

# THE GUARDIAN

Published every week-day morning at 125 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by The Thomson Company Limited

"Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew"

Editor: Frank Walker  
General Manager: Ian A. Burnett

Branch offices at Summerside, Montserrat and Alberton. Authorized Second Class Mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa.

By Carrier: Charlottetown, Summerside \$15.00 per annum; elsewhere in P.E.I. \$20.00. Other Provinces and U.S. \$15.00 per annum.

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

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1955

## Poor Old Time Act

The poor old Uniform Time Act took another beating yesterday, when the City Council decided that from and after midnight, June 4, until September 24, Daylight Time, "being one hour in advance of legal Standard Time," shall be in effect in Charlottetown. It is all very confusing, especially since the issue was not even mentioned during the election campaign. It is rumored that there was a "gentlemen's agreement" among the candidates of both parties not to do so, on the understanding that the matter would be ironed out conveniently afterwards.

The fact that we have an anomalous law on the statutes, which is observed only in the breach, was called to the attention of the Legislature at the last session by the Federation of Agriculture. But they were a voice crying in the wilderness. Perhaps our farmer members were convinced that the Act as it stands is unenforceable. Certainly it has proven obnoxious to the municipalities, which want Daylight Time and have shouldered the odium of ignoring the law to obtain it. This is bad practice, as pointed out a year ago by the then Attorney General, Hon. Mr. Darby. If we want respect for law and order in this Province it is incumbent on our public men to pass measures that are fair and reasonable, and to do all in their power to see that they are enforced. We have dealt with this subject before, and there is little to be gained now by laboring the point. It has been a discreditable performance all around. We can only hope that it will not create a precedent leading to consequences much more serious.

## Constructive Policies

The program of the Provincial Department of Agriculture in the matter of Bang's disease control, artificial insemination and veterinary services is of great interest to all our livestock breeders. Hon. Mr. Baker's outline of these policies in today's issue will be appreciated, and no doubt studied very carefully. They represent a substantial extension of services in a field which is of importance to our whole agricultural economy, and which is in line with recommendations made by our farm organizations over a period of years.

It is to the credit of the Department, and of the Government generally, that this program was not enunciated in detail on the eve of the election, although it has evidently been under preparation for a long time. Thus it is completely removed from the field of partisan controversy, and represents a constructive approach to the problems in a manner which will appeal to all concerned. Public co-operation is just as important as government initiative in these matters, and where the two go together—as doubtless they will in this case—there is no question as to the success which will be achieved. Publicity is essential in obtaining such co-operation, for it is obvious that the more the people know about the activities of their Government the better they will appreciate its aims and objectives. Such publicity, week in and week out, establishes that close contact which builds up confidence and understanding on the one side, and keener administrative efficiency on the other. It is all the more effective when coming, as it does at this time, after a fresh mandate from the people.

## A Sensible Resolution

The opinion expressed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland on the subject of disarmament is a blend of idealism concerning the world as it might be and realism with respect to world conditions as they are. It is hard to see how anyone could quarrel with the main resolution which stated that "the continued designing of weapons of mass destruction and the piling up of armaments are fraught with the gravest peril, and peace among nations maintained by mutual fears is utterly contrary to the purposes of God for mankind." Nor do we believe that any reasonable person will find fault with the Assembly's refusal to commend any policy of unilateral disarmament "which might well increase rather than diminish the danger of war". As the resolution pointed out, the pacifist position is logical enough but utterly unrealistic.

It would be a wonderful thing, of course, if the nations of the world—all of them—were prepared "to beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks."

moral suasion and a common sense of justice to resolve disputes that might arise. Unfortunately, that ideal has not been reached, although there are some signs that the world is getting a little closer to it—tensions, fears, and war talk notwithstanding. It may be that a realization of the alternative—utter and complete destruction for all—is helping the movement. That, of course, has little or no direct relationship with the moral law, and it is certainly not the best motive on which to strive for peace. But it is better than none at all; and more than once in the human story necessity has mothered moral judgement as well as invention.

Meanwhile, unilateral disarmament on the part of the West—or of any individual nation of the free world—would be an act of madness. It might bring peace all right; but it would be the peace of universal slavery. Indications are in evidence that, if the Western powers will keep on patiently in their search for a settlement of world problems, without weakening their system of defence, the Communist States will eventually come to terms which will be acceptable on both realistic and moral grounds.

## Alberta Election

Discussing Alberta election prospects—the date has been fixed for June 29—a Calgary correspondent in the Ottawa Citizen says that despite the uproar in the last Legislature, the campaign is shaping up to be a quiet one to the point of boredom. Certainly there is no sign of the sort of Prairie fire that usually sweeps tired old governments out of office. Normally Alberta goes to the polls every four years. This time Premier Manning called an election after only three years in office because of opposition criticism of business transactions between Social Credit members of the House and the government-owned Treasury branches which function as chartered banks.

Calling the snap election helped the government party and hurt the opposition. There are something less than a dozen seats in the province where a difference of a few hundred votes could swing the election. The Liberals are counting on getting those votes swung. Given another couple of months and they might make some headway. But the time even to get a campaign organized before June 29 is very short indeed. A factor supposed to favour the opposition is a general feeling that the Legislature needs a stronger opposition; but we know from recent results in Prince Edward Island that this is a poor hope to rely upon.

"The most compelling motive of all for political change, empty pocket books," says the Citizen writer, "isn't operating anywhere in Alberta. The government itself is embarrassed by its riches. The people are enjoying good times. Agriculture suffered less here last year than anywhere else. Cattle prices have been good. The building booms go on to greater and greater heights. Albertans, at the moment, aren't mad at anybody, with the possible exception of the weatherman whose behavior has been frightful. He is not a candidate in this election."

## EDITORIAL NOTES

King George V born this date, 1865.

Davy Crockett, whose slogan "be sure you're right, then go ahead!" is now being held up to American youngsters as representing the summum bonum of life, deserves juvenile remembrance for yet another reason: his attitude towards good spelling and correct grammar. The former he called "something against nature," and the latter "nothing at all worth fussin' about."

Canadians will get no pleasure out of noting the difficulties that the United States has encountered in distribution of its polio vaccine, but we may nevertheless be proud of our own system. The federal authorities have given a fine lead and the provincial authorities have carried out their part of the project with care and despatch.

As part of its 300th anniversary celebrations next month the village of Lake George, N. Y., has issued an official proclamation requiring all adult male citizens—but not tourists—to grow heavy beards. Women must appear in the long dresses of the 17th century and wear poke bonnets. Lake George is supposed to have been founded by Father Isaac Jogues, a French Jesuit missionary.

Since the Salk polio vaccine was pronounced safe and effective, the man responsible for its development has received many honours, awards, and offers of high scientific positions from many and varied sources. One of the awards that pleased him most was a 208-foot telegram from Winnipeg. It read: "Freedom of fear from future polio ravages cheers and heartens our families." It carried 7529 "by-horse" "progressive" signatures.



## Speaking Of Mountain Climbing

They're tops!

## Dr. Neatby's Word-Bullets

One thing about Hilda Neatby, you may agree or disagree with her; you cannot remain neutral. In the maiden issue of the Canadian Journal of Theology she has done it again. She has come out with all banners flying, triggering her word-bullets with deadly aim, as she attacks the subject, The Challenge of Education to the Christian Church.

The Canadian reader first became aware of Hilda Neatby in her book, So Little For the Mind. The very title was a challenge. In the body of the book she cast about her like a crusader old against the Saracens whom she conceived of as having captured the Holy City of Canadian education. It was an all-out offensive against a branded enemy.

While the furor over this book was still at its height, she came out with another volume, the title of which was designed to lull the enemy into the hope of a truce. She called her second volume, A Temperate Dispute. The title was entirely misleading. Between Hilda Neatby and the forces opposed to her there can be no truce.

In her latest effusion she has got her title back into line. There is no subterfuge—no camouflage of war—in The Challenge of Education to the Christian Church.

The trouble with Hilda Neatby for many people is that she has opinions. And she has the disturbing faculty of forcing other people to have opinions too. She refuses to let sleeping dogs lie. Her challenge this time is not to the Church at large, but to the Protestant branch of the Church. More specifically, it is to the Protestant branch of the Church in Canada. She has opinions—very definite opinions—about the Church's role in Canadian education; a role which she sees the Protestant churches in Canada as losing by default. Miss Neatby, being a fighter, hates to see anything go by default. If she has to browbeat the churches into action, she is prepared to browbeat. The result is that there are times in this article when it is hard to tell whether she is the champion of the churches, or only their tormentor.

But, as in everything else she has written, she has things to say that cannot be ignored. Her opinions, which she has the disturbing faculty of backing up with factual evidence, forbid her readers—be they churchmen or not—from remaining neutral.

Canadian education, at the primary and secondary levels, she sees historically as a tug-of-war between Church and State—in which the State has virtually won the day. "As the State became more highly centralized and secularized, State authorities took an increasing interest in the education of the citizen for service. The spread of secular rationalism, the increasing popularity of ideas of liberty and equality, the need for trained soldiers, administrators, and scientists to serve the State, all contributed gradually to bring about the system with which we are all familiar: universal, free and compulsory education provided and enforced by the State."

In this development Miss Neatby sees the Protestant churches as having been willing allies. "One can say that the State and the Church found a common ground in a process which seemed to serve what Matthew Arnold called reason and the will of God."

ment of such desirable attitudes in the child will assure his socialization—that is, his ability to take his place happily and usefully in society. "But if education, ignoring moral imperatives and rational decisions, should make 'desirable' attitudes, and 'socialization' in terms of the world its chief aim... it was coming too obviously anti-Christian."

It will be seen that Miss Neatby, here as elsewhere in her writing, is not firing off her word-bullets indiscriminately into the wind. She has a target; and, with her usual deadly aim, she manages to hit the bull's-eye more often than not. In the business of Canadian education, she avers, "The Church must be concerned for the obvious reason that the secular group is a body without a head; and it is a body whose members make no use of the means of grace, no claims on the power and goodness of God, who show no recognition of the truth of God and no obedience to His will."

There may be those in Canadian education—and in the Protestant churches of Canada—who may care to refute Miss Neatby's statements. With her usual disregard of the consequences, in carrying her war to the enemy, she leaves herself at times hopelessly vulnerable. For myself, I view her Amazonian tactics with not a little wonder and awe, and the least hint of admiration. After all, it is no inconsiderable achievement, in a country, as traditionally lethargic as Canada, to be able to arouse public opinion on any subject.

For myself, I view her Amazonian tactics with not a little wonder and awe, and the least hint of admiration. After all, it is no inconsiderable achievement, in a country, as traditionally lethargic as Canada, to be able to arouse public opinion on any subject.

On my way to work  
This morning  
I passed by this garden pond.  
And I noticed full-round pink buds  
On the pond-side cherry tree;  
I stood there a while,  
Wondering when the earliest buds  
would unfold.  
Wondering if they would open by  
this evening  
Or by tomorrow's early fresh  
morning.

On my way home  
Now I stand here  
By this pond-side cherry tree,  
Amazed by the few just-opened  
blossoms,  
Amazed by this beautiful nature's  
work.

—Naoshi Koriyama in the Christian Science Monitor.

## The Age Old Story

Now about the midst of the feast Jesus went up into the temple, and taught. And the Jews marvelled, saying, How knoweth this man letters, having never learned?

Happy Holidays!  
IF YOU  
DRIVE...  
Stop for  
TEA

## Chinese In Thailand

(Reuters)

Holding court one day in the early part of this century, the King of Siam ordered any of his courtiers with Chinese blood in their veins to stand to the right of the room.

Nine out of 10 did so. The problem of the Chinese in Thailand has beset successive governments for three centuries without solution.

At the Afro-Asian conference at Bandung in April, the Thai foreign minister, Prince Wan Wattayakorn, again raised the subject. Chou En-lai, the Chinese premier and foreign minister, said that he was ready to discuss the problem.

The dual nationality of the Chinese in Thailand was one of Prince Wan's main concerns in an indication that to the Thai government the Chinese problem is as pressing today as ever it was.

Accurate statistics do not exist. But it is generally agreed that Thailand's population of 8,000,000 has 3,000,000 Chinese.

The Thais have three main objections to the Chinese. The first is economic. From the man who trots along the streets of Bangkok with a portable restaurant on his shoulder selling bowls of noodles and port, to the owner of a tin mine, the Chinese are in trade.

The fear of Chinese competition has made itself felt in legislation. There are no Chinese barbers in Bangkok and no Chinese rickshaw drivers. Twenty-seven trades are banned to the Chinese. But still they have a grip on the economic life of the country.

## Medically Speaking

Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

### TREATING THE HIVES

If you have an attack of hives, your immediate concern is for quick relief. Local treatment will have little influence on the course of the case, but it will usually relieve the itching.

There are numerous lotions and ointments which can be applied several times a day. Calamine lotion with one per cent phenol added is usually effective. Antihistamine ointments are available, too. But perhaps the most soothing measure, although somewhat messy, is a cornstarch and soda or oatmeal bath. You can relax in these baths for 20 minutes to several hours. They are simple to mix. Here's how:

**Oatmeal Bath**  
Place two cups of bulk oatmeal and a quart of water in the upper part of a double boiler and cook for 35 to 40 minutes. Permit it to cool for 15 minutes. Then add one-half cup of baking soda. Pour the mixture into a gauze bag and tie it closed. Put the bag into a tub which is half to three-quarters full of water heated to about 90 to 95 degrees.

You can remain in the tub from half an hour to two hours. Squeeze the oatmeal through the bag over your body. Wash off the mass before leaving the tub. Pat yourself dry.

**Cornstarch and Soda Bath**  
Use one cup of cornstarch and one-quarter cup of baking soda to make a cold water paste. Fill the tub half full with warm water. Stay in the tub from 20 to 30 minutes.

You can bathe each day, if you wish. If your skin continues to dry, however, you can bathe less frequently.

These remedies are only for immediate relief. They won't cure your hives. Your doctor will have to help you do that.

### QUESTION AND ANSWER

**J. D.:** My four year old son's teeth have become partly covered with his gums. This condition is a recent development. What is the cause?

**Answer:** The condition which you describe is not an unusual one. It may be due to overstimulation of the gums from some source. Irritation by the dentist is advisable.

Banking and no Chinese rickshaw drivers. Twenty-seven trades are banned to the Chinese. But still they have a grip on the economic life of the country.

The second objection to the Chinese is that the Thais dislike the presence of an alien race on their soil at all. Family and language are bonds which keep Chinese together and separate them from the Thais. The Chinese have brought their women with them and have not been inclined to take Thai women as wives. This has strengthened family ties.

Communism is the chief objection of the Thais. They know how many Communist sympathizers there are in Thailand. Many Chinese say that much of the early sympathy for the Peiping government has waned. But diplomatic observers think many Chinese are still loyal to the Peking government.

Communism is the chief objection of the Thais. They know how many Communist sympathizers there are in Thailand. Many Chinese say that much of the early sympathy for the Peiping government has waned. But diplomatic observers think many Chinese are still loyal to the Peking government.

## Israel's Plans For Lachish

Reuters News Service, Tel Aviv.

Under a new scheme to settle Israel's unpopulated border areas, ancient Lachish, west of the Jordan-held Hebron hills, is to form the centre of a cluster of villages and farming estates.

By the end of this year, 28 new villages, with a population of some 1,500 families, will form the nucleus for the projected Lachish development. The first settlers already have arrived to prepare their future homes in a region deserted for nearly a score of centuries.

The Lachish project, conceived by David Ben-Gurion, Israel's minister of defence, while he was in retirement at a Negev village, aims at reviving the use of lands which once supported large populations.

Strengthen borders. Perhaps the main underlying motive for Ben-Gurion's project, however, is the desire to translate Israel's hold over remote border areas into a living, thriving reality. A thicker population along the frontiers, means a better protection against marauders from neighboring territory and against the fear of military incursions.

On a flat-topped hill overlooking a sheltered valley lie the ruins of ancient Lachish, a fort-like city which dominated the road between Egypt and Palestine for thousands of years and whose history dates from the bronze age and down to the Jewish period.

Joshua was there, King Rehavam fortified the city walls and King Amaziah is said to have been killed within its precincts. Assyrian, Babylonian and Persian kings came to Lachish and left their mark on the city.

**Faster DRY CLEANING SERVICE**

**CUDMORE'S DRY CLEANERS**

130 Kent St. Phone 4923

**JOHN DEERE EQUIPMENT**

DISC HARROWS—

6 foot	\$215.00
7 foot	232.00
8 foot	252.00

LIME SOWERS 189.00

**A. PICKARD FARM TRACTORS LTD.**

Malpeque Highway

## NOTES BY THE WAY

This being a next year country, we hope it will be an improvement—Moose Jaw Times-Herald.

"Diplomacy is a plodding art." Prime Minister Eden says. But it is as a plotting art that it is applauded.—Peterborough Examiner.

Mr. Harold Macmillan came to Rideau Hall in 1919 as aide de camp to the Governor General, the Duke of Devonshire. In the war he had seen much front-line service as a Guardsman, had been wounded three times and still required the aid of crutches. A few years he told a Canadian that when he reached Canada he felt his disabilities would limit him the rest of his life; instead when he retired as an aide in 1920, he knew that he had overcome his injuries.—Ottawa Journal.

Highway litter, it is said, is a growing menace, a disgrace to the motorists who dump litter from their car windows as they speed along the highway. It has also been suggested that the law against litter is difficult to enforce. Across the border, however, in the state of Massachusetts they have a \$100 fine for throwing litter on the highway and their roads are the cleanest we have ever seen. The \$100 fine is imposed for the first offence which is why there are few offences.—St. Catharines Standard.

If the level of public manners drops as our numbers increase—and this seems to have happened in recent times—then we will soon be in danger of sping the ways of the jungle. Basically, good public behaviour stems both from self-respect and respect for one's fellow men. If you think well of your fellows, then it will be natural for you to act as if you knew they were around and had rights, too; rights which may often conflict with your own. Then you will exhibit kindness, deference and courtesy. This is what we mean by "accommodation." There must be much more of it if life in Canada's public places is to be not only bearable but pleasant, attractive and rewarding in the crowded years ahead.—Sherbrook Record.

Here is another believe-it-or-not involving a Fort William drugist and a cat. A feline wandered into his store with a badly cut leg. The drugist proceeded to put a dressing on it. After that the cat kept coming in every day to have the wound dressed. Then one day last week the drugist decided the animal did not need his services any longer—for the cat stuck out the wrong leg! Fort William Times-Journal.

Keeping ladybugs in the refrigerator until they are required to exterminate aphids on rose bushes may be a sound plan, but would the lady of the house be content to have a container of ladybugs in the refrigerator. The suggestion is that the ladybugs be kept in a cool spot until required, then revived in a warm room and placed on the rose bushes. They lay about 300 eggs at a time, and the larvae simply devour the aphids.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Planning for university expansion should begin without delay. The period of grace, before enrolments start to swell is not long; in fact some institutions, including the University of Alberta, are beginning to feel the pressure already. Under our constitution the primary responsibility rests with the provinces, but large-scale financial help from the federal government will undoubtedly be necessary. This matter deserves a place of importance on the agenda of the Dominion-provincial conference next fall.—Edmonton Journal.

We are at a loss to understand why fluoridation has created such an enormous opposition. It does not claim to do anything more than help children to resist tooth decay. The principle involved in putting it into the city water supply is exactly the same as the principle involved in adding chlorine to the water supply to prevent. And, as a recent correspondent pointed out, when we all drink pasteurized milk and buy processed and chemically treated food every day, it seems an unnecessary waste of energy to get so heated about fluoridation.—Kingston Daily Star.

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS**  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Etc.

<b>Bell, Matheson &amp; Foster</b> 150 Richmond St.	<b>OPTOMETRISTS</b>
<b>J. Elmer Blanchard, B.A.</b> 165 Queen St. Phone 4232	<b>G. F. Hutcheson &amp; Son</b> F. G. HUTCHESON, R.O. 53 Grafton St. Dial 522
<b>M. A. Fagner, Q.C., LL.B.</b> Bank of Commerce Bldg.	<b>J. A. Carruthers, R.O.</b> 123 Kent St. Dial 540
<b>Allison M. Gillis, LL.B.</b> 130 Richmond St. Dial 4747	<b>Byron J. Grant, O.D.</b> 126 Kent St. Dial 540
<b>A. Watthen Gaudet, LL.B.</b> Phillips Bldg. 111 Grafton St.	<b>J. S. Taylor, R.O.</b> Corner Kent & Queen Sts. Office 9133; House 4756
<b>Palmer &amp; Haslam</b> Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.	<b>H. J. Mabon, R.O., P.E.I.</b> Montague
<b>Matheson, Peake &amp; Nicholson</b> 176 Grafton Street	<b>CHIROPRACTOR</b>
<b>J. A. MacGuigan</b> Currie Bldg. - Dial 9424 - Queen St.	<b>Dr. W. R. Carson</b> 201 Prince St. Dial 620
<b>Chas. R. McQuaid, B.A.</b> 156 Richmond St. Dial 8911	<b>ARCHITECT</b>
<b>MacPhee &amp; Trainor</b> 95 Queen St. Dial 4232	<b>G. Keith Pickard</b> B. Arch. M.R.A.I.C. Summerside, P.E.I. Dial 230 Charlottetown, by appointment Dial 7315
	<b>CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS</b>
	<b>McDONALD, CURRIE &amp; CO.</b> Charlottetown Dial 520
	<b>H. E. DOANE &amp; COMPANY</b> 148 Great George St., Charlottetown P. O. Box 100
	<b>ARTHUR J. GARRETT</b> Palmer Electric Building Charlottetown Dial 520

**SHAW SPEED TILE.**

The Fastest Laid Wall in the World!

You want your commercial buildings to be fire safe, want low construction cost and low upkeep costs. You want low insurance rates and high resale value. You want them to be warm and dry, vermin proof and easy to clean. You want all the qualities you get from Shaw Speedtile. From farm buildings to warehouses—no stores to theatres, you'll build it better, faster, at less money with Shaw Speedtile.

**L.E. SHAW LTD.**

Head Office - Halifax, N.S.  
Branches at: Montreal, New Glasgow