

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew
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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1955

A Fine Achievement

The new Stella Maris School at North Rustico, which was formally opened on Wednesday, is a fine example of community enterprise and public spirit. It is more than that, for it is enterprise and public spirit directed to the highest ends. The fine new school building will be a valuable asset materially, but its cultural, moral and educational value is beyond computation. The community did, of course, receive government aid in rebuilding its school after the fire which destroyed the former fine school building, but it was the achievement of local enterprise to a large extent, inspired by a full realization of the importance of putting first things first. "Where there is no vision the people perish", regardless of any progress they may be making in the techniques of this modern age. It was the vision behind this community achievement that was commended by His Excellency the Bishop of Charlottetown, by the Hon. Mr. MacKinnon, Acting Premier, and by other speakers at Wednesday's opening ceremonies, and which may well serve as an inspiration to other communities and to future generations.

Delinquency

There is not a country in the world—nor, perhaps, a community—that is not troubled by that aberration of youthful conduct known as "juvenile delinquency". Whether or not it is more prevalent than in the past is a question that could be argued at length; but so far as court records are significant it seems reasonable to answer the question in the affirmative. At any rate, any such comparison is of little moment and is of no service whatever to those social agencies which are trying to cope with the problem. Some eminent sociologists are of the opinion that too much attention is being paid to the symptoms of delinquency and not enough to its underlying causes. A report recently issued by a special committee of the United Nations would seem to support that contention.

The report says in part: "In a society where stress on competition and economic success is considered as having paramount social importance, it would seem that measures intended to strengthen the family should have, as a counter-balancing device, a moral rather than an economic character. The general tolerant attitude vis-a-vis certain practices in business and social relations, the lack of respect for the law, and the belief that everything, even infractions, can be 'fixed', influence family morals and strength."

On the subject of horror "comics", which are anything but comic, the report suggests that prohibition by itself is not the solution, although in some instances it has to be enforced. "Any solution", it goes on to say "should take into account the conditions of life which produce 'comics' and make them possible." Perhaps, after all, it is the same old story that the prophet Ezekiel told: "The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge."

Reforestation in Iceland

Forestless Iceland is striving to cover its rugged landscape once more with trees. It has a good chance of success, thanks to aid from friendly countries. Shorn of woodlands for generations, Iceland now is shopping the forests of America, Alaska, Norway and the Soviet Union for seedlings under a stepped-up reforestation program, the National Geographic Society says.

New forests in years to come will replace the woodlands seen by the Vikings upon discovery of the North Atlantic island in the 9th century. Then, the Norse sagas say, birch forests covered the lowlands between the coast and the interior mountains.

The birches eventually disappeared under the axes of settlers. New forest growths were devastated by the grazing of sheep, goats, cattle, and horses—livestock long linked to Iceland's economic welfare. Little remained except areas of stump and brushwood, a few birches, willows, mountain ash and dwarf juniper. These are harassed by cold and wind.

Random trees grow from seeds to sizable heights, demonstrating that Icelandic birch will flourish if protected from grazing livestock. Iceland, however, requires more than birch forests for an adequate timber supply.

Plantings, consequently, have included Englemann spruce and alpine fir from Colorado and Oregon mountains, lodgepole pine from British Columbia, Siberian larch from Russia, Pacific poplar and Norwegian elm from Alaska and Norway, Sitka and white spruce, Scotch pine, and mountain and western hemlock.

The reforestation drive reflects years of effort to restore trees to the island's volcanic and fertile soil. Experimentation began toward the end of the 19th century. Later a sand reclamation department arose to combat soil erosion aggravated by Iceland's frequent high winds. Pioneering foresters recommended importation of coniferous seeds and the testing of plantings in protected environments.

Some early experiments were unpromising. Seed imported from areas with more temperate climates than Iceland's failed to prosper. Public interest in reforestation slumped. Then in the early 1930's plantings on a large scale were resumed.

Ships now bring in wood and almost all of the coal used in Iceland. Wood is so scarce that many houses are built of reinforced concrete. Driftwood industries thrive. "One of our greatest natural resources is driftwood," an Iceland official wryly commented. In the remote section of Oraefi, farmers drew lots for areas of seaboard where they could reap harvests from boat wrecks.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Premier of Egypt is quoted as saying "the agreement to purchase military equipment from Communist countries does not represent any extension of Communist influence in Egypt." It may look that way to Mr. Nasser; but Western governments are likely to take another view. In any case, he probably spoke without consulting the Russians.

It may be true that "a saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn". It certainly is true that a rogue in street dress is twice a rogue in a choir garment. Witness, Henry Calvin Yahn, choir singer and addicted to walking to church with Bible in hand, who was arrested the other day in California for stealing movie projectors, typewriters, and sundry amounts of cash from several church offices.

We hope there was no irony intended in the entertainment provided for Mr. Pearson, our Foreign Minister, on his first night in Moscow. He was taken to the Bolshoi Theatre for a performance of "Don Quixote". The hero of Cervantes' famous novel was, it will be remembered, the amiable but somewhat witless knight who rode off, in antique armour, to tilt at windmills.

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov is reported to have taken a dislike to former President Truman during the first time they met, simply because Mr. Truman reminded him of the importance of carrying out agreements. "I have never been talked to like that in my life", the Russian diplomat complained. Perhaps, if he had been, he and his clique would not have caused so much trouble in the world.

In calling for an immediate session of the Federal Parliament for the purpose of considering legislation to empower the Canadian Wheat Board to make cash advances on farm-stored grain, Premier Douglas stated "I have yet to hear any sound argument as to why the plan is not feasible." Mr. Douglas may be right or he may be wrong; but if he can convince the present government of the necessity to recall parliament at this time to discuss any farm problem, however urgent, he is a master in the art of persuasion.



Simply Not Getting Enough

\$2,500,000 Library Job At Ottawa

The Canadian Press

The reconstruction of the fire-damaged Parliamentary library, originally expected to cost \$1,000,000, will likely come closer to \$2,500,000.

The massive circular structure which overlooks the Ottawa river behind the centre bloc of the Parliament buildings still is healing from the damage its interior suffered in a fire Aug. 4, 1952. Its restoration—as a fireproof structure—now is expected to be complete by next May.

Much more than fire damage is being repaired. The aim is to build into it a strength and quality that will stand the wear of time.

The 1952 fire damaged timbers and sections of the roof. Water ran down inside and damaged valuable books in the basement. After it was decided that this national monument should not be restored but should be re-created in a fireproof state.

NO EASY TASK

The whole inside of the 100-year-old stone-walled library had to be ripped out and replaced with fireproof material. Much of the discarded material was undamaged by either fire or water. But the building was to be restored just as it was, and that was a task that hasn't been an easy one.

Gordon Grant, Toronto architect appointed by the federal works department as a sort of liaison for the several contractors, architects and others involved in the long, painstaking work, told a reporter recently that he was surprised at first to see how little damage was immediately noticeable. There was plenty, but you had to know where to look for it.

The work has required erection of a scaffolding as high as a 10-storey building inside the library. This costs \$1,200 a week in rent. To the unpractised eye the clutter inside still seems imposing, but Mr. Grant said all will be finished come next May.

Angus Robertson of Montreal and Toronto won the overall contract. Largest single sub-contract was \$254,000 for removing, refinishing and replacing the three tiers of elaborate wooden bookshelves which circled the main floor.

KEEP ORIGINAL LAYOUT

Each piece of wood was carefully dismantled, numbered, crated and shipped off to Montreal to be refinished, piece by piece. Under a master plan each piece goes back exactly where it was before.

Other wood in the building was sent to a United States firm for treatment with chemicals to make it fireproof.

All the original plaster, much of it ornately designed, had been built up on wooden lath. Under a \$135,000 contract new plaster is being placed on wire mesh. To retain the original intricate patterns some sections were pre-cast in molds taken from the old plaster. Mr. Grant estimated 250 tons of plaster will go into the library.

Repair of the masonry exterior, the flying buttresses of stone, and the stone and steel ornamental pinnacles was long and costly. The 40-foot-high weather vane which thrusts skyward from the pointed top of the roof weighs three tons. Hundreds of such ornaments had to come down and be repaired. Most were cracked and teetering.

COL. BY HONORED

OTTAWA (CP)—A plaque on a memorial fountain honoring Col. John By, builder of the Rideau canal linking Ottawa and Kingston Ont., was unveiled Wednesday by Works Minister Winters. The fountain was erected by the Engineering Institute of Canada at the turning basin of the original freight terminal for the canal.

RAIL AGREEMENT

CHICAGO (AP)—Major U. S. railroads and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen reached agreement Wednesday on wage increases for an estimated 175,000 workers. The carriers agreed to an increase of 3 1/2% over an hour, retroactive to Oct. 1, for the big majority of the workers. Wage rates have ranged from \$13.45 a day for passenger brakemen to \$19.07 for yardmasters.

SACRED TREE

The oak tree and all its fruits, including mistletoe, were sacred to the Druids in ancient Britain.

high above the ground. Age, not fire, had damaged them.

NEW STEEL GIRDERS

More basic structural changes have included installation of steel girders to replace the wooden structural beams high in the roof which were the seat of the 1952 fire, the laying of a new copper roof, installation of a freight elevator and digging of an extra sub-basement.

The inlaid hardwood surface could not be salvaged from the main floor. But a new one is to be installed at a cost of \$30,000. It will have the same herringbone pattern and, says Mr. Grant, it won't squeak.

The entire heating and electric wiring systems have been replaced and new hidden lights will cast their glow on the dome 120 feet above the floor. The dome's, four-foot-thick walls have been repaired in places where they had begun to sag.

The two big jobs remaining are the reinstallation of the bookshelves and the painting.

The Poet's Corner

IN HAVING FIELDS

Bright horn, now, seems brutal in the fields.
The keen knives clatter and the blossoms fall;
Grasping steel fingers rake and windrow gold,
And for their bailes, grim monsters devour all.

A part of summer's beauty in each bale
Is carried off to dark and cobwebbed bays.
Never to know the subtleties of time:
The slow blight, and the worm, and frost-struck days.

When winter stars are flowers in the field
Of night at windows where the cows look up,
The stabled herd will feed on golden hay
Tasting of daisies and sweet buttercup.

—William D. Mundell in the New York Times

Antarctic Expedition

By George Kitchen
Canadian Press, Washington

A Canadian-born coast guard skipper and Canadian-produced equipment will play key roles in an expedition the United States Navy is sending into the white world of the Antarctic this winter.

A naval force of seven ships is to sail out of Atlantic ports next month on the first leg of Operation Deepfreeze, the American phase of an international program of coordinated observations of earth sciences during the 1957-58 International Geophysical Year.

The task force will carry the men and supplies to set up three American observation stations in the Antarctic for studies in glaciology, geomagnetism, seismology, meteorology and gravity. In all, more than 20 such stations will be established on or near the Antarctic continent by countries participating in the worldwide program.

Naval officials charged with supplying the expedition expressed high praise for the Canadian-made equipment going aboard the vessels—38 giant 11-ton ice sleds manufactured by the Otaca company of Orillia, Ont., and four de Havilland Otters, described by U.S. airmen as the best in the world for Antarctic work.

KEY FIGURE

A key figure in the expedition will be Lt. Cmdr. Jacob (Jack) Bursey, 52-year-old native of the Newfoundland village of St. Lawrence and veteran of polar expeditions, whose exploits have won him renown.

Bursey, who came to the United States in his 20s and now is a U.S. citizen, in 1940 made the longest dog team trip over polar ice, a distance of 1,200 miles over the Antarctic's great Ross ice shelf. A mountain in the region now bears his name.

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Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

CANDY KEEPS YOU SLIM

Eat candy and stay thin! That sounds like a contradiction, but it isn't.

You can actually hold your weight down by eating candy. The secret lies not only in how much you eat, but when you eat it.

By the middle of the afternoon, most of us usually begin to feel tired and hungry. This is due to the fact that the sugar in the blood drops, creating fatigue and stimulating hunger.

A Signal to Eat

Generally, most of you feel that this is a signal to eat a big meal. So, you really load up for supper, whether you actually need that much or not.

You feel that the only way to curb your hunger is to eat a lot. But, there is another way to do it, without overloading your stomach and without adding those extra pounds which go along with a large meal.

Next time you notice this feeling, pop a piece of candy into your mouth. The candy will increase your blood sugar and probably relieve that hungry feeling.

Then, when supper time rolls around, you can eat a normal or even a light meal.

Don't eat too much candy. Generally, one or maybe two pieces will do.

It does not make much difference whether the candy is hard or soft, chocolate or some other flavor. However, you are more apt to suck on a piece of hard candy, while you'll gulp down a soft chocolate.

For this reason, a piece of hard candy probably will have a more lasting effect.

Try this form of hunger relief. I think it will help keep your waistline in check.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

C. H. B.: Is there a permanent cure for Bright's Disease?

Answer: Bright's Disease is either an acute or chronic inflammation of the kidneys.

Acute inflammation usually can be cleared up in chronic cases, however, there is no medication which will eliminate the condition. However, it can be kept under control.

A physician should be consulted concerning this matter.

Strictly Temporary

(Galt Reporter)

Easterners in the United States who have been digging out from the debris left by hurricane Ione and wondering why the big blows have been charging so far north in recent years may be comforted to know that the weather bureau believes the situation is strictly temporary.

That's the word from Jerome Namias, the weather bureau's expert on why hurricanes go north and behave as nastily as they do.

He attributes 1 one's course to a misplaced westerly wind, says the same thing caused this summer's abnormal northern state heat wave, and predicts that in due course the hurricane belt will die back below Cape Hatteras, N. C., where it belongs.

The expert explains that hurricanes moving up from the Caribbean normally blow across Central America or, at the worst (from the United States point of view), treacherous crevice-riddled ice to establish an observation station far within the Antarctic circle.

It is here, too, that the Canadian-built sleds and planes will come into play. The 24-foot sleds, built to U.S. Navy specifications but including Canadian patents, will be loaded with equipment and hauled along the 600-mile trail by tractors.

The Otters, noted for their range, freight-carrying capacity and simplicity of operation in polar weather will be used to supply the tractor train as it moves along the trail, setting up fuel and supply dumps for teams that will follow.

Were it not for the Otters, Cmdr. Vernon Pendergraft, air operations commander, said in an interview, the tractor train would have to travel as much as 3,000 miles as it tracked to the main base each time it needed supplies to set up a fresh dump. The Otters teams strike out to set up a U.S. extension post at the pole itself.

This first phase of the expedition will end next February when the naval force withdraws, leaving a wintering-over party of 120 officers and men to complete runways and build, and operate the base camp. The force will sail into the Antarctic again in the fall of 1956, taking in fresh supplies and the scientists who will man the observation stations.

CASH PREFERRED

TORONTO (CP)—Money apparently is not considered the root of evil at the University of Toronto. The blonde-haired miss with blue eyes and money in her pocket was voted the ideal co-ed by 30 male students here. They expressed their preference in a poll taken by Varsity, the undergraduate daily newspaper.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Not all of the matter of employment opportunities is to be reached by legislation or even working contracts. "A primary requisite," says a study of needs of older "persons" is an extensive program of public education—one about aging... Once the myths that will dispel popular myths about aging and its inevitable helplessness are dispelled, the major roadblocks to constructive action for older citizens will have been removed. —Christian Science Monitor.

In the town of Skegness in England, a woman was tossed from her horse after the animal had been frightened by a passing airplane. She is suing the owners of the plane for damages. How could any horse—eaten in Skegness—be so isolated as to remain a stranger to an airplane. It may be deaf. It goes to prove that in a machine age you should stick to machines. If you want a little saddle practice buy one of those riding machines they use on ocean liners. You can't scare them. —London Free Press.

Although it has not been operating for a year, the Carleton Place hospital has already piled up such a deficit that it is necessary to make a canvass to pay it off. Carleton Place built and equipped its hospital at a time when expenses entailed had advanced to an all-time high. Let us hasten to add that those things which have gained nothing by waiting, because construction costs and prices of equipment have continued to increase. Some hospitals are fortunate in their financing because of peculiar local conditions while others may as well keep their minds to pass the hat each year. —Almonte Gazette.

The Commander-in-Chief in East Africa, General Lathbury, has wisely insisted that the departure from the colony of 2,500 British and 1,000 African troops does not mean the end of the emergency—yet. There remain 5,000 British and 7,000 African troops—a sizeable and costly garrison. But all the evidence suggests that Mau Mau as an organized force is spent, and that it will increasingly rely on the power of the police forces to contain it as their expansion and reorganization are completed. The power of the Mau Mau oath has dramatically declined, which means that the roots of the conspiracy in the reserve are at last coming away. —London Economist.

What has been happening in the Department of Immigration from the sort of thing which, in England has been described as "trial by Whitehall". Whitehall being, of course, the symbol of bureaucracy. Lord Hewart of Bury, a former chief justice of England (who first used the term "trial by Whitehall") has declared that "this so-called method of administrative law is in fact 'essentially lawless.' It confers upon the bureaucracy the right to act as a judge in its own cases, without having even to codify its administrative rules, and without being actually accountable for what it does—even to the extent of explaining why it has done it. —Montreal Star.

As it did two years ago, to the indignation of Britain's House of Commons, the United States has again turned down low British bids to provide electrical equipment for Chief Joseph Dam in Washington state. U.S. Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson has explained that the contracts were given to American firms to provide assistance for the Pittsburg region, designated an "area of substantial unemployment." By this action a higher bill will be thrust upon the American taxpayers. Beyond that, foreign countries will view the transaction as another rebuff to President Eisenhower's policy of "trade not aid" for allies. Certain pockets of unemployment persist in the United States. Their existence is apparently being used as the equivalent of an "escape clause" familiar in U. S. trade pacts. The Chief Joseph Dam contract, however, is awarded at a time when the United States is congratulating itself on its prosperity. —Victoria Times.

God highways are a federal well as a provincial invention. Cheaper, faster transportation any one area, by improving productivity. Indirectly, the wealth for the federal as well as the provincial treasuries. The federal-state highway arrangement has worked satisfactorily in the United States for many years and might well be tried in Canada. —Ottawa Citizen.

Visitors to Cleveland notice something different about police squad cars. On each car, mounted on the roof, is a short flagstaff. Sometimes it flies a white flag. At other times a black one. The white flag signifies that up to that hour there have been no traffic deaths in Cleveland that day. When a traffic death is reported police are notified by radio to run up the black flag. This is a somewhat dramatic way of reminding each Cleveland motorist that unless he drives carefully the black flag may go up for him. —Chicago Sun-Times.

The annual award for the most kind-hearted school child in Italy went to an eleven-year-old boy who did what brings most youngsters a sharp talking-to or even a spanking. Roberto Contavelli, who lives in the northern town of Imola, won a gold medal and 100,000 lire (\$160) for rigging a mirror in his bedroom window on sunny days and shooting the reflected light into a room in a house across the street. Far from annoying a neighbor, the dancing beam brought cheer to a retired school teacher confined by illness to a room which the sun never hits. —New York Herald-Tribune.

Ontario in 1952 had 17 probation officers, last March 71, now 85, and others are to be appointed before the end of the year. Director Coughlin announces that probationers the public much less than imprisonment of an offender, but advantages of greater importance are that it gives a chance and encouragement to go straight, and in some cases prevents the breaking up of a home. Hon. Dana Porter when Attorney General estimated a reclamation ratio of 70 per cent., which justifies expansion of the service as rapidly as fully qualified personnel can be obtained. —Toronto Telegram.

The National Safety Council has discovered that twice as many farmers as tradesmen are killed accidentally. They feel that these brief breaks might be a means of cutting down the death toll on the farm. Fatigue, according to the council is suspected as the basic cause of many farm accidents every year in the field, the barn and even in the house. Last year, according to preliminary figures there were 104 rural residents killed accidentally. Even if the farmer does not care for coffee he can use the break period to obtain relief from the monotony of working steadily hour after hour and as a result start his job again, refreshed and alert. So if you see a farmer carry a thermos out to the field, don't be surprised, he is probably just trying to live a little longer. —Guelph Mercury.

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