canadians died in fires, and from 1947 to 1956 over 5,100 died fiery deaths. Those are also official figures. This is an appalling record for a supposedly civilized and responsible nation. In fact, it is amongst the worst in the world.—Brantford Expositor

A man went to an insurance office to have his life insured. "Do you drive?" asked the insurance agent. "No," said the applicant. "Do you fly?" "No." "Sorry," snapped the agent, "but this company no longer accepts risks on pedestrians."—Ottawa Journal on pedestrians.

NORTHERN EXPLORER The Peace River in northern British Columbia and Alberta is believed to have been reached by Peter Pond between 1779 and 1781.

The Poet's Corner

SPRING IN NEW YORK Here in the park, One looks not at the cloudless sky, Nor at the buds yet curled and shy, Nor does one revel in the joy Of March's sudden flare Of balmy air, For tricycles are on the wing, And jump ropes swing; There's rhythm in the shouts and chatter, Even in the noisy clatter, As roller skates flash by, One does not watch the silver grace Of sea gulls soaring high in space, One sees a happy smudgy face, And bouncing pigtails catch the eye, Tremulous with sheer delight, The park is witnessing a wondrous sight, And marvelling, As children usher in An early spring. —Rose Saffron in the Christian Science Monitor.

TEN YEARS AGO

April 14, 1948

With 200 hundred refrigerator cars on hand and with about 40 cars arriving daily, transportation facilities have at last caught up with Island potato shippers' requirements and are even in excess of the demand, according to railway officials interviewed yesterday.

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