

The Guardian

"Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew"
Published every week day morning at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I., by the Thomson Company Ltd.
44 King St. W., Toronto.
Montreal Office, 225 University Tower Bldg.
Editor, Frank Walker
General Manager, Ian A. Burnett
Member Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association
Member of The Canadian Press
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations
Branch offices at Summerside, Montague and Alberton
Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa.
By Carrier Charlottetown, Summerside \$13.00 per annum
Elsewhere in P.E.I. \$9.00 other Provinces and U.S. \$12.00 per annum.

"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."
TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1956

The Road Aces

Any auxiliary to regular highway safety agencies is welcomed and encouraged. Such an auxiliary is the club known as the Charlottetown Road Aces, made up of a number of young motor cyclists and instructed in various useful techniques by Constable W. J. R. MacDonald of the R.C.M.P. At present 17 boys and young men belong to the organization; others, no doubt, will join up as time goes on.

It is an ambitious and serviceable program that the Aces have undertaken. During the winter months they have been spending a good deal of their spare time in the study of first aid programs under a competent Red Cross First Aid instructor. Soon they will be tested in such skills as bandaging, splinting, and artificial respiration. Those who pass the tests will be given Red Cross certificates of efficiency, which are valuable possessions at any time. Then, when summer comes and most of the cyclists will be on the roads a good part of the time anyway, they will be in a position to render help in many ways in respect to highway safety. For instance, should one of the cyclists happen to be in the vicinity of an accident, he will be empowered, and have the ability, to control traffic in the area until police officers arrive. The boys will have an identifying insignia and, when requested to do so, will know how to give careful road directions and other information useful to motorists.

This venture in voluntary community service cannot be praised too highly. It should prove to be of much practical value. But perhaps the best thing about it is that it was thought up in the first place by the youthful cyclists themselves, thus showing a fine sense of responsibility and a most commendable willingness to combine public service with personal recreational pleasure.

Strange Transformation

A strange wildlife sanctuary has developed around Korea's bleak little Armistice Village of Panmunjom, where representatives of United Nations and Communist Commands still meet regularly to exchange routine treaty reports. The sanctuary was not planned as such, says the National Geographic Society. It came about because none but military police guards of the Allies and Red Koreans is permitted to carry weapons in the three-mile-wide demilitarized zone that runs through Panmunjom across Korea. In result, pheasants, cranes, quail and snipe, and such animals as hares, foxes and deer roam without fear of man in an area that not long ago echoed to the roar of war's guns and bombing planes.

Korea's wealth of game birds and big-game animals long made it attractive to hunters. Its wildlife is remarkably varied for a country little larger than Kansas. The reason: climatic and terrain differences in a land 600 miles long, with altitudes ranging up to 8,000-foot mountains. Innumerable seabirds roost along Korea's extensive peninsular coastline. Rice fields are haunted by wading storks, cranes and herons. Forests shelter tigers, bears, wild boars, lynx, martens and badgers.

Korea's wildlife has had little official protection from hunters, except for informal closed-season rules of American occupation forces, and occasional Korean-government limitations on certain species. Later, when economic and political problems came under control, South Korean authorities hope to establish specially protected areas.

Meantime, edible wild creatures supplement the Koreans' basic diet of rice, soybeans and fish. Bustards are especially welcome. They are larger and "gamier" than the wild turkeys they resemble, and may dress out to 20 pounds or more. Pheasants are hunted with the aid of trained falcons and are plentiful.

In prewar markets they were often cheaper than chickens.

Some 370 bird species live or visit in Korea. Magpies, turtle doves, crested larks, and house and brown-breasted buntings are a few of the year-round South Korean residents. Among visitors are wild geese, numerous ducks, orioles, swifts, swallows, and cuckoos. Korea's water birds are similar to those of western North America. Land birds are related to European varieties.

The tiger is Korea's most spectacular beast, feared in northern and central regions for savage attacks on humans as well as livestock. Tiger hunting was once a career to Koreans, who formed brigades for the purpose. Subject to group military service, they had their own uniforms and carried a tiger-decorated flag. Some skins taken were reported to be more than 13 feet long. Tiger bones, ground into powder, brought high prices in China for medicine to give users strength and courage.

Encouraging

In a recent address the head of the National Research Council of Canada had some pertinent things to say about scientific publications which are issued, in increasing numbers, each year. He referred to such volumes as "the world's most objective writing" and went on to observe that, although the free exchange of scientific ideas is a comparatively new development, there now are only slight traces of the spirit which induced scientists in former times to "burn the books of their predecessors". This is because science is progressing more orderly than was the practice in times past and there is less inclination to publish theories which have not stood the test of experiment and which, therefore, are likely to be abandoned when the full light of knowledge is turned upon them. The surest way of keeping scientific standards high, the speaker intimated, is by subjecting them to constant public examination. "Secret work is bad work", he said.

This public examination, however, is very difficult these days, owing to the restrictions which are imposed, and necessarily so, on the dissemination of information which may be of military value. This is one more field, seemingly, in which world tensions hinder the advance of knowledge. There are others. Perhaps the most encouraging opinion brought out in this address by a top Canadian scientist was this one: "No respectable scientist today believes you can prove everything by science. The supply of experimental angles is very limited". This is a far cry from the claims of virtual omniscience and omnipotence which were made for science no longer than a generation ago. The inference—which has been corroborated many times from other qualified sources—that the moral virtue of humility has been added to the technical ability of scientists, will be of great benefit to mankind. It may even in time make science a full time partner of spiritual forces in the building up of the good and abundant life.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Whatever else Greenland may lack, it has no shortage of one commodity. According to the National Geographic Society, there is enough ice there to give every person on earth a two ton chunk of it every minute for a year.

If Representative Burdick, Republican of North Dakota, is not astray in his figures, there is pressing need for temperance lectures on Capitol Hill. He says that while per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages in the United States comes to \$62.42, it amounts to \$168.38 in the legislative precincts at Washington.

The Supreme Court of Canada has put an end to the arbitrary methods used by immigration officers in keeping would-be immigrants out of the country. It seems unbelievable that the Cabinet allowed the practice to get started in the first place. Authorizing officials to keep anyone out simply because of his "probable inability to become assimilated within a reasonable time after his admission" was a bureaucratic formula almost certain to produce injustice. Opposition members of Parliament have been pleading with the government for years to get rid of the provision—but to no avail.



"LOOK HERE, TALENT SCOUTS!"

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion of issues of general interest. The editor necessarily endorses the opinion of correspondents.

THE PROPOSED CAUSEWAY

Sir—The above subject, we believe, has had priority in the thoughts of all Islanders ever since, without preamble, Mr. Neil Matheson, M.P., with commendable temper, broached the subject. Repercussions were felt all over the Maritimes, and comments were favorable, forceful and encouraging from all sections of the island with the exception of a negligible reception from our federal representative for Kings. We think that this hon. gentleman's remarks should not be taken too seriously, as his alternative proposal of a tunnel that would cost exactly twice as much and in all probability would not be half as practical, suggests a desire to get a place in the limelight at any cost. We trust that our member from Kings, recognizing the intense desire of our people for improved communication with the mainland, will back Mr. Matheson's bold stand and present a united front at Ottawa, in a demand that this project, so necessary, so long deferred, and so hopefully looked forward to by all good Islanders, be implemented without further unnecessary delay. We in Kings have generally been the last considered when shipping and transportation are discussed.

Let us re-emphasize what has already been pointed out,—that the St. Lawrence Seaway Project will cost around seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars or around fifty dollars per capita, or roughly five millions for P. E. Island. We participate in this commendable enterprise whether we wish to or not, and while we are all delighted to see this progression undertaken for the general good of our beloved Canada, we as a Province will have little if any benefit from it; rather it will be an added distraction that will further divert our diminishing rural population to outside occupational centers.

We have not shared in the enormous wealth acquired by the Western Provinces when they assimilated the Northern Territories, by arrangement with the federal government; nor have we shared in the incomparable wealth of the Laurentian Shield and the Ungava region given to Ontario and Quebec by a similar deal. These were either Crown lands or paid for by the federal government out of the public purse, and we were and are still entitled to our share of their value. We have never received anything, and having been promised uninterrupted communication when we entered Confederation it is opportune now to insist on the construction of this Causeway as our inalienable and just due, and as part compensation for the immense gratuities to the other Provinces as mentioned above.

With these things in mind, when our representatives approach an opinion that is being put forward, we trust they will discard the negative attitude and the hesitancy that has in the past doomed our demands from the start. This is our right; it is backed by all the Maritimes, and if it is presented with unity, tenacity and strength, with confidence and assurance, we will get it. I am Sir, etc.

C. C. PRATT
St. Peter's, P. E. I.

CAUSEWAY & AGRICULTURE

Sir,—The Borden-Tormentine Causeway has brought out such a rash of enthusiastic comment particularly from top level sources that an ordinary individual hesitates about expressing an opinion in case such an opinion may be deemed heretical and injurious to the project. Let me hasten to state however at the outset that I am in favor of any project that may bring some alleviation of the economic position to the majority of our people. If the causeway will do so and the cost is absorbed completely by Federal authorities then I am for it. It seems rather strange, however, that there should have been so much secrecy and build-up on this project developed as a result of an informal statement from the Hon. Mr. Winter, and stranger still that all our Federal members were not informed of this development. Apparently there is some division of opinion regarding this matter. Mr. Kieckhafer is not enthusiastic and Mr. MacNaughton never mentioned the matter in his broadcast of a few

"Anti-Stalin" Campaign

By W. N. Ewer
United Kingdom Information Office

The reputation of Stalin by his successors (and former "comrades-in-arms") has been a dramatic feature of the first party congress since his death. Dramatic, because to the reputation of his "personal leadership" in favour of "collective leadership" there is now added something very near to a formal condemnation of his policies, his teachings and his actions. In communist phraseology, Stalin is being "unmasked as a deviationist".

The party is being brought back to the "correct" Leninist line from which it now appears it was misled for so long. His books, until now canons of orthodoxy for all the communist world, are to be replaced since they falsely doctored and distorted the truth. Some of at least his victims are to be posthumously restored to repute. The process may go even further. The peoples of the Soviet world may be called on to make even more startling readjustments in their thinking about the man whom they had been taught to reverence as the "supreme genius" as the greatest leader and teacher of all the workers of the world.

It is a chilling thought that this condemnation of the "great leader" is pronounced by men who were for so long his closest associates and his most faithful followers; who accepted and carried out the tyrannical measures which he organized and led the chorus of adulation; who were so short a while ago the most loyal and devout of "Stalinists".

What does it signify? What is its purpose? One can surely rule out the hypothesis that they have suddenly become and suddenly been convinced of the "incorrect" and heretical nature of so much that they themselves believed and did for a quarter of a century. A "NEW BEGINNING?"

The only credible explanation is that the present leaders wish to convince both their own people and the world at large that there is to be a "new beginning" in Soviet policy. There was an attempt to do this immediately after Stalin's death, but there was some "new look" in Soviet foreign policy; and there were promises of coming great changes at home. Beria was to be the scapegoat, the man responsible for all the blunders and crimes of the past. It was not to be. The suspicion that Beria had for years misled or overruled both Stalin and all his other colleagues strained even communist credulity. Only the sacrifice of Stalin's own reputation could suffice. The sacrifice has been made; and the world has seen some reluctance and some sense of shame. It may or may not suffice.

But the important question is whether there is in fact a "new beginning" and a "break with Stalinism"; or whether it is merely a "change of tactics" in the Soviet leaders wish to give the impression that there is such a change.

In the international field I can find in all their speeches nothing which varies in any essential from "Stalinism". There are many passages which have been hailed as changes or innovations which are nothing of the kind.

SOVIET'S CURRENT LINE

The current line in Soviet foreign policy is to be a "new beginning" in this: war is to be averted by building up the "preponderant strength" of the Soviet group; the "cold war" is to continue it is to be waged for the time being by three means: conflict and "contradictions" in the "capitalist" world are to be exploited and encouraged—both internal and international conflicts; nationalist movements are to be supported wherever they are against the "imperialist" powers—not of course inside the Soviet empire; "neutrality" is to have all encouragement especially by offers of Soviet friendship, diplomatic support and economic aid.

This is the post-Stalin strategy. It differs in no essential from Stalin's teaching and practice at certain times, except perhaps for the new stress on the use of the economic weapon. It would hardly seem worth while blackening Stalin's memory to give a transient appearance of non-existent change.

The Age Old Story

Is not God in the height of heaven? and behold the height of the stars, how high they are!... Acquaint now thyself with him, and he will be peace; thereby good shall come unto thee...

RAF CADETS TRAIN HERE
MONTREAL (CP)—Twenty-five RAF cadets arrived by train in Montreal Monday en route to London, Ont., to start a one-year training cruise at various Canadian aviation schools under a North Atlantic Treaty Organization plan.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Sundesen, M. D.

IS IT COLD OR ALLERGY? You may be sneezing and sniffing and still not have a cold. Even at this time of the year, your trouble might be an allergy.

Frequently the early stage of nasal allergy is mistaken for a common cold. Both often have similar symptoms.

Cold symptoms arise when the nasal mucous membranes respond to irritation. Various physical factors such as fumes or gases, extremely hot or cold weather and certain allergens might cause similar irritation.

It's important that you consult your doctor, of course, but there are ways you can usually quickly tell whether you or your children are suffering from a cold or an allergy.

Generally a cold in the head will start and end gradually. Unless complications develop, you should notice relief within a few days. An allergic nasal inflammation, on the other hand, begins suddenly and continues as long as the irritant is present.

With a common cold you might run a slight fever and have a general feeling of discomfort or illness. Seldom will an allergy cause either.

While sneezing usually is common to both an allergy and a cold, an allergy probably will be accompanied by profuse watery secretions. A cold will, too, but only for a short time. Then the secretions become thick and sticky.

Itching frequently accompanies nasal allergy. It seldom is present during a cold.

The nasal membranes of a person with a cold are likely to be red, while an allergy will make them very pale.

RESULTS OF COLD

Even though your trouble may be merely a cold now, it might lead to asthma, purpura, eczema, allergic rhinitis, or other allergies. Secondary infections frequently bring on severe allergies. So you'd better do something about that cold right now.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

R. O.: My son's palms sweat excessively. What causes this, and is there anything that can be done about it?

Answer: The reason for localized sweating is not always known. It often occurs in otherwise normal individuals. It may follow emotional stress.

The use of a weak ammonium chloride solution on the palms is sometimes of help.



GREEN CONVERSATION

There was a formal moment when the cold held all within it motionless and dead. Seed did not speak to soil, nor rock to cliff. And there was no remark in tree or mould.

But now a rumor starts somewhere in snow; Sundrops reft insinuating word; Underground a hint of it is heard And bulbs remember what of blue they know.

In a sudden social atmosphere, Earth and sky warm with anticipation; Pink whispers in the wild rose root, and sere Limbs and winds make azure observation— And through the grass runs green conversation.

—Helen Harrington
in the Christian Science Monitor.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(March 13, 1931)

President S. A. MacDonald of the Associated Board of Trade, in his review of our transportation history, said the new car ferry which will be a great improvement over sporker transportation service will eventually have to give place to other and swifter methods.

Mr. G. Shelton Sharp, M.L.A., of Bidford and Mr. George MacCallum of Summerside left on Wednesday for Ottawa in the interests of the Fox Breeders Association. They expect to return to the Province about the seventeenth.

Casey Jones, noted pilot, made a new record when he piloted a new "Junior" plane on a flight from Indianapolis, via Columbia, Pittsburg, Washington and Baltimore to New York. He said he started on the 1,050 mile flight with 36 gallons of gas and still has some left on landing. He reckoned his mileage at about 30 miles to the gallon.

TEN YEARS AGO

(March 13, 1946)

A debt increase of \$946,525 and a deficit on current account of \$9,525 was budgeted for by the Jones Government in the estimates for the year ending March 31, 1947, which was tabled in the Legislature yesterday by Hon. William Hughes, Provincial Treasurer.

Reconstruction Minister Howe today told The Guardian that initial plans for Prince Edward Island call for the construction of two new Armoures, one at Charlottetown and one at Summerside. Each will cost around \$250,000, and construction will get under way as soon as something has been done about the housing crisis.

4,500 cars of potatoes have been shipped from the Province since the beginning of the 1945-46 shipping season. This is about the same number as were shipped during the corresponding period last year. It was learned from C. M. R. officials yesterday that during the season 820 cars of turnips have been shipped, an increase of 46 cars over last season.

Notes By The Way

Soap in Peiping is \$4.50 a cake. One would think it just as costly here from the way some small boys dodge using it.—Oshawa Times-Gazette.

It seems the gentle art of wife-beating is slowly being superseded by a new art—that of husband beating. The latest case was that of a Montreal woman who was found guilty in Criminal Court of beating her husband and "keeping him in a state of fear for several months."—Sherbrooke Record

Merely a suggestion, of course, but maybe Mr. James Gardiner's crowd could stir up an issue in Parliament as to whether Canada should have a poet laureate or something, and possibly everybody in the country would get into the argument and forget all about the Iron Curtain butter deal the wheat muddle and numerous other annoyances that keep sensitive people itching like they had the hives.—Ottawa Citizen

Write an editorial complaining about the shortcomings of the modern generation of school graduates with regard to composition, grammar or spelling, and almost for certain you will crop an editorial sample of awkward composition, an error in grammar, and, more than likely, a mistake in spelling. As the initiate will know, none of these will be found in the wheat muddle and numerous other annoyances that keep sensitive people itching like they had the hives.—Branford Expositor

Three Eskimos from Churchill recently went up South to Winnipeg to enter the Manitoba Curling Association's annual bonspiel, and this fills us with a peculiar delight. Here are two fine old cultures meeting in what you might call a refrigerated melting pot, and we are all in favor of more of it. Let them eat haggis in Pangnirtung. Let them toss the caber across the ice of Padloping Island. Those brave old Scots who gave this country its North would have liked to live to see it.—Vancouver Province

The budget brought down by the provincial treasury of Alberta, Mr. Himman, made abundantly clear where the big "oil money" is going. Since 1948 and including the estimates up to the end of March, 1957, the province will have taken in \$386,000,000 from oil development on provincial lands. In the same period it will have spent \$325,000,000 on capital construction (new road construction, public buildings, etc.), and another \$43,000,000 in reducing the provincial debt, a total capital outlay of \$368,000,000.—Calgary Herald

The City of Louisville, in Kentucky, has installed a special traffic signal to help blind pedestrians cross one of the city's main streets. When a button is pressed, traffic lights stop the oncoming flow of vehicles and a buzzer sounds, indicating to the blind pedestrians that they can cross. The buzzer stops 10 seconds before the lights change to green. The signal has been placed at a point where students from the Kentucky School for the Blind cross the street to go to their workshop.—Stratford Beacon-Herald

There's a lot of common sense in the National Employment Service's appeal to homeowners and others to get those too-often-postponed jobs such as interior decoration, general repairs and home improvements done now while there is a seasonal lull and there are plenty of skilled workmen idle. When summer comes around, the chances are these men will not be available, so now's the time to get these jobs done promptly. There is the additional advantage—and it can mean a lot in human values—of giving someone that morale boost that only a job provides.—Hamilton Spectator

Ottawa is going to build a village for the Eskimos who are employed around the Air Force base at Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island. Ottawa explains that the Eskimos now live in tents in Summer and igloos in Winter. We can't help wondering if the Eskimos might not remain a lot healthier in their traditional habitations. After all generations of Eskimos wintered in igloos long before Ottawa came along with its prefabs.—Vancouver Province

Quickly Relieve Mouth Cankers with DR. FOWLER'S extract of WILD STRAWBERRY. Get the genuine, effective Dr. Fowler's. Made only by T. MILBURN CO.

Advertisement for Norton Grinding Wheels and Abrasives. Includes text: 'NORTON GRINDING WHEELS and Abrasives Products for all industrial applications. Each of the 16 F-M branches across Canada is a complete supply centre for all types of industrial supplies and equipment. In Saint John: P. O. Box 952'

Advertisement for Fairbanks-Morse for all industrial supplies. Includes text: 'FAIRBANKS-MORSE for ALL INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES. In Saint John: P. O. Box 952'

Advertisement for Hyndman & Co. Ltd. in time of crisis. Includes text: 'IN TIME OF CRISIS Life and Accident Insurance has its highest value when most needed. Other investments have the least market value in time of financial stress. A Life Endowment or Pensions policy is an insured savings plan with guaranteed values for retirement. Consult your nearest Great-West Life Agent for a suitable plan, including Accident and Health Insurance. HYNDMAN & CO. LTD. Provincial Managers Insurance Since 1872. Offices: CHARLOTTETOWN - SUMMERSIDE - MONTAGUE ALBERTON. AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE'

Advertisement for Household Finance. Includes text: 'PRICES UP... BUDGET DOWN? Why not borrow the money you need to put your finances back on a sound, budgeted basis? At HFC you can get \$50 up to \$1000—usually in one day. If you have a steady income and can make regular monthly payments, no endorsers are needed. Phone or drop in today! HOUSEHOLD FINANCE W. E. Wheeler, Manager 150 Great George St., suite 1, phone 8517 CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.'

Advertisement for Household Finance featuring a cartoon character. Includes text: 'PRICES UP... BUDGET DOWN? Why not borrow the money you need to put your finances back on a sound, budgeted basis? At HFC you can get \$50 up to \$1000—usually in one day. If you have a steady income and can make regular monthly payments, no endorsers are needed. Phone or drop in today! HOUSEHOLD FINANCE W. E. Wheeler, Manager 150 Great George St., suite 1, phone 8517 CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.'