

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the New...
Published every weekday morning at 45 Prince Street...
Lan A. Burnett, Publisher and General Manager...

"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

A Hollow Sound

It would seem to be a little early for political parties to be making promises on the Federal level. Apparently, though, Mr. Lester B. Pearson doesn't think so.

One of Mr. Pearson's promises is of particular interest to people in the Atlantic region. "A Liberal Government," he said, "would put the annual \$25 million Federal grant to the Atlantic Provinces..."

We say that this is of particular interest because, despite annual surpluses amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, it was virtually impossible for the Atlantic Provinces to squeeze an extra dollar out of the Federal Treasury during the many years of Liberal rule.

Mr. Pearson's present interest in the special problems of the Atlantic region would appear much more convincing if there were any precedent for it in the days of Liberal domination.

Fear Predictions

Gordon C. Rupp, a safety expert in Des Moines, Iowa, has suggested doing away with predictions of how many people will be killed on the highways on various holidays and weekends.

We think it would. Apart from the psychologically gruesome aspect of these death predictions, they do not appear to have any practical value.

West Indies Trade

What Canadian exporters can expect in trading with the new West Indies Federation was outlined by Mr. R.G.C. Smith, Canadian Commissioner in Trinidad, in a recent issue of "Foreign Trade."

As far as the immediate future is concerned, Mr. Smith says that "the act of federation changes nothing in the problem of the easier movement of people and goods. Canadian exporters contemplating this old and familiar market will continue to deal with each island as in the past, taking into account the respective rate of duty levied by each and considering the exchange problem as it is handled by each."

Concerning long-term prospects, when the proposed customs union will have been put into effect, "this," says Mr. Smith, "will give Canada a larger, more uniform and easier trading area. The people of these islands have been familiar with Canadian goods for a long time, and with the easing of inter-island commerce and the resulting benefits to foreign trade, Canada cannot help but secure her share of an already well established market.

Problems arising from the vast distances between federation members must first be solved, however. Shipping services are constantly being improved, and through the offer of two ships as part of the aid program Canada is playing a direct part in transforming the Federation into an economic reality."

Life On Other Planets

It there life on other planets? That question, not so long ago dismissed as mere nonsense, is now regarded seriously by the scientists.

In a recent address, Dr. Melvin Calvin, University of California chemist and researcher in photosynthesis, stated that in his view "millions of planets" in the known universe are capable of supporting life similar to that on the earth.

"Chemical knowledge is now such," said Dr. Calvin, "that given the starting materials of the primordial earth, the source of chemical evolution from inorganic materials up to and through the formation of a living cell was predictable and inevitable. The evolution of higher forms of life could also have been predicted, but the precise pathways could not be predetermined. Thus, plants and animals were inevitable developments, although their physical appearances were not."

Dr. Calvin quoted scientists at the Harvard College Observatory, that there may be as many as 100 million earthlike planets in the known universe.

Should all this be confirmed by further scientific knowledge, it will in no way deny or interfere with the spiritual destiny of man. Nor will it bring into dispute the moral interpretation of the universe. On the contrary, it will emphasize it and suggest that the Psalmist was speaking the literal truth and not merely dealing in poetic fancy when he wrote: "The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth His handiwork."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Federal Government is hinting at reductions in price supports for farm products. This is a far cry from the stand taken by Conservative spokesmen in the last election. At that time they called for higher supports on everything.

It is gratifying to learn that the Provincial Federation of Agriculture showed a marked increase in membership this year. A strong federation is important not only to the farmers themselves but to the entire population, since it helps to strengthen the agricultural economy, in which we all share, directly or indirectly.

Canada is giving \$196,000 worth of books to medical schools in 10 Colombo Plan countries, it has been reported by the External Affairs Department. This will be one of the most valuable contributions that Canada has made to the organization.

The political situation in France, on the occasion of the first election under the Fifth Republic is not quite as confused as it used to be. But the change is one of degree rather than essence. Before General de Gaulle started his reform, there were 20 or more parties. Now, there are about a dozen.

The testimony presented to the Commission on Price Spreads is of such a jumbled character that the Commissioners will do well to shift the genuine from the spurious. And they will work a miracle if, out of all the confusion, they can really determine whether the spread from farmer to consumer is too great.

Mr. J.W. Pickersgill told the Liberal Advisory Council that "the Conservative Government has no real policy for the Atlantic area." Mr. Pickersgill is noted for a keen sense of humour. But this was really carrying a jest too far, considering the great improvement that has occurred in Federal-Provincial relations since the Liberal Government, of which Mr. Pickersgill was an influential member, went into exile.

The United States has made plans to step up its program of bartering surplus farm products for strategic materials. This is the part of the disposal program which Canada has objected to strenuously in the past, and further complaints can be expected. U.S. Agriculture officials say that the move is the result of repeated Congressional demands for more barter sales. Whoever is to blame for it, it is not going to be liked in Ottawa.



H.M.C.S. ORIOLE

(National Defense Photo)

OTTAWA REPORT

Mr. Churchill's Warnings

By Patrick Nicholson

The Honourable Gordon Churchill, our Minister of Trade and Commerce, has embarked upon a programme of indoctrinating American businessmen with some of the facts of Canadian life.

In a series of clearly-expressed, friendly but hard-hitting speeches, he is repairing the errors of omission by our governments over the past twenty years, and explaining that we wish and intend to be a free people, not an economic satellite of the U.S.A.

"The United States and Canada are each other's best customers," he told a business audience in Chicago last week. "Sixty per cent of Canada's entire export trade crosses the border. Seventy per cent of our imports come from your country. Measured in dollars we buy four billion from you and you purchase three billion from us."

So far, so much the same; the same old clichés which have been proclaimed from so many platforms for so many years. But here Mr. Churchill adds a significant hook from which to hang explanation of a fact overlooked by Americans but a source of permanent worry to any Canadian who troubles to ponder our future.

"It is that difference of one billion dollars in your favour that causes concern in Canada," continued Mr. Churchill. "The

question that arises in the minds of Canadians is whether or not we are becoming too dependent economically upon the United States. The second question is whether economic dependence may lead to political dependence. These questions are sometimes the subject of debate in Canada, for historically we have struggled for generations to build up and maintain a country politically and economically free and independent."

HOW TO REPAY DEBT

That difference of one billion dollars is now a regular yearly occurrence. How can we pay that sum to the states? The answer is that we are now accepting capital investment to that extent each year, so we don't have to pay for the high living on U.S. luxury imports which we cannot afford to pay for. Mr. Churchill implies the great problem: How are we going to begin to pay interest and to repay the capital on all this flood of U.S. investment, so long as we have an adverse trading balance with that country? Unless we develop a favourable trade balance, we will not be able to meet those obligations on what is becoming a mortgage on the whole of Canada. At that time, will the U.S. foreclose on the mortgage, and absorb Canada as an economic satellite?

Thus Mr. Churchill demonstrated that it is essential for Can-

ada to diversify her trade, especially by seeking in other countries new markets for those of our products which the U.S. does not need. The best example of these is wheat, he said. "And if other countries are to buy from us, we must also buy from them."

Speaking recently in New York City as well as in Chicago, Mr. Churchill introduced into his "Lecture to the Philistines" eight suggested rules for good manners on the part of U.S. companies operating branch plants in Canada. These points all contain more horse sense and good manners; it would not be necessary to point them out to any management which observed the Golden Rule.

1. Permit and encourage your Canadian subsidiaries to seek export markets.

2. Use as many Canadian materials and components in your Canadian operations as can be economically justified.

3. Do more processing of Canadian materials in Canada.

4. Encourage and train Canadians for managerial posts.

5. Undertake more research and development work in Canada.

6. Give local management greater autonomy within Canada.

7. Offer equity stocks in your Canadian subsidiaries to Canadian subsidiaries to Canadian investors.

8. Encourage branch plants to participate more fully in the life of their communities.

This Churchill rap-over-the-knuckles to American Big Business is a job very long overdue, now being done well by our Trade Minister.

ment, there can be no doubt, Canada's first Prime Minister was a lawyer, as is the present Prime Minister, and as have been most of those in between.

The story of the House of Commons membership is similar. Of the 181 M. P.'s who were returned to the first Parliament of the new Dominion of Canada in 1867, at least 66 were lawyers. There may well have been more. At this late date, the economic and occupational interests of 27 of the M. P.'s of 1867 are in the "unknown" category. Over the years since that time, the legal profession has usually accounted for at least one-third of the Commons membership. A peak was apparently reached in the 1911 general election which despatched 93 lawyer-M.P.s to the House of Commons. The total number of seats at stake in that election was only 221.

R. M. Dawson once explained the gravitation of lawyers to Parliament as due partially to "natural sympathy between the practice of law and politics." But he added that there was more to it than that. A lawyer with a good practice and a good partner could make the temporary withdrawal from his normal occupation required by the uncertainty of political life, more easily than others. This, incidentally, is a theory to which lawyer-M.P.'s have never subscribed.

"That so many of the regrettable aspects of Canadian politics have been made possible by legal procedures and devices suggests that the preponderance of lawyers in the House of Commons has not been an unmixed blessing. But it would be unfair to leave the impression that the legal profession alone has been blameworthy."

COMMONS MEMBERSHIP

That the legal profession does dominate Parliament and Govern-

Lawyers And Lawmakers

Arthur Blakely in the Montreal Gazette

In a recent address to members of the Nova Scotia Baristers' Society, Mr. Gratton O'Leary, president of the Ottawa Journal, drew attention to the substantial role which the legal profession has played in Canadian public life.

He cited the distinguished political careers of such great Canadian lawyers as Edward Blake, Sir John Thompson, Sir Robert Borden and R. B. Bennett. Nor did he neglect Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Arthur Meighen, Louis S. St. Laurent and others who, regarded strictly as lawyers, may not have all reached the first rank.

In fact, Mr. O'Leary said, he couldn't imagine a good Parliament or an effective Parliament functioning without the benefit of the services of lawyer-parliamentarians.

"Indeed," he is quoted as having said, "the main role of the lawyer in Parliament is to take political thinking out of the heady atmosphere of speculation and philosophic introspection and base it solidly in the practical end of useful laws-good and just that the citizen will understand, accept, respect and obey."

The lawyer-parliamentarian was, he believed, indispensable. TOO MANY LAWYERS?

Not all observers, of course, have shared Mr. O'Leary's views in this respect. A good many distinguished parliamentarians have suggested that Canadian parliaments contain too many lawyers for their own good. Understandably enough, almost all of these critics have been strangers to the legal profession. The CCF parliamentary group, which rarely has a lawyer in its ranks, has always professed to be disenchanted with the role which lawyers have played in Parliament, suggesting that they have been preoccupied with the letter rather than spirit of the laws. But the CCF group has been, of course, open to the suspicion of bias on the general question of the value of lawyer Parliamentarians since

it lacked members of this class so frequently.

Another careful student of Parliament Hill and its ways who weighed the lawyer-members and found them wanting in some respects at least was professor Norman Ward, of the University of Saskatchewan, author of an extremely useful book entitled "The Canadian House of Commons."

PROFESSOR QUOTED

"The chronicle of controverted elections and election expenses has been," he wrote, "partly one of evasion of the country's laws by those who enacted them, and who might on that account, one might think, properly be found among the law's foremost champions."

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Paris Flea Market

National Geographic Society

The Paris Flea Market looks as if all the attics of the world had suddenly been emptied into a small quarter of the French capital.

Visitors have called it a bargain hunter's paradise—or a glorified city dump. Whatever it is, the Flea Market has become one of Paris's greatest attractions. Anybody wanting anything—a German helmet of the Franco-Prussian War, Sevres china, a stuffed eagle, a vest ofocrates, or secondhand false teeth—can probably find it in the Flea Market, if he looks long enough.

Municipal authorities are reported planning to take over the market area to build apartment houses, but so far the Flea Market's 3,000 shops are still operating at the old stand near the Porte de Clignancourt, on the northern edge of the city.

FOUNDED BY RAGPICKERS

The Flea Market (Marché aux Puces) was established in the latter part of the 19th century, the National Geographic Society says. Ragpickers—who comb the city's trash cans every morning—made their headquarters in a collection of rough shacks inside

the northern walls of Paris. Their daily gleanings furnished the market with its stock in trade, and their reputation as carriers of vermin gave the Flea Market its name.

Thrifty French housewives got in the habit of going to the Marche aux Puces for odd items hard to find in more prosaic shopping centers—a new wheel for the baby carriage or a porcelain doorknob to match the wall-paper in the guest bedroom.

Foreign travelers discovered the place shortly after the turn of the century. They found it amusing, and told their friends.

Canny Paris antique dealers, quick to recognize a good thing, moved in. Some came first to buy stock for their shops on fashionable downtown streets. Soon they had established branches. Now the market offers what is probably the world's foremost single collection of French antique furniture, porcelain, a nd crystal.

Rich and poor mingle in the Flea Market, scarcely conscious of one another in the intensity of their bargain-hunting. A wealthy American buying Napoleon III furniture buys shoulders nonchalantly with an Arab trying to find a thirdhand pair of trousers at a price he can afford.

ART OF BARGAINING

The thousands of merchants in the Flea Market esteem a shrewd bargainer. Except for very cheap objects a dealer does not expect to get his asking price. As one merchant explained, "If I want 300,000 francs I start at 325,000. If I say 5,000 I mean 4,000."

But a customer has to be shrewd to get a dealer down to his last price, as an American couple found during their visit. Wanting to buy a Louis Seize cylinder desk, they carefully planned their bargaining strategy in pig Latin on the off-chance the shopkeeper might know English.

They got the desk—for about \$50 more than they would have paid in the most expensive shop in Paris. As they left, the shopkeeper said: "Oodgay eyebay. Anyway ankshay."

Not Likely To Transmit TB

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D. CAN PETS transmit diseases such as tuberculosis?

Well, they can, but often the pet is in greater danger of catching the disease from you than you are in getting it from the animal. In fact, even elephants are known to have died from TB infected by the human strain.

OFTEN GET TB

And, according to a recent issue of "The American Review of Tuberculosis and Pulmonary Diseases," animals kept in zoos frequently become infected with tuberculosis.

As far as pets go, TB in dogs is pretty rare in the United States. It does exist, however, in some parts of the world. When dogs do become infected with TB, the human strain of bacillus is more often to blame than is the bovine strain.

Cats, on the other hand, may become infected by drinking milk of tuberculous cows, but they appear to be very resistant to human tuberculosis.

DANGER OF PSITTACOSIS

Both canaries and parrots can catch TB, but, of course, the real danger from parrots, as far as their owners are concerned, is psittacosis, a virus infection somewhat similar to influenza.

While canaries are more susceptible to the avian strain of tubercle bacilli, parrots generally are infected by the animal strain.

Monkeys seem to be the most susceptible of all animals when in captivity. In their native habitats, however, they apparently never contract TB.

RARELY HAVE IT

Laboratory animals such as rabbits, mice and guinea pigs might make good pets since they very rarely have tuberculosis.

But foxes and minks are quite susceptible to bovine infection when they are raised on fur farms. Naturally, this doesn't mean that you can catch TB simply by wearing a fur coat.

While some diseases, even TB, can be transmitted by pets, you really don't have to worry about it in the light of our knowledge as to how these diseases are controlled.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

A.K.: My seven-month-old grandson has what the physician terms "bronchiolitis." He said nothing can be done to help this condition. Is this true?

Could there possibly be any connection between this ailment of the baby's and smoking on the part of the mother when pregnant?

Answer: Bronchiolitis refers to inflammation of the very small bronchial tubes called "bronchioles." It may be due to infection, allergy of an asthma-like type, or may be part of some general disease. In most cases, much can be done to help this condition.

Smoking by the mother during her pregnancy probably has no relationship to this disease.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(Nov. 24, 1933)

Residents of O'Leary are battling one of the fiercest and most destructive fires in the history of the province. The fire was discovered at one o'clock and at the time of going to press was reported to be still raging furiously. Flames had already destroyed three warehouses, and three freight cars loaded with flour and potatoes. Also threatened were the two stations and a string of freight cars.

The mortgage on the Canadian Legion Home was burned last evening at the monthly meeting of the Charlottetown Legion Branch. The meeting was largely attended and great satisfaction was expressed by the

members.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Switzerland, with four-and-a-half million inhabitants, did more business with the outside world in 1957 than the Soviet Union, with more than 200 million inhabitants.—The Outlook

It is no coincidence that Vancouver, Seattle and Kansas City all have water pollution crises. All are rapidly growing metropolitan areas which haven't developed metropolitan means to meet metropolitan problems.—Vancouver Sun

members of the attaining of their objective during a time of depression.

TEN YEARS AGO

(Nov. 24, 1948)

The five room Borden school was badly damaged by fire last night, although strenuous efforts by the town's fire departments, aided by the Summerside fire department, were successful in saving part of the building. The one storey frame structure had only recently been enlarged by an additional room. A new hot air furnace with automatic stoker was also recently installed. There was no estimate of the damage, although unofficial reports said the school would be worth about \$15,000.

Mr. Earle C. Baker was elected president of the new P.E.I. Automobile Association at a public meeting held last night. Other officers include Vice-president, Brig. W.W. Reid; secretary, Mr. Frank Casey. The Board of Directors include, Leo Doucette, J. Gordon MacDonald, Mayor B. Earle MacDonald, W.S. Stewart, Judge C. St. Clair Trainor, T.B. Rogers, H.L. Sear, Leslie Hunter, Hon. F.A. Large, W.W. Small man.



NOTE TUCKED IN A LUNCH PAIL

The poplar leaves are down. Light once again Pours through the kitchen window and I see, First time since spring, the tree's anatomy: Twig, branch to trunk, and crotch absorbing rain.

Now come the nuthatch pair crowned bluish-black To gray, with chestnut under short, square tails—Head-down along the causeway as one hails The other nassally and one calls back.

The young repeat, while little showers of bark, Flaked by their questing bills, fall to the ground To mingle and be part of the flurried mound Of heart-shaped leaves, I listen and I mark How like that nuthatch pair are you and I. Thankful for work and food and young close by —Alma Roberts Gordan in the Christian Science Monitor

MAXIMS

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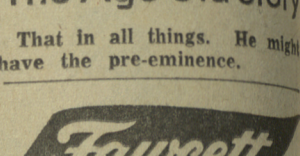
ART OF BARGAINING

One of the things which annoys is about the rising general education; young men and women fresh out of the universities very often do not seem to know the scope of a good high school student a quarter of a century ago.—Peterborough Examiner

Mrs. Ellen Fairclough says that Canada's birthrate has now risen to a point where it exceeds that of some of the Asian countries. And worried Chinese are saying to one another—"Watch Canada; she's getting ready for war; there's another Canadian born every time the clock ticks."—Peterborough Examiner

The Age Old Story

That in all things, He might have the pre-eminence.



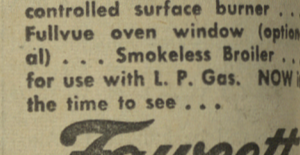
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