

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew... Member of the Canadian Press... Member of the Canadian Publishers Association...

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

PAGE 4 SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1959.

It's Different Now

Just a week has passed since a Guardian editorial described the present provincial election campaign as one of the deadest in Island history...

Now, on the basis of reports piling in from the hustings, it deserves to be added that there appears to have been time enough.

In the past few days the campaign has given clear signs of "getting off the ground." Not only a strengthened vigor but a mounting note of confidence has become apparent in the manner in which the Opposition is employing its "hammer and tongs."

Best of all, the evidence is increasing that the voters are beginning to give the campaign the attention and discussion it deserves.

It could be sensed, for instance, in mingling with the crowds at this week's Alberton Prince County Fair that "politicizing" was claiming at least as much of interest as the agricultural showpieces on display.

It appeared to be a particular sort of an interest, too—the ground swell variety, seeming to arise more out of what people feel, and their instincts, than out of anything said by political leaders on either side with the purpose of arousing interest.

The character of this interest, if it is general across the Island, could prove the greatest strength to Conservative candidates and the greatest peril to the Government. When a ground swell is big enough it builds itself—neither can be halted nor speeded by arguments or political manoeuvres.

While it is too early to guess whether this is going to happen on the Island—whether the ground swell now becoming visible is to grow or to peter out—it can at least be said it has become big enough to vitalize the Conservative campaign.

All danger seems past of the election being decided by default. No matter which side wins, both sides are going to be fully aware that they have been in a contest before the voters finish their job of making their choice between alternatives on September 1.

Town Planning

"That lands be acquired at an early date for use as parks and playgrounds..." That recommendation in the report of the Town Planning Committee to Charlottetown's City Council is of the utmost importance to residents of this city for all time to come.

The pioneer planners made splendid provision for parks and squares but that standard of planning has not been maintained during the intervening years. Charlottetown has grown, has sprawled far beyond the limit of Euston Street but only one park has been added in that direction and it is more than offset by the loss of the AAA grounds.

The council must consider a number of specific proposals in the present report. One has to do with bearing the cost of providing services for building lots in developing areas.

The committee strongly urges in effect that when a \$150 lot has its value increased to \$1,500.00 by spending \$1,295 on sewer, water, gravelled street, and park and playground services, the owner of the lot should pay \$600 of the cost of the services.

It may be that the city lacks the power to make such a levy; but that is a difficulty that the Legislature can remedy if it seems desirable. On the one hand it might seem unfair that citizens now enjoying all these services did not have to pay for them in a lump sum but merely as part of the general tax rate. There is also the position of Spring Park and other newly-joined areas whose voters may well have been influenced by the prospect of getting urban services.

On the other hand, it is the owner

of the land who makes an immediate profit as a result of the expenditure of tax money. It is not unreasonable that part of the cost should come out of the increased sale price resulting from the improvements.

The report most properly points out the necessity of establishing priorities. It is important that development should be such that it is practical to run the main water and sewer lines and make immediate use of them. Each further extension should be made according to a timetable. Thus buyers of lots will not be disappointed by being told that they will have to wait before being connected with essential services.

It all comes back to planning. Good planning will enable the development to be economical and provide homes when they are needed. Lack of planning will be costly and result in endless difficulty for many people.

Rural Education

Interest is stirring in the improvement of rural education. Both political parties recognize this fact by putting emphasis on educational planks in their platform.

In the area surrounding Hunter River a movement is afoot to focus this interest in education generally on the problems that must be dealt with if there is to be improvement. A committee formed after a meeting at New Glasgow has now published a leaflet dealing with some of the problems of rural education.

It points out that the one-room schools do not provide sufficient facilities to train rural children for the demands of modern life. Teachers become frustrated and tend to leave. Local administration is on such a small scale as to be inefficient.

The result of all this is that the rural child is placed at a disadvantage in trying to get a proper education.

The Public School Act, as amended in 1958, provides for the union of ten or more school districts for administrative purposes and to provide a consolidated school for the higher grades. This would enable the older children to have access to special services, health programs, library facilities and technical instruction.

At the same time it is pointed out that teachers would have greater security, less isolation and greater opportunity for growth in interest and ability.

There is no suggestion that grades one to six would be consolidated. The old local school would still function, but the work of the teacher would be greatly facilitated. Far more time could be given to the work of the initial grades than is now possible.

The whole point, however, is that the initiative must come, as it is now coming, from the local residents. The Government can make provision for this development but only local action can make it a reality.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It must be that "Daylight Saving" is a naughty phrase in an election campaign. None of our politicians seems to have mentioned it.

In Kings County they gave a new meaning to joint meeting when candidates for two districts faced the public. Alas for the day when rival candidates faced one another on the same platform.

It is scarcely surprising that one-third of the candidates for the general election are officially listed as "farmers". Not only is this an agricultural province, but the farm vote is decisive in electing considerably more members than the urban on a strictly proportionate basis. This is one respect, however, in which neither party will attempt reform. That a rural vote is more potent than a town vote is a fact that has a long history in many jurisdictions besides our own.

In big cities, the "take" in a tag day may more often depend on public gullibility or "mechanical giving" than on a moral sense of support. Newspaper reporters in Philadelphia went round, recently, with collection boxes a staff artist had clearly labelled: "National Society for Twinkletoe Children", "Nazi Emblem Society" (complete with swastika), "American Communist Refugee Fund", "Heroin Fund for Addicts." The reporters made no sales pitch whatsoever. They merely approached passersby. Three out of every four persons responded and some contributed who had not even been approached. The newspapermen averaged \$14 an hour in their collections.

K's VISIT IS INTENDED "TO MELT A LITTLE OF THE ICE THAT SEEMS TO FREEZE OUR RELATIONSHIPS" — EISENHOWER



HIS ATTEMPT TO DEFROST

OTTAWA REPORT

Ideas Will Win World

By Patrick Nicholson

"The free world must clearly state its intention..." That was the message given by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker to the International Junior Red Cross Conference in Toronto last week.

Mr. Diefenbaker chose that audience, representing the world largest youth organization with 55,000,000 members in 72 countries, as the forum for the most significant speech on the East-West cold war which he has delivered since his return from his world tour eight months ago. His timing, and the obvious care he put into the preparation of what was clearly not a ghost-written speech, were probably dictated by the forthcoming exchange of visits between President Eisenhower and Nikita Khrushchev.

Mr. Diefenbaker decried the failure of the capitalist world to launch the needed truthful and aggressive salesmanship of its ideas and ideals, at a time when the communists are flooding the uncommitted nations with propaganda.

"What is needed is a new statement of our purposes," declared the Prime Minister, quoting Mr. Chester Bowles' words spoken from his first-hand knowledge as U.S. Ambassador to India. Mr. Diefenbaker starts his reasoning from the thesis that both the communist world and the capitalist world realize that there can be no victor in an all-

out war using modern weapons of mass destruction. We are therefore now entering an era of peaceful, but perhaps just as aggressive, competition.

"Each realizes the other's power and therefore it may be that, in the immediate years ahead, the competition will be in the demonstration of the strength and virtues of the two systems."

In this situation, Canada's message is significant. We have no territorial desires, he said. We have no desire to impose our will on other nations. We want peace in the world, for the dual reasons that we are very vulnerable, sandwiched directly between the world's two giants, and that we live by international trade which depends on a state of world peace.

He referred to the fast-growing population of the world—"When I was a boy, it was 1,500,000,000; many in this audience will live in a world with a population of six billion people."

"This increase in population constitutes an added challenge, for men everywhere are demanding new living standards, greater equality of opportunity, and the hope of better things, rather than the despair which has been the lot of so many through the ages."

It was the promise to aim to fulfill these justifiable ambitions, the declaration of his creed of Welfare Capitalism or Christian

PUBLIC FORUM

are creeping or rather leaping up too high, remembering distances to be travelled to get here by the tourist.

Things that could be improved and over which the Islanders and visitors both have some control, include increased action in accident-prevention, especially on the roads and thoroughfares. Accidents form the fourth cause of death, the first in children between one and fourteen years of age. Traffic accidents are noteworthy because of the terrible toll of life and limb that they take. The Island, we read, has had more than its share of the latter.

It would seem, therefore, that more can be done about accident prevention. Without seeming to appear a killjoy for the motorist who likes to speed, in general the fifty mile an hour speed limit is really too high for even your best roads. The surface of your new roads is of good if invites speeding. The width is however too narrow for safety at high speeds, and there are many blind spots, caused by turns or dips. Forty-five miles an hour would be ample on all main roads, and forty on all side roads, and along the new parkways in the National Park Areas. Such limit should be enforced rigorously, if lives are to be saved. Drinking and driving should be sternly dealt with at all times.

In regard to other things that could be done with some improvement perhaps the item that struck this visitor mostly was the Dump in Charlottetown which appears a disgrace, and an offense to eye and nose. Better management would at least control all burning. It was very bad at least one day this week.

Some of the smaller food stores especially in side streets in towns and in the country could do with some better management in terms of general appearance and hygiene.

Why People Quit Smoking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D. YOU'VE heard about people who give up smoking. There are some, you know.

Why do they do it? No, apparently, for the reason you might think.

PAY LITTLE ATTENTION Surprisingly, all this talk about cancer and smoking hasn't made too great an impression on the general public. Oh, some of them have switched to filter-tip types, but they haven't stopped smoking.

The American Cancer Society recently made a nationwide cross-section survey of 3,560 smokers. Of this number, 472, or 13.9 per cent, said they had given up the habit for one reason or another.

VERY FEW QUIT Only 1.2 per cent of the total group of present and past chronic smokers said they had quit because of reports relating cigarette smoking to cancer.

The reason most often given for stopping was to halt coughing. Other reasons in the order in which they were most frequently cited included:

Throat, mouth and sinus troubles, shortness of breath, poor appetite or loss of weight, heart or circulatory difficulties, poor health in general, chest complaints, headaches, stomach trouble, asthma or hay fever and ulcers.

OTHER REASONS Now, there were other reasons, too. Some persons reported they "just quit." Some said they gave up smoking because they found it expensive or a nuisance.

Others said they broke the habit for religious reasons. And some reported they did it as a test of will power.

A very small percentage said they lost their desire to smoke.

HEAVY SMOKERS Most of these persons were pretty heavy smokers. Nearly half—43.2 per cent—said they had smoked more than a pack of cigarettes a day until they stopped entirely. Another 35.4 per cent had smoked about a pack each day.

And most of these persons said they inhaled moderately or very deeply. Only 6.9 per cent said they didn't inhale at all.

Now that we know why people give up smoking, the big question, of course, is how do they do it.

And that, brother, really is a big question.

QUESTION AND ANSWER Mrs. M. S.: What causes dryness of throat, mouth and lips in a diabetic?

Do all stout people have diabetes? Answer: Dryness of the throat, mouth and lips in a diabetic is caused by chemical changes in the mucous membranes resulting from excess sugar in the system. Usually if the diabetes is controlled by diet and insulin, the symptoms disappear.

Although overweight people are more susceptible to diabetes, all fat people are by no means diabetic.

The Poets Corner

WRITTEN SAP The hieroglyphics on this bench, if I could read them, doubtless tell Who was the last inhabitant Of the ruined house—who toiled to reach The summit of the evening hill. Lighting has pipe upon the front.

Porch, was he friendly with the stars? He kept the roof from falling in. He raised potatoes and a dog. Now in the yard: some broken jars With here and there red rags of tin. Arrogant weeds, a rotting log.

Who left this house alone to die. Abandoned to the cruel weather. To summer glare, to winter dark? His name is on the bench, but I Find all the letters blurred together. Blotted by leaves, erased by bark.—John Nixon Jr. in the New York Times

so when he could not make a bargain with the greengrocer to play for that hour for halfprice, which he would have been willing to do. But as a Scotsman born he guarded full fare for a few holes. A little more consideration here might have left a better taste in the mouth. I shall come back to P.E.I. in spite of the incident, but many would not. It is funny but it is still the little things that really counts.

I am, Sir, etc., KENNETH I.E. MACDONALD

THE CAUSEWAY

Sir,—In their election advertisements the Progressive Conservatives are now describing themselves "The Party of the Causeway", and for some reason, are making a huge joke, of this Provincial election contest.

Everyone knows that it was Mr. Neil Matheson, when Liberal member for Queens, who resurrected the causeway question, by moving a resolution in the House of Commons, urging the construction of a causeway between Prince Edward Island and the mainland; and all electors know that the Liberal party is in favor of a causeway, dependent on the erstwhile report of the engineers in charge of the survey, as yet in cold storage in Ottawa.

In the past a Provincial election has been regarded as a very serious matter, but now the present "Tory Team" are content to make a few silly promises and statements, not worth repeating. I am, Sir, etc., THOS. V. GRANT, Montserrat.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It's a downright shame what they propose to do to auction sales at a certain establishment in London, noted for its business in expensive items. Instead of having the bidders show their offers, they'll be required instead to operate push buttons which will record the bids on a board. This is clearly going to take the fun out of the sales. —Moose Jaw Times and Herald

Canada's biggest army camp poured \$3,500,000 into the economy of the Atlantic Provinces in the last year for food, supplies and services alone. More than \$1,300,000 was for food. A large share of the money went to New Brunswick, and the creation of a million-dollar market just for foodstuffs in our midst is some measure of the importance of this relatively new "industry" to the province. —Saint John Telegraph-Journal

A joke that may have started around the time of Aristophanes is being relished among the young men riding on a train. One lowers his London Times and asks the other, "Is your name Churchill?" Getting a yes in reply, he goes back to reading for a while and then inquires, "first name Winston?" "Yes," A long period of reading; then "Harrow?" "Yes," "That places you." —Vancouver Sun

There is, a Montreal medical scientist says, no theoretical limit to human life expectancy. Since the turn of the century, the average life-span in this country has been extended from 50 to 70 years. With further advances in medical research, it is considered possible that people may live not only to be 100 years old but perhaps even two or three times that.

Physicians and philosophers used to compare the human body to a machine and say that "apart from disease or accident—life came to an end when the machine wore out or broke down. The comparison is not accurate because healthy body tissues, unlike metals or alloys has the capacity to renew itself and is "technically immortal." —Ottawa Journal.

TEN YEARS AGO (August 22, 1949) The first move has been made in the direction of setting up a proper garbage disposal system in Summerside and prohibiting of dumping along the waterfront. It was learned last evening that the town has purchased six acres of land at the west of the town which will be used as a dumping ground. Two incinerators may be constructed for the waste that can be burned, and other refuse will be buried periodically by bulldozer.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. William Graham, Gasparaux, was the scene of a happy gathering on Wednesday evening when four generations of the family gathered to celebrate with them their fiftieth wedding anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Graham were the recipients of many lovely gifts not only from their family but also from their many friends.

The Age Old Story

It is Christ that died, yea rather, that is risen again, who is even at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for us.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

by Freedom

Did you know that the Conservatives argued against the passing of a voluntary plan of hospital insurance during the last session of the Legislature?

Dr. Dewar claimed that on a voluntary basis not enough people would be included in the plan and the hospitals would have to pay the bill for those who could not pay. He voted against a voluntary plan.

R. R. Bell argued that a sales tax was the only method by which the money could be raised and pointed out that in Nova Scotia through their sales tax they were raising enough to more than pay for the plan. This was his stand firm and plain and no doubt he will persuade his colleagues to use this method for financing hospital insurance and teachers' supplements should the Progressive Conservatives ever come to power.

And did you know that those hit hardest by such a sales tax would be the farmers of the province who spend large amounts on farm machinery, fertilizers, spray materials etc. . . to say nothing of the large country families whose grocery bill is much larger than those of the City.

Also that it was the Federal Government at Ottawa that made the plan compulsory and not the provincial government. The Hospital Services Commission in their meetings throughout the country were receiving a real good response from the people before Ottawa jumped in and made it compulsory for farmers to pay the premium through their milk cheques.

That more than a month previous to the signing of hospital insurance, a big-wig of the Conservative party on the Island was boasting that Ottawa would never sign a voluntary plan. We wonder how he had this information when government circles in Charlottetown were given no indication that such was the case? (Advt.)

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