

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.

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

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1956

Island Of Specialists

Our farmers will surely be heartened by a statement made by Mr. E. H. Stoltz, fieldman of the Canadian Shorthorn Breeders Association for Eastern Canada, to the effect that there is no insurmountable obstacle to the raising of extra quality beef cattle on this Island.

Potato growing and hog raising are two branches of agriculture in which this Province excels. It was not always so, nor did the proud achievement in either field just happen; it was the result of much hard work and careful planning by farmers and patient expert guidance on the part of agricultural officials both on the federal and provincial level.

That, as we understand it, was the gist of Mr. Stoltz's message. Coming from an agriculturist of national distinction, it deserves, and we are confident it will receive, thoughtful consideration, to be followed by a daring ambitious program of development.

London Honours Nehru

One of the highlights of the Commonwealth Conference was the granting of the Freedom of the City of London to Prime Minister Nehru of India. Amid all the pomp and circumstance associated with the ceremony, Mr. Nehru, dressed in his native garb, drove through cheering throngs to Guildhall where he heard himself described as a man "of good game and name, not desiring to defraud the Queen or this City".

It is not long since Mr. Nehru was regarded in Britain as a rebel, a disturber of the peace, a danger to Britain's imperial power and to the wellbeing of the Indian people. With the exception of the late Mr. Gandhi, no Indian leader did more to overthrow British rule in India. Yet, he is now awarded the highest honour within the gift of London, for centuries the centre of Britain's imperial domain.

There is something here well worth pondering. Like the Commonwealth itself, it is not something that can be defined in clear terms. The word "magnanimity" does not seem to cover it, although there was an unusually magnanimous touch about it; and it goes beyond political realism, although that, too, is involved. It makes one think of Burke's "unbought grace of life"—another intangible though effective social force. Perhaps it contains the secret, or one of the secrets, of the Commonwealth's increasing strength, despite its lack of hard and fast constitutional pros.

Tax Comparisons

The recent sale of the Trinidad Oil Company to U.S. interests is being cited as an example of Britain's exorbitant tax economy. The British company is no longer able to carry the welfare state on its back. It does not have a sufficient margin of saving out of profits for the improvements and expansion that are needed.

But, notes the Montreal Gazette, when the levels of taxation in Canada are compared with those in the United Kingdom, the difference is by no means as great as might be supposed. The Standing Committee on Finance of the Senate of Canada has drawn up comparative

tables which are cited in the Gazette article.

Apparently complete figures of the United Kingdom for 1955 were not available. But the tables show the comparative levels of taxation in the two countries from 1946 to 1954. They are based on taxes (imposed by all levels of government) as a percentage of net national income at factor cost.

Taking the figures for 1954, it is revealed that direct personal taxes took 7.6 per cent of net national income in Canada, and 9.3 per cent in the United Kingdom, a difference of only 1.7 per cent.

Indirect taxes in Canada took 16.0 per cent of net national income, and 16.6 in the United Kingdom, a difference of only .6 per cent. The difference was wider in social insurance contributions, being 2.1 per cent compared with 3.6. But the percentage of direct taxes on corporations was almost the same—6.2 in Canada as against 6.7 in the United Kingdom.

Another striking feature is that the difference between the United Kingdom and Canada has been steadily narrowing, as far as the burden of total taxes of all levels of government is concerned. In 1948 the difference was 13.8 per cent, between the total taxes, as a percentage of net national income. By 1954 it was down to 4.3 per cent.

If there is concern in Great Britain over the excessive claims of taxes upon income, and if this concern is shared by Britain's friends, perhaps there ought also to be greater concern in other countries, including Canada, that the percentage may be disturbingly close to the British level.

National income in Canada has continued to be buoyant. But the Senate report has a sober warning. "While we all hope and expect," it says, "that such growth will continue, it would be unwise to take it for granted, or to use it as an excuse for extravagance in public spending."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Big Ben is still there, although its chimes are not heard over the BBC these days. It has been silenced for a three months overhaul, the first in 22 years.

During the second reading of the new Copyright Bill in the British House of Commons, Mr. H. Montgomery Hyde, M.P., Unionist Member for North Belfast, stated that a judgment in favour of one of two Irish monks by an Irish sixth-century king formed the basis of the present international law on copyright. Mr. Hyde said that St. Columba appropriated a manuscript belonging to St. Finian and copied it. St. Finian appealed to the High King in the first recorded action for an infringement of copyright, which resulted in the ruling—"To every cow its calf and every book its copy."

After broadcasting very little in recent months about the relations between Church and State, the Russian radio system has returned to the subject with gusto, according to the U.S. Information Agency. Said Radio Minsk in a Byelorussia broadcast: "Many people think that the task of Soviet atheistic education is to assist certain pupils in freeing themselves from religious superstitions. This is not quite correct. The task of the school is not only to assist such individuals but to make all pupils immune to any religious views which they might encounter in their environment".

The broadcast concluded by asserting: "activities of the Church must be exposed in a merciless way". A joint committee of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives has approved a bill for the control of narcotics. Among its provisions is one that permits juries to recommend the death penalty for anyone convicted of selling heroin to juveniles. Another makes possession of heroin a felony, a judiciary sub-committee having reported that heroin serves no medical purpose that cannot be performed by less dangerous drugs. Supplies now legally held would be sold to the Treasury Department. Still another provision permits jail terms up to 40 years, with no possibility of parole, for selling any narcotic illegally. No doubt, the Canadian Parliamentary Committee now studying the same problem will take a good look at these recommendations.



YO - HEAVE - HO!

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

JOB NOT USELESS

Sir.—Several newspapers have commented editorially on the issues in a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen that is presently being dealt with by a Board of Conciliation which adjourned June 29th after hearing the Company's presentation only. The Brotherhood will present the case for the employees when the Board resumes hearings on July 16th.

It has not been proved that the firemen's job is one that has been rendered useless by technological advances. Such assertions have been made only by a management anxious to convince the Board that it should be permitted to reduce costs of operation. We propose, when the Board of Conciliation meets again, to use our first opportunity to establish that a fireman is required for the safe and efficient operation of diesel locomotives and will produce witnesses to prove our point. I am, Sir, etc., W. E. GAMBLE, Vice-President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Montreal.

The Poet's Corner

TO NURSES  
Convalescing none I filled with  
At wonders wrought with skill  
And gentle touch;  
At hands that soothe, concern that  
means so much  
When tired and ill, the way seems  
long and rough.  
Not honored half enough, they  
never fail  
To brighten lengthy hours with  
warmth untold;  
The spark of life, so often theirs  
to hold  
And nourish: thus they play their  
part.  
With deep devotion to an often  
thankless task  
Demanding much of time, and  
thought, and heart.  
—D.D. Cliff  
in the Toronto Star.

The Eisenhower Problem

By George Kitchen  
Canadian Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (CP) Should a 65-year-old man who has suffered two major illnesses in less than a year be expected to spend four more years in the White House? That question, delicate in its political overtones and its invasion of the realm of private thought and decision, is being asked by Washington columnists these days as the time nears for President Eisenhower to say whether he still wants a second term. It was asked, though not so bluntly and candidly, last fall after the president suffered a coronary thrombosis Sept. 24 which put him into hospital for six weeks. Eisenhower himself provided the answer Feb. 29 by announcing he was prepared to stand for re-election. It is being asked again now with renewed emphasis in the light of the abdominal operation which put Eisenhower back into bed June 8. This time there is the added suggestion that the president may not have been given all the facts and differences of opinions following the first illness. This time, too, there is a lively controversy in the public prints about the possibility of a recurrence of ileitis, the intestinal ailment for which Eisenhower underwent surgery. The president's physicians said there is "little chance of another attack but the columnists have dug up medical literature disputing them. At the same time, private physicians have joined in the argument. There was no such public disagreement with the doctors last fall and winter when they said the coronary thrombosis had not impaired the president's ability to continue in the presidency. Some columnists also are asking how the physicians could say with such certainty, as they did within a few months after operating upon Eisenhower, that he would be as good as dead. Walter Lippman, the noted writer on politics, suggested there has been a "misunderstanding," as he puts it, between the doctors and the American public. "The doctors have been talking about the president's recovery from his heart attack and his operation," Lippman wrote. "The politicians, who are playing for very high stakes, have been treating what the doctors say as an expert verdict on the president's fitness to carry the burden of the presidency for a second term. These are not one and the same." Given the president's age and medical history, said Lippman, the question of his ability to carry the presidency is a "momentous" one because the American system as it works in practice, "cannot do with a sick or a failing president."

OTTAWA REPORT

M.P.'s Pension Fund

By Patrick Nicholson

OTTAWA: All taxpayers may soon have to increase their contributions to bolster the Member of Parliament's pension fund. This young fund does not contain sufficient accumulation to meet the heavy pension payments which may be made to present M.P.s when they retire or suffer defeat at the polls. The life pension which M.P.'s have voted to themselves is described as a contributory plan. But in fact it is like the famous Belgian meat pie, consisting of horse-meat and rabbit-meat in equal proportions: one horse to one rabbit. The M.P.'s pension is provided predominantly by the taxpayers. The Pension Act provides that the total contributions paid in by a pensionable M.P. are all withdrawn by him in the first sixteen months of his pension. From then until death, he enjoys the cream of the welfare state at the expense of the taxpayer. Each M.P. pays into the pension fund each year a total of \$40. His total contributions shall not exceed \$4,000. When qualified for pension, the M.P. then has paid to him each year during his lifetime a pension equal to three-quarters of the total amount of the contributions that he has paid. PENSION AFTER 3 YEARS A M.P. becomes entitled to draw a pension after sitting in three parliaments. These normally cover a period of 12 years. But it would be possible for a member to qualify in 3 years: suppose he was first elected at a bye-election near the close of a parliament, that he was then re-elected and sat in a short parliament such as that of 1925-1926, and that he was then re-elected again and shortly retired through ill-health. In such cases, the pension would be proportionately much smaller than that of a long-time member. To receive the maximum pension of \$3,000 a year, a member must sit in parliament for 16 years and 8 months. There is no means test: even a millionaire may draw the pension. There is no age limit: one present member attained the qualification at the age of 36. The only restriction on the pension concerns ex-M.P.s who draw some other pension or emolument from the taxpayers. Such include old age pensions, senatorships, judgeships, commissionerships, governorships, etc. These are deducted from the M.P.'s pension.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(July 9, 1931) Chief Commissioner of Boy Scouts, Stiles, stated in a public announcement that the Gilwell Camp to be held near Charlottetown, for the Boy Scouts in the Maritimes, will be opened sometime this month and will be under the command of Frank E. L. Coombs, of Ottawa, editor of the Boy Scouts Magazine. The advanced guard of those attending the annual convention of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders Association from outside points arrived here yesterday via the Canadian National Railways.

TEN YEARS AGO

(July 9, 1946) Appointment of a three man committee with power to secure full information concerning the plant, lines, equipment financial setup and all matters pertinent to the operation, cost and revenues of the Maritime Electric Co. Ltd. in this City to the end of taking it over, to be owned and operated by the City Corporation, or jointly by the City and Provincial Government" it was announced yesterday. Robert Stanley Cumming, a native of Prince Edward Island, has been appointed professor of commerce at Dalhousie University.

PUBLISHER FINED

KAMPALA, Uganda (Reuters) Joseph W. Kiwanuka, proprietor of the newspaper Uganda Post, was found guilty of two charges of sedition here Saturday and fined £250 with the alternative of six months imprisonment. The judge found that publication of an article entitled "Don't let them fool you" was a letter entitled "Who sold us to the foreigners" were seditious and intended to create hostility between Africans and Europeans.

The Age Old Story

And if he sin against thee seven times in the day, and seven times turn again to thee, saying, I repent, thou shalt forgive him.

Y. P. U. Weekend Camp

Plan now to attend the Y.P.U. weekend camp at M.R.E.C. Camp, Augustine Cove, Friday night, Saturday and Sunday, July 20-21-22 for Christian worship, study, recreation and fellowship under excellent leadership. Further information will be mailed in a circular, \$3.00 full registration, less for part time, \$1.00 per day board. Send name only to Gordon Moore, Charlottetown, R. R. 1, before July 14th.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

AN ASTHMATIC ATTACK

While summer means gay picnics, happy vacations and generally a lot of fun for most of us, it also means innumerable sleepless nights and agonizing hours of gasping for breath for many others. An estimated 2,000,000 Americans suffer from bronchial asthma. For them, summer and its pollen-filled air can be a pretty miserable time.

Perhaps, though, with a few suggestions, the doctor can help some of these asthmatics get through this year in pretty good shape. First, let's see just what causes an asthmatic attack.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE

The immediate cause of the difficulty in breathing is the plugging of the bronchial (air) passages by a thick, rubbery mucus secretion usually brought about by the inhalation of an allergen.

These narrowed air passages naturally hamper breathing. Inspiratory power, normally accomplished with relative ease, is hampered. Breathing in dilates the narrowed passages and is accomplished only by actively contracting the muscles.

PASSIVE ACTION

Expiration, or breathing out, on the other hand, is a passive action. In the case of an asthmatic attack usually is where the difficulty occurs.

Expiration often is prolonged and incomplete. As a result, the lungs become distended with air during an acute attack. Repeated attacks may mean loss of pulmonary elasticity, permanent reduction of vital capacity and eventually maybe deformity of the chest such as barrel chest.

Even those who suffer only occasional and mild attacks are limited in some activities. Many persons are almost completely incapacitated. They must avoid physical strain and emotional upsets which bring on an attack. Some are bedridden for weeks at a time.

SUMMERTIME MENACE

Asthma attacks which begin between the ages of 10 and 30 generally are due to inhalants. And pollens and mold spores are the greatest summertime menace.

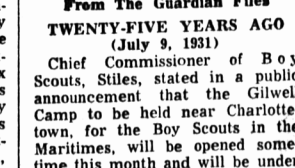
There is no sure cure for asthma at the present time. Since it usually is impossible for victims to escape pollen and molds entirely, we must rely on drugs, exercises and commonsense to eliminate attacks or at least keep them under control.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

C.I.: When does a baby have fixed ideas about leftsidedness or right-sidedness? Answer: An infant has no preference to sidedness, either left or right.

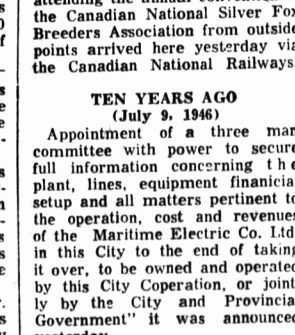
After the first year, right-sidedness should be encouraged and left-sidedness discouraged in an infant. At about 18 months, a one-sided pattern in the infant begins to develop and continues to develop for many years.

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SAMPLE TABLE with columns: CASH YOU RECEIVE, MONTHLY PAYMENTS, NUMBER OF MONTHS. Rows: \$105.75 (12 months), \$208.38 (18 months), \$116.68 (24 months), \$75.56 (36 months).

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NOTES BY THE WAY

A judge says that the average man owes a lot to his wife. And there are those rare instances in which she is able to collect it. —Oshawa Times-Gazette

For prestige reasons, the U.S. government is going to furnish its ambassador in Moscow with a big, shiny limousine. It's hard on the capitalists, having to "step up with the proletarians." St. Catharines-Standard

Bureaucrats have celebrated the new road construction plans by venturing some new words. In official papers issued to interested parties bridges are called "over-spans" and tunnels "under-creeps." But perhaps their finest invention is the "Multipurpose undercreep," which apparently is a cattle tunnel through which a horse and cart can also pass. Manchester Guardian

The morality of dropping an H-bomb over an island in the Pacific named Christmas was defended in Commons the other day by Prime Minister Eden. He was asked if he did not have "a small twinge of conscience" over Britain's first H-bomb test, scheduled for some time in 1957. He replied that his conscience was comforted by the fact that such tests "have been a powerful deterrent toward the drift to war." —Detroit Free Press

The relinquishing of British bases around the Indian Ocean would be more serious for the Asian countries than for Britain. Once the British forces have gone they are unlikely to come back. Not even an appeal by the United Nations—in the event, for example, of a serious incursion across the borders of Burma—would bring substantial military help. It could not, because such help would be physically impossible. —Manchester Guardian

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