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By Way Of Contrast

Shortage of teachers in Canada and the United States is caused in part by inadequate salaries paid to members of the profession.

Curiously, the situation in the Soviet Union—where, incidentally, authorities have begun to complain about educational deficiencies—is just the reverse.

However, good salaries are about all the Soviet teachers have, according to Mr. Stevenson. Like all other Soviet citizens they are simply cogs—important cogs, to be sure—in the machinery of an all-powerful political party.

So, perhaps our teachers are not so badly off, after all. At least, they can call their souls their own.

Conservation Problems

Soil erosion has been called "a creeping death". It is fatal not only to growth of plants but to the development of man.

In one small area in Ontario a survey some years ago showed 75 farm buildings classed as fair or poor, while 44 buildings had been abandoned or leveled.

A safety research team has found that driving on the wrong side of the road causes more fatal accidents than any other traffic violation except speeding.

The Hospital Survey report notes that "Islanders are the most long-lived people in Canada". This is what we have always understood; and it is good to have official confirmation of it.

showing what can be done in studying, deciding, and putting into action the best cropping and tillage practices to control soil drifting and promote the general well-being of agriculture.

These comments are prompted by the receipt of an excellent brochure from the Royal Bank of Canada, containing a collection of the Bank's Monthly Letters on conserving Canada's resources—her soil, forests, wildlife, and water.

Copies of the Bank's booklet are available to teachers and conservation leaders for use in classes and study groups.

The Travelling P.M.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker, who has already travelled, outside Canada, farther than any of his predecessors—with the possible exception of Mr. St. Laurent—said in Canberra, Australia, that he would like to make a tour of African Commonwealth countries as soon as the opportunity presents itself.

It is good for the Prime Minister to see how Asians and Africans live, to get to know something of their problems by direct contact and to carry Canada's good wishes, in person, to the far-flung areas of the Commonwealth.

Judging by cross-country press comment, however, there are a good many Canadians who feel that the Prime Minister did not time his Asian trip particularly well, what with so many serious problems at home requiring his personal attention.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The announcement that the Legislature will open on Feb. 10—several weeks earlier than the usual date—may be taken as an indication that an election is planned for the Spring.

The General Secretary of the Canadian Temperance Federation told the Federal Cabinet that "some studies suggest alcohol is the major contributing cause of 25 per cent of car accidents."

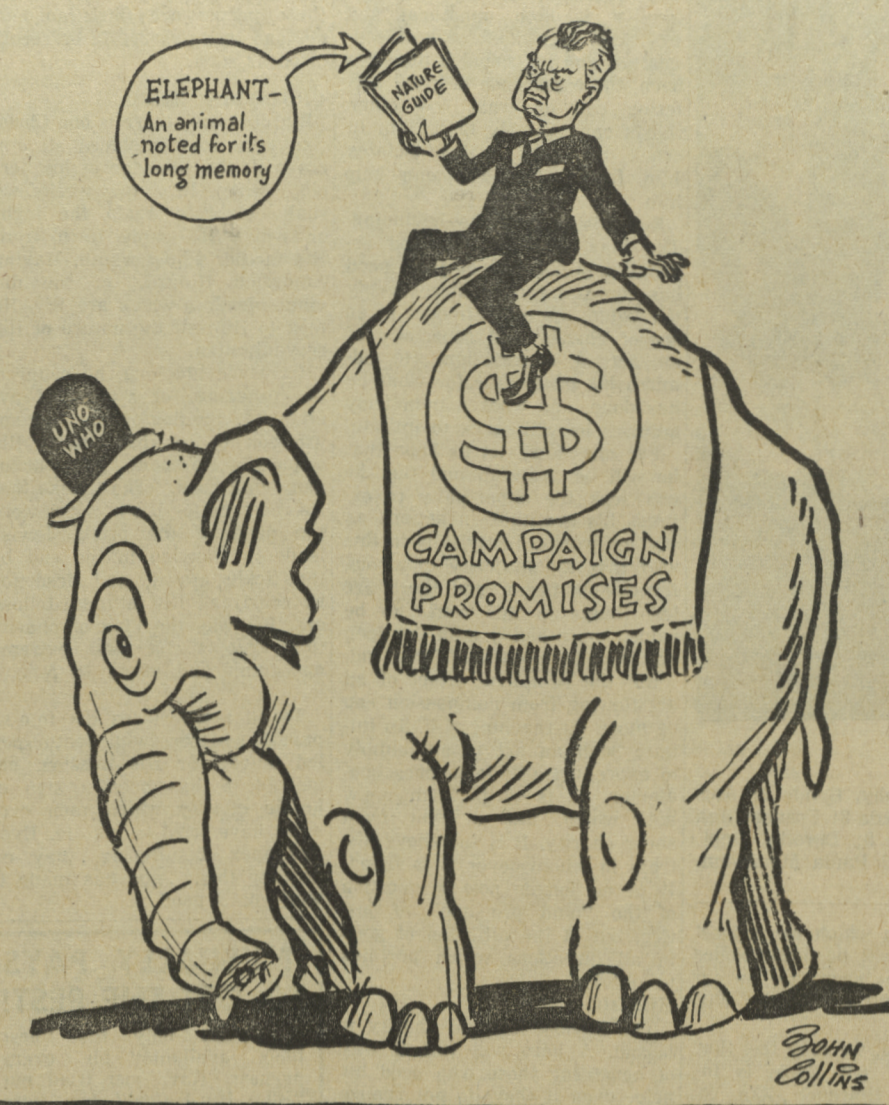
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In the 24-49 years-of-age group, the figure in this Province is 6.67 per cent below that of the country as a whole, while in the 60-year-and-over group the proportion is 3.28 per cent above the national average.

MR. DIEFENBAKER HAD A RIDE ON AN ELEPHANT IN CEYLON

NEWS ITEM



HE HAS ONE IN OTTAWA TOO

OTTAWA REPORT

The Pearsons Move In

By Patrick Nicholson

On one of the narrow winding streets of Ottawa's favourite tree-lined suburb stands a house, named only by a board: "Beware of children".

That was a relic of wartime days, when the refugees, Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, lived there and raised her family. Since then, the old home, named Stormway, was bought by a group of Liberal and Conservative supporters, to be the official Ottawa residence of the Leader of the Opposition in our Parliament.

Mr. George Drew lived there for a long time, until about a year after his resignation. Neither Mr. John Diefenbaker nor Mr. Louis St. Laurent, as Leader of the Opposition, wanted to live there, so the house remained empty. But now it has come to life again, and the board warning about children has been removed, as Opposition Leader Lester Pearson and his wife have moved in perhaps sorry

PUBLIC FORUM

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

LABOR UNION STRIKES

Sir,—May I express my views in relation to labor strikes as we have them today, and if my opinion is unsound, your editorials can fix it up as your sound judgment calms many arguments.

Firs, I claim organized labor as we see it is ripe for Government control. A United Church minister some time ago said the same thing. So one of the union bosses told him his business was saying prayers and not interfering in labor disputes.

The fact that one hundred and fifty years ago when laborers in England worked 15 hours a day and also had to hire out their young children in order to exist, has no bearing on the present tactics of our big labor unions and their dictatorial demands.

The time was when labor would only strike after cost of living had advanced, but not so today. Little do they care where their extra millions are to come from. The chief concern of some unions today is "Have we the power to force our demands, even though we stop still every train in Canada at a time when trains are indispensable? We did it before and we shall do it again."

Now what is the solution? Another United Church of Canada minister says we must have a Labor Board with the churches represented as well as other sources of labor, farmers included, and this Board's decision will be final. What other way in a democracy should we settle our troubles? Our present system is crumbling our democratic way of life till we shall soon be ashamed before a world court.

How can we as a nation claim to have faith in the United Nations Charter which believes all mankind's troubles may be settled by arbitration, when we ourselves don't practice it at home? Yes, we must sooner or later through our Government accept the responsibility of settling disputes, not strikes as in a civilized Christian country strikes must be a thing of the past.

Yes, men and women, rise up with faith in our souls and judgment in our heads to do the right thing at the right time in the right way. If education and the grace of God hasn't shown us yet when we are right or wrong, we indeed are slow to learn. Perhaps we shall be forced to accept a leaf from Russia's way of life.

I am, Sir, etc. HARRY PRIDHAM, Montrose, P.E.I. (In the case of the recent railway strike threat the unions had accepted the conciliation board's report. The railways then applied to the Board of Transport Commissioners for extra revenue to meet the wage boost involved.—Ed. G.)

to leave their upper duplex in Ottawa's old-fashioned Sand Hill district, just behind what is proclaimed as "Maison Laurier." That is not, as it sounds, a beauty salon; it is where Prime Minister Mackenzie King lived for nearly 30 years.

LOWER WINNIPEG

A TV fan here recognized the face of Charlie Lynch when she recently saw him in flesh and blood for the first time, and praised his broadcast talks. Then she turned to his companion and asked "Are you on TV too?" "No," replied Vic Mackie. "I write for the Winnipeg Free Press."

"Oh," flashed the unexpected retort, "I live in Upper Canada, and we don't read the French press there."

WHAT YOU WRITE ABOUT Fan mail continues to pour in to cabinet ministers, even to the absent Prime Minister, from all parts of Canada. One of the top topics is still the restriction which prevents Canadians, who are qualified for the Old Age Pension, from drawing it if they reside permanently outside Canada.

Many Canadians contribute to private pension plans, to company plans, or receive their pensions from the civil service or the armed forces or even from Parliament itself. Since all these may spend their Canadian pension in whatever country they choose, the unfairness of this continuing restriction in the national pension plan madonnas these pensioners who realize that \$56 per

Guinea's Application

By Joseph McSwain, Canadian Press Staff Writer

Perhaps de Gaulle merely means to let Guinea sweat it out alone economically for a time. France spent nearly \$80,000,000 in Guinea, which has a population of 2,300,000, in the year 1947-57.

DILEMMA REMOVED The uncertain future of black Africa in the cold war puts Nkrumah and Toure in a strong bargaining position for whatever they may seek. Soviet Russia is showing itself perfectly willing to step in when Western powers show signs of turning their backs.

The new direction of the Ghana-Guinea federation—which still must be approved by the respective parliaments—seems to remove one problem as far as the British Commonwealth is concerned.

Ghana, of course, has been a full member since winning independence. But there had been speculation on what difficulties would arise if Ghana sought membership for its new partner.

At the same time the Guinea-Ghana federation will strive for unified foreign, defence and economic policies. Guinea Premier Sekou Toure, 36, and Ghana Premier Kwame Nkrumah, 49, have said they hope it will serve as a nucleus for other African territories to join, making a sort of African commonwealth.

But this is only the start of the story—the British Commonwealth and the French community of nations also are involved. Nkrumah has been an active Commonwealth member since Ghana received independence from Britain in March, 1957. Although Guinea declared independence from France last Oct. 2, Toure has since been at pains to re-establish an association of some kind with France.

All this apparently proves that Nkrumah and Toure are hoping to have the best of not one or two but three or four worlds, with an eye to development of the shaky economies in their newly free countries.

French Premier de Gaulle has been cool to Toure's overtures, Guinea being the only overseas territory to vote against the concept of the French community.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (Dec. 6, 1933)

An entertainment, the first of its kind to be held in the City, was enjoyed last evening in the Canadian National Hotel. Nearly 200 couples were present at the Charlottetown Garrison Dance which was sponsored by the Army and Navy Club.

Mr. Cecil Jenkins, son of Mr. J.D. Jenkins, Charlottetown, was the victim of a serious accident yesterday when the hypodermic needle with which he was killing foxes in his factory slipped and penetrated his thumb. The needle contained a heavy dose of strychnine. He was rushed to the P.E.I. Hospital where his condition for several hours remained critical.

TEN YEARS AGO (Dec. 6, 1948)

Mr. Cyrus Pickard of Charlottetown has been appointed farm foreman at the Charlottetown Experimental Station. He succeeds Mr. Ivan S. Mitchell. The announcement was made by Mr. R.C. Parent, Station Superintendent, at a staff meeting yesterday.

Mr. A.E. Russell, manager of the Royal Trust Company in Charlottetown, has been transferred to the Company's Montreal office. He is being succeeded by Mr. Charles Bentley of the local office. It was also announced that Mr. John P. Nicholson has also been appointed to a position with the Royal Trust Company.

The Poet's Corner

THE UNIQUE

Cut me with silent shears by ancient pattern, Stich me with necessity's dark thread. Trim off frayed seams with disciplined convention, Edge me in purple, border my hem in red. I will interweave crest, label fabric, Shaping whatever fate or fashion cast. Drapping over a self my being's fabric, Undrawn by future, undesigned by past. Even though, piece by piece, I have resembled Pieces of others, I will be me, assembled.

—Mary Alice Hart in the Christian Science Monitor.

MAXIMS

The only freedom which deserves the name, is that of pursuing our own good in our own way, so long as we do not attempt to deprive others of theirs, or impede their efforts to obtain it.

NEGOTIATE ALL NIGHT

TORONTO (CP)—An all-night session of General Motors and United Auto Workers negotiators broke up at 6 a.m. Monday. A union official said: "All the local stuff now has been cleared away and only the master contract remains to be negotiated."

BIG JEWELRY THEFT

NEW YORK (AP)—A stock broker has reported the theft of \$100,000 worth of jewelry from his upper east side apartment. John Parkinson told police the gems apparently were taken some time between Monday and noon Wednesday from his 12-room, fifth-floor apartment. Among the missing valuables, he said, was a \$25,000 diamond necklace. The jewelry was partly insured.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

This whole business of language teaching in our schools needs a major overhaul. One good move that has been made is the experiment in teaching of oral French. But that's Canada's second official language and we are still only experimenting with it.—Vancouver Sun

We humans are a sorry lot in the eyes of a motel manager who in answer to a letter asking for a reservation and if a man could bring his dog along, had this to say in reply: "We have never had a dog fall asleep in bed smoking, and burn our bedding up. We have never had a dog spill alcoholic drinks all over the furniture and ruin it. We have never caught a dog leaving the premises with a bath towel, or pillow case belonging to us. Sure your dog is welcome!"—Portage, Man. Enterprise

IT has never been quite reasonable to say that a man can be a valuable employee of his company one day, and be of no value the next. Yet it is on this principle that most retirement plans have been based. A possible answer to the difficulties may be found in some program of "gradual retirement." The methods of tapering off might be flexible. Those in executive positions may gradually work fewer hours and share more of their work with their successors.—Montreal Star

A new generation of parents hardly remembers when diphtheria was the scourge of childhood in Canada. Thirty-five years ago 1,300 Canadian children died of it each year. Now the death toll is reduced to around twenty. An event that focuses attention on this dramatic change is the award by the French government of the Pasteur Institute Medal to Dr. Gordon Bates, general director of the Health League of Canada. He led the campaign against diphtheria in Canada. One other Canadian to receive this medal was Dr. Charles H. Best, co-discoverer of insulin.—Toronto Telegram

Fire engines are to be made bigger and better. The fire engine of the future will be able to corner at speeds up to fifty m.p.h. and pump up to \$1,000 gallons of water a minute. Surely every schoolboy's dream! The first of these new-age fire engines has already been made for the Manchester City Fire Brigade. It is fast (acceleration from rest to forty-five m.p.h. in less than thirty seconds has only two control pedals a brake and an accelerator), and the radiator moved from the front to a side position near the rear wheels, leaving the front clear for pumping equipment.—Little From London

Knowledge, in truth, is the great sun in the firmament. Life and power are scattered with all its beams.

A computer is being designed which will have a memory for faces. We hope it's small enough to be carried in our pocket.

In some quarters the howl of the coyote is said to chill the heart, but even more affecting to the city man, is the screaming of the motorcar on a slippery rise, spinning \$10 worth of rubber off the rear tires.—Winnipeg Tribune

A report from Catania, Sicily, says that Giovanni Privitera, hauled semi-physically from a city sewer, told rescuers: "I always walk in the sewers to avoid traffic, but lost my way." Even safe-walking precautions can be overdone.—Ontario Society League Bulletin

In order to study the behavior of monkeys in the presence of human beings, a medical institute in Puerto Rico put humans into the cages and let the monkeys walk around as they would. The monkeys had exactly the same reactions as humans usually do in a zoo. They stood in front of the cages, pointed and jabbered at the people in them, and even threw food to them.—De Wochten

The Moon's Far Side

National Geographic Society

Any day now, an epochal announcement may be expected: a rocket has been successfully launched toward the moon.

Most scientists are agreed that a rocket can be sent to the moon. The explosion of America's first moon-aimed rocket in mid-August, less than two minutes after blast-off, has only spurred scientific efforts to realize man's ancient dream of reaching the moon.

Earth's satellite looks particularly inviting during the autumn. The hunter's moon-falling on October 23 this year-follows the even more famous harvest moon. During these phases, the full moon rises about the time the sun goes down and provides extra hours of light for farmers and hunters.

MORE RUGGED CRATERS? The moon always faces the earth with the same side, hiding whatever may be on the far side. In time past, astronomers have thought the other side might be very different from the one visible to men on earth. But scientists now believe the hidden side is much like what is now seen. The principal features of the moon are rugged craters and mountains.

But scientists will not rest until they have actually seen the moon's hidden side. To realize that dream, moon rockets may be equipped with television to relay pictures of it back to earth.

To reach the moon, a rocket must have enormous initial power to overcome the earth's gravitational pull. Escape velocity from the earth is a stupendous 25,500 miles per hour. But once it has passed the gravity barrier, a rocket can almost coast through space. At 60,000 miles an hour a rocket weighs only one 200th

of its weight on earth. Hitting the moon itself would require a fantastic amount of accuracy. One scientist has likened it to hitting a flying duck from a moving car with a 22 rifle. But it would not be so difficult to get a rocket within 2,000 miles of the moon. Within this distance, the rocket would swing around the moon and return to earth. The round trip would take about six and a half days.

To send off a rocket, scientists may wait for a time when the moon is closest to earth. The moon's distance from earth varies from 221,465 miles to 253,710 miles. DIRECT HIT NEXT? After one or more near misses, scientists may try to score a direct hit on the moon. They will come moon satellites, like the present earth satellites.

In a few years, a controlled unmanned rocket may make a "soft" landing on the lunar surface. Then a human being may circle the moon in a rocket, in perhaps 10 years or less—according to some scientists—a man may actually set foot on the moon.

As man's exploration of space proceeds, many rockets may wash like the ships of 16th century Europe that sailed the Atlantic. Lost rockets might swing through space for millions of years, before at last falling into the sun.

Despite such disasters, space exploration is expected to provide enormous benefits for mankind. New sources of valuable minerals may be located, perhaps more important, exploration of space will give men a better understanding of the universe in which they live.

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