

the description of the ship approaching "some country" at night, and the sailors getting a sounding of 20 fathoms, and a little further on 15 fathoms before they dropped anchor and waited for dawn. The sea-bed round St. Paul's Island comes up abruptly from 20 fathoms to sheer rock, and any ship approaching the island at night and getting a sounding of 20 fathoms would have been on the rocks before it had time to anchor.

Bradford believed he found the solution when he sailed up the coast a further three miles and reached the narrow Comino channel separating Malta from its sister island of Gozo. This channel, with the eastern Mediterranean, or Ionian Sea, on one side, and the western Mediterranean on the other, was one of the few places in the Mediterranean which fitted the description in the Acts: "And falling into a place where two seas met they ran the ship aground."

If this theory is correct, it is not impossible of verification. Perhaps in the future divers will discover the remains of a Roman merchantman close inshore somewhere in the Comino channel on the north coast of Malta, and a new chapter will have been added to the exciting story of biblical research.

The Communist Threat

Serious fighting between Indonesia and the Netherlands over West New Guinea is the last thing the Western world wants at this time. The growing tension between the two countries over Monday's naval engagement off the Guinea coast is therefore being viewed much more gravely than the incident itself would seem to warrant. For a full-scale conflict would give Moscow—which is already providing Indonesia with massive economic and military aid—almost complete control of the country's potentially rich economy. A military agreement providing for Soviet bases in the Indonesian islands could be another result of a war over Netherlands New Guinea.

A New York Times correspondent in Jakarta, the Indonesian capital, makes this point very clear. Communist control here would mean control of the vital sea lanes between the Indian and Pacific oceans. The political effect would be felt immediately in the wavering countries of Southeast Asia and might even be reflected in Australia, where Leftists gained heavily in recent elections.

The Dutch, it is believed, could handle an Indonesian invasion attack successfully if Communist intervention could be ruled out. But the odds are all the other way. According to The Times writer, nobody at Jakarta doubts that the Soviet Union and perhaps Red China would immediately supply any additional equipment Indonesia would need, and possibly experienced military personnel as well.

Thus the situation, if it reached a crisis, would leave every advantage with the Communists who are strongly supporting Indonesia's claim to the Netherlands New Guinea politically while the Western powers remain either hostile or, as in the case of the United States, neutral.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It's like old times to see the big drilling rigs coming back to the Island. Our hopes for oil were dashed before, but this time, perhaps, it will turn up, or gush out, in a new source of wealth that will be an added prop to our economy.

St. Paul's Shipwreck

Tradition has it that St. Paul's Island on the east coast of Malta was the place where the Apostle Paul was shipwrecked on his way to Rome. An English writer, Ernle Bradford, has advanced another theory in a recent broadcast in the BBC Home Service.

During a winter living in the fishing village of St. Paul's Bay, Bradford sailed all round the "bone of rock" which is St. Paul's Island and is separated from the mainland of Malta by a narrow channel, just big enough to allow the passage of a small boat. He managed to get ashore at the narrowest part where the islet is almost cut in two and the rock only a few feet high. Here, if anywhere, it seemed, must be the place where St. Paul's ship ran aground: "and the forepart stuck fast and remained unmovable, but the hinder part was broken with the violence of the waves."

But as he sat there reading again the account in the Acts of the Apostles, Bradford was puzzled by



GOOD TRICK IF HE CAN DO IT

LATEST TAX-STUDY

No Escape For The Taxpayer

Chatham Daily News

At long last there are indications that Canadians are on the threshold of a great discovery. They are, painfully, discovering just who does pay for all the marvellous blessings which various governments bestow upon them.

The money does not come from Prime Minister Diefenbaker. It does not come from Premier John P. Robarts, a man more than it came from his predecessor, Leslie M. Frost.

The Canadian Tax Foundation is an organization which makes a constant study of taxation in Canada.

LATEST ESTIMATE On merely the taxes that can be traced, according to the latest estimate of the Canada Tax

Foundation, even the middle-income earner in this country works about one-quarter of his time for the various governments.

The estimate is based on the example of a \$100-a-week urban worker who has a wife and two dependent children. Out of his \$5,200 a year he pays at least \$1,232.19 — approximately one-quarter of his earnings—to federal, provincial and municipal governments.

The largest single item, and the one he is no doubt most aware of, is federal income tax. \$430. But, based on the buying habits of an average city family, Ottawa also nicks him for \$115 through the 11 per cent general sales tax collected at the manufacturer's level on made-in-Canada goods, and another \$100 in customs duties on imported goods. Excise taxes on some luxury items cost \$39.54

and excise duties on Canadian liquor and tobacco add \$42.74. Unemployment insurance amounts to \$48.88. Through those items Ottawa has separated him from a total of \$776.16.

PROVINCIAL FIELD In the provincial field (Ontario is used as the example), this middle-income earner pays \$20 car registration, \$4 for two automobile operator's licences and \$39 gasoline tax. Entertainment tax accounts for \$2.88; hospital insurance premiums for \$50.40 sales tax on retail goods for \$44.25; the gasoline tax on beer for \$5. Those items total \$165.53.

In the municipal field only a property tax is entered in the calculation. Using the metropolitan area property rates, on a \$15,000 house assessed at \$5,000 the tax is \$250.50. But even these amounts which add up to a tax payment of \$23.70 out of his \$100 weekly pay, would fall short of the real total.

Shopkeepers and tradesmen pay business taxes and licence fees to municipalities. Provincial governments collect sales taxes on materials used by the service industries. The federal government levies a corporation tax, and so on. Each of these is part of the cost of doing business, and each is paid in part or in whole by the consumer. Whatever the final total is, it is certain that no one escapes the tax collectors.

It has come to the time when parents, the Teacher's Federation and the Department of Education including our Superintendents must awaken, and find out the teachers who are doing the job entrusted to them. If they are doing it well, they must be encouraged to remain in the profession by receiving a higher class of licence and higher salary.

I am, Sir, etc. SECOND CLASS TEACHER Prince County.

CANADA AND SWEDEN Sir.—A few weeks ago Tommy Douglas, leader of the NDP, spoke on a national television free time broadcast. He held up in his hands two reports. He said the first report proved that the Canadian standard of living had slipped from second highest in the world. Sweden, he said, with a socialist government, had taken Canada's place.

Let me tell you the facts. Canadian per capita income is \$1481; Sweden's is only \$1249.06 and not only that, Sweden's consumer price index has jumped 44 points in the period reviewed by the report, while Canada's has increased only 19 points. As the December issue of Canada Month points out, Canada still holds second highest standard of living in the world "by a resounding margin."

The second report, Mr. Douglas said, proved that Canada is 17th on the list in the world's social security scale, "behind even Chile." I have looked at the list Mr. Douglas referred to. On that list the United States placed 25th. And I wonder how many millions of dollars a year the United States gives to Chile. The report was put out by the International Labour Office. Even that report itself says that the figures in the list are inadequate and should not be used for comparison.

Finally, may I point out that both reports referred to by Mr. Douglas dealt with the period ending in 1957. Since that time Canadian living standards have greatly improved and our social security payments have also greatly increased. Peace on earth, but have mercy on the truth, Mr. Douglas.

I am, Sir, etc. GEORGE R. PONKIN, Saskatoon, Sask.

we are afraid of work. Our teaching year is a very busy one. We spend holidays, etc., preparing school work, bringing our methods up to the most modern standards. That with experience which is the best teacher of all is far ahead of attending night classes, studying something we never use in the classroom. Oh, yes, we get a higher class of licence and more pay if we attend, but how the work of our pupils must suffer.

The senior citizen who owns property pays school and village taxes, hospital insurance, doctors when needed, also church dues, on \$55 per month. Most workers today earn that much per week. In a country like this Canada of ours, with its wealth of natural resources, surely they can afford to pay their senior citizens enough for bare essentials of life.

I am, Sir, etc. J.A. MacKENZIE St. Peters Bay.

TEACHERS' LICENCES Sir.—On Monday, Dec. 18, a letter appeared in this column signed "Progressive Teacher." This teacher stated that Second Class teachers should not receive a first class license after putting in many years of service as successful teachers. Let me ask Progressive Teacher why we should not as well as those who have already done so, after completing twenty-five years in the teaching profession. He also asks why we should without working for one.

Many Second Class teachers who attended P.W.C. more than thirty years ago are still teaching on P.E.I. For many years those teachers taught as many as fifty pupils from grades one to ten. If that was not work, let Progressive Teacher try it. The salary for those years was less than \$500.00. Some of the best educated and most successful of our citizens received their education in a rural school with a Second Class teacher, or rather a teacher holding a Second Class License but of superior ability.

Now, living in our midst is a group of people who have raised the cry, "Down with Second Class Teachers!" We want teachers with higher education. That cry would be justified if those Second Class teachers were doing a poor job, and all those with higher education were doing the job well, but such is not the case.

Some of our modern youth with their big ideas and their quotations from "El Dorado" have the mistaken idea that our methods are outmoded. Because we have not attended night classes does not signify

Beware Of Ice That's Too Thin

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

EVERY year hundreds of people miscalculate the strength of ice and fall in. Drowning usually occurs when the individual sinks a few feet under water, because it is difficult to see the hole. In addition, there is no layer of air between ice and water.

Many northerners use the rule "one inch, keep off; two inches, one may; three inches, small groups; four inches, O.K." This advice has value on a quiet lake but should be used cautiously when ice forms over moving water. This ice is likely to be honeycombed or of uneven thickness.

A person is on his own when he falls through the ice. Try not to struggle and hold on to the adjacent ice sheet. Heavy winter clothing has a buoyant effect.

To get out, the individual must support himself on the ice by gentle arm pressure and level his body gradually by raising the feet toward the surface of the water. The next step is to squirm or roll upon the ice, distributing the weight over as much ice as possible.

Rescue efforts by others require caution. Obviously, people should not gather around the hole. Throw the victim a pole, stick, buoy, or rope with a knot at the end. One person can approach the hole on a plank, ladder, or skis. Several rescuers can form a human chain, each holding onto the ankles of the person ahead. A few should wear skates or something sharp to keep the chain well anchored.

Some persons drive their car, truck, or tractor over the ice covered lakes and rivers of Canada and the northern parts of the United States. This is dangerous unless the ice has been frozen for some time. One small section of ice supports each wheel of the car, or one-fourth its weight. Several years ago, dozens of cars were parked on a Wisconsin lake when the ice gave way and all went under.

Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.

NO BABIES YET

Mrs. H. G. writes: We have been married three years and, so far, no babies. I keep thinking of how I would like to be pregnant. The doctor can find nothing wrong with me and advises me to stop thinking about it. Do you think I might become pregnant if I stopped thinking about it?

REPLY: Thinking will get you nowhere. Many women get pregnant after adopting a child, possibly because they are preoccupied with the new baby. I assume your husband is normal in this department.

COLD WEATHER ACHES

B. C. writes: Is there a cure for leg and back pains that occur in cold, stormy weather?

REPLY: Possibly, depending upon the cause. You should see if you are getting ill. If this is arthritis, aches and pains may come and go and there is no need looking for a cure if the condition doesn't get worse. You will have good and bad days. When pain is present, an aspirin tablet and applying a heating pad will bring relief.

Delays Test Decision

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer

Force base on Johnston Island in the South Pacific — 700 miles southwest of Honolulu — was being prepared for nuclear purposes. The work would take several months. This would be in addition to the two months which already have elapsed since the president ordered preparations last Nov. 2.

Johnston is only about one mile long and a quarter-mile wide and nuclear authorities stress that it would be used only as a base of operations. The explosions, if ordered, would take place miles away at high altitudes over water.

Meanwhile the president places increasing emphasis on the East-West disarmament talks to be resumed in March.

It appears likely that if Russia yields some ground in these resumed negotiations, Kennedy will find reason for further delay on resumption of atmospheric tests.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From the Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(Jan. 17, 1937)

About three-quarters of a million meals a year are prepared and served to Canadian National Railway trains, according to information just released by W. W. Swinburn, General Superintendent of sleeping and dining car department of the company.

When trans-continental train to the "Pacific" coast leaves the terminal its dining car is equipped with 900 pieces of china, 950 tablecloths and napkins, 500 pieces of silverware, and 200 pieces of glassware and 200 pantry and kitchenware items.

Miss Frances Coffin was left Montague this morning to enter the Saint John General Hospital for training was presented with suitable gifts in appreciation of her work in the Sunday School and community at large.

TEN YEARS AGO

(Jan. 17, 1952)

Mr. A. Walthein Gaudet, National vice president of the Association of Kinsmen Clubs of Canada, left last night by air for

NOTES BY THE WAY

The fellow in the next office says he is waiting for something to turn up. He could start with his shirt sleeves. — Calgary Herald.

When a right guy goes wrong a lot of wrong guys are always ready to go right along with him. — St. Thomas Time-Journal.

An employee's request for a pay raise may be only a frustrated bid for more recognition, says an industrial consulting psychologist in Bloomington, Indiana. On the other hand, the fellow may just want more dough and be willing to remain anonymous. — New York Times.

The Fort Erie Letter-Review, criticizing the Prime Minister's statement that business and government are a "partnership," says "the government is the enemy of the people." Was there ever an enemy from whom a people expected so many favours? — Ottawa Journal.

In Copenhagen, police hand out ball-point pens to drivers who help elderly people in heavy traffic under a new campaign to reduce accidents. The police no doubt hope that the pen proves mightier than the bumper, too. — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In the good old days, which cynics say never existed, long wearing of the first pair of khaki trousers was a great transition and marked the end of childhood. But if the present trend continues, it will take his first pair of shorts ones to give tomorrow's adolescent a similar sartorial thrill. — Hamilton Spectator.

Extraordinary Example

Sydney Post Record

The absence of strikes in getting attention as one of the major reasons for what has been described as West Germany's post-war economic "miracle." The use of the foregoing word may be far-fetched, but to many, a country with few strikes may seem miraculous.

Statistics released by the West German Government in Bonn, show that the country's average worker lost less than a minute of working time through strikes in 1960, a year when industry in other western European countries was frustrated by official and wildcat walkouts.

West German industry had only 26 strikes in 1960. They involved 17,000 men and cost 38,600 working days, compared with 2,849 strikes in Great Britain involving 819,000 men and costing 3,024,000 working days, and 1,512 strikes in France involving 518,000 workers and a

costing about 1,070,000 working days.

At the end of the Second World War, Germany's industry literally was smashed to smithereens, yet today the booming economy of West Germany is the envy of other nations; extremely few are unemployed. The effect gives the impression that Germany was on the victorious instead of the defeated side in the war. If this doesn't make the victors pause and think hard, what will?

The explanation of the so-called "miracle" is to be found mainly in the dogged determination and skillful work of the German people, but it cannot be forgotten that their recovery from ruin would have been much more difficult had it not been for enormous financial aid from the United States. The main aim of the U.S. was to save West Germany from Communism.

The Vanish Rhino

National Geographic Society

The lovehorn rhinoceros is vanishing from the savannas of the East—the victim of his own bad disposition and his "magical horn." Three of the five surviving species are diminishing fast.

The single-horned Indian rhinoceros with folds of armorlike skin number about 400. The Sumatran rhinos, which Marco Polo mistook for unicorns, have dwindled to a mere 50; the Javan species are even fewer.

The two-horned species in Africa—called black and white though both are shades of grey—are now found in the hundreds where once there were thousands. The temperamental and nearsighted black rhino, which has derelict trains and charged artillery emplacements, upsetting and trampling field guns, is no longer a common sight on the grasslands.

The white rhino, largest land animal except for the elephant, has increased in recent years due to rigid government protection.

FRUSTRATED LOVE LIFE An important factor in the fall of the rhino is the beast's sad and apathetic love life. The individual male rhino sometimes sulks for years, avoiding the opposite sex. When he finally goes wooing—changing his grunt to a high whistle—he may have to travel miles before finding a lady rhino. Too often, he is spurned, rebuffed, and beaten up by his would-be mate.

Even if he mates, it will take the mother three long years to produce and raise a single calf. Gestation takes 18 to 19 months.

The rhino's nasal horn serves as a defensive and offensive weapon. It has also led to the animal's near extinction.

According to Chinese legend, the appendage, which is not horn at all but compressed and congealed hair, is a powerful aphrodisiac.

Ground into powder, the horn allegedly has the magical power also to eliminate pain, a fatal childbirth, rejuvenate the aged, and speed departed souls toward reincarnation.

For centuries, Eastern rulers drank from rhino horns mounted in gold or silver in the belief that the cup would disclose the presence of poison by sweating or shattering.

FORTUNE ON ITS NOSE Recently in Sumatra, a merchant offered to trade a new American automobile for a rhinoceros. In Indonesia thieves broke into a museum and saved off seven horns from mounted specimens. The black-market value of the horns was estimated at \$7,000. Current prices run as high as \$150 a pound.

Rhinophiles hope the animal can be protected in game preserves. Otherwise, the ungainly beast of little intelligence and capricious disposition could be tomorrow's fossil.

The Age Old Story

Yes, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me.

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