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how many babies a mother has had, how old she was when she married, the total earning—not just the wages of the family breadwinner, the value of the home, the number of utilities, whether a person was sick the day before the census was taken and if so did this interfere with work or play.

"What," asks the Winnipeg Free Press, "is the need for such questions? Much of the information, in a more general form, can be obtained elsewhere. The number of babies born can be procured from provincial government statistics. The Department of National Revenue has figures on income; they are published annually and in great detail. What business is it of the bureau of statistics if a mother has had one child or a dozen, if a person's house is worth \$5,000 or \$25,000? Questions of this kind, even though the answers are confidential, constitute a downright invasion of a citizen's private life."

Mrs. Ann Shipley, former Liberal M.P. for Temiskaming, is leading a protest against such questions. Senator Tom Reid of New Westminster has served notice that if a census taker asks him some of the more personal questions, the door will be slammed in his face. In light of this rising tide of resentment, the census authorities would be well advised to make some changes before the 1961 census is taken and leave us the little privacy we have.

Hard To Reconcile
"We shall go to America with an open heart and in all sincerity," Premier Khrushchev stated in a recent press conference; "with good intentions; with the earnest desire to help to do away with the state of cold war, being guided only by concern for safeguarding peace throughout the world." These are good words; President Eisenhower could not have used better. If only Communist actions supported them, how wonderful it would be! But while we still have hope for something good resulting from the Soviet leader's visit to Washington, we should be foolish indeed to take them at face value.

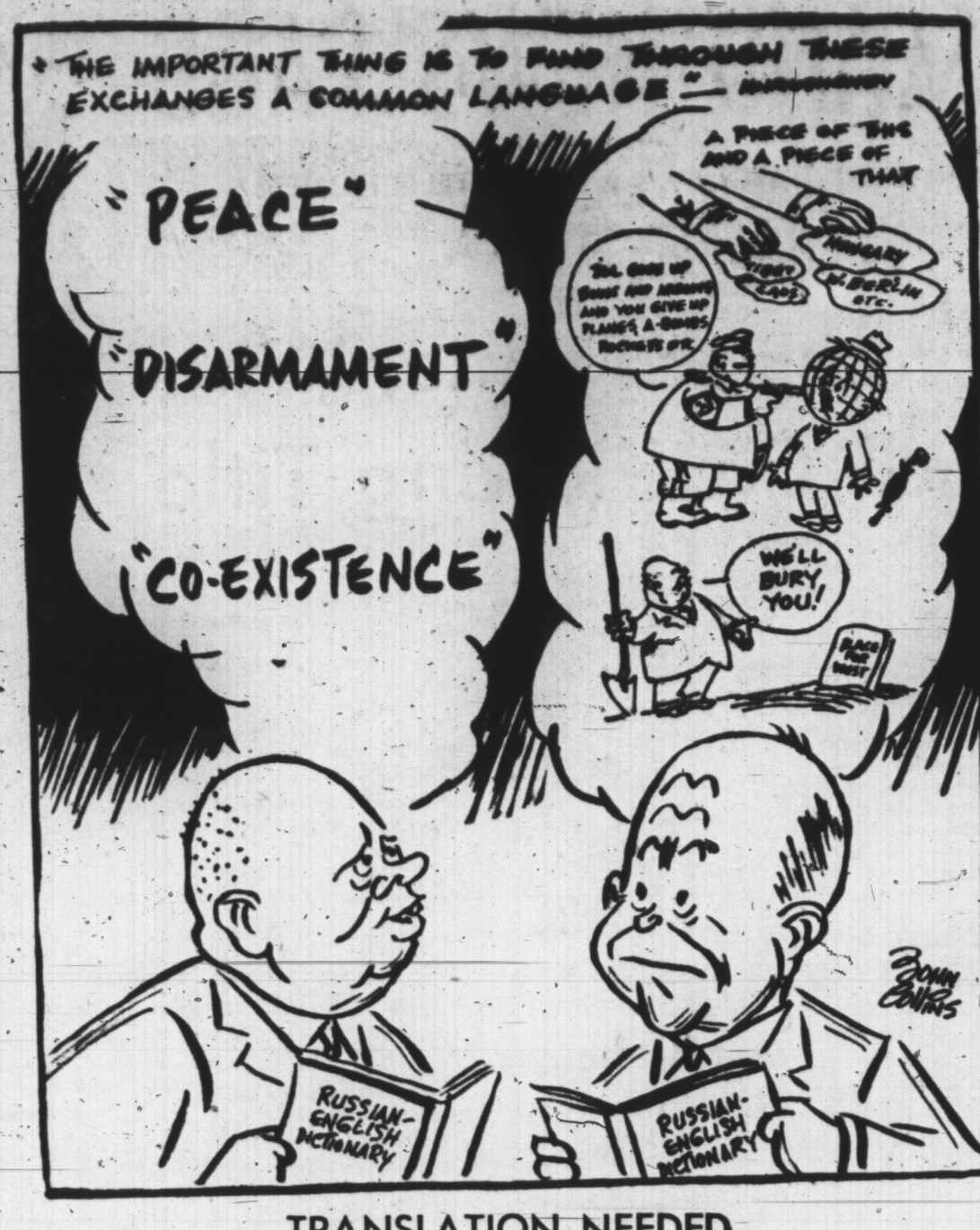
Here, two weeks before Khrushchev's arrival in the U.S., is what has been happening: Communist forces are trying to overthrow the free government of Laos. Communist Chinese are accused by Nehru of India of invading Indian territory at two disputed points. Communist shelling of the islands of Quemoy and Matsu is renewed. Khrushchev himself sends a stern message to West Germany with the not so peaceful warning that the Soviet military might can overwhelm the United States and its allies.

How are we to separate the Red smile from the black deed? Perhaps our best assurance lies in the fact that, despite the grim official record, there is evidence that the desire for peace among the Soviet people, in all walks of life, is rooted much more deeply than the "hate-American-warmongers" outlook, and that Mr. Khrushchev seems to be—not so much supported, as pushed and pressured, by the Soviet people, in his drive for an understanding. It is this popular sentiment, in contrast with the official Party "line" of opposing capitalist systems, on which the free world is banking. It may be illusory, but it is the only real hope we have of effecting peaceful coexistence.

Some fumbling, of course, there may be at the start. Even the best men cannot work together at top efficiency without practice in their new jobs. Ball players are allowed a practice period before every game, and the most seasoned pitchers have to "loosen up" with a few trial balls over the plate before a new innings. The public makes allowance in such matters, and the same rule of sportsmanship should prevail in politics. Soon, however, the new administration may expect to be judged on its merits, and it will then have no excuse for amateurish play. That time will have arrived in good earnest when it faces the Legislature next session.

In the meantime, let us be thankful that we are living in a country of this kind, and in a province with such traditions, where momentous political change can take place so smoothly, and with such little disturbance to our peaceful way of life.

A Nosey Census
There is a general feeling that the bureaucrats have gone a little too far in the plans announced at Ottawa for the taking of the 1961 general census. There was a time when a census was concerned largely with how many people the country had, where they lived, how old they were, and what their racial origins were. Nobody had strenuous objections to answering questions of this kind, although Mr. Diefenbaker has repeatedly said that he would like to do away with questions about a person's ethnic origin. But the ethnic questions will be in the 1961 census, as well as many others, some of them even more personal.



TRANSLATION NEEDED

OTTAWA REPORT
Shabby In Comparison

By Patrick Nicholson
The achievement of which a successful politician is most proud in his public life is his first appointment to the Cabinet. The occasion which a successful politician finds least memorable in his public life is, in regrettable contrast, his appointment to the Cabinet.

It is a national disgrace and an individual tragedy that one of the greatest rewards which our country can offer to a successful public figure has been debased into a hole-and-corner ritual performed in privacy and without glamour. The average Minister, would more appreciate and proudly remember his personal recognition, if it were built up into something of an occasion. Even the Boy Scouts and the Freemasons outshine our Government House in this respect. At present, the jumbo-jumbo of the ritual is hurried through; under the prompt of a civil servant, the new Minister takes his oath in the presence of the Governor General with no panoply of ceremony. Wives and children are banned from Government House, so his only audience as he engages newly-sworn is a butler, a chauffeur, some newsmen and photographers and a sleepy dog. The new Minister is photographed, then hurried away. Some weeks later he receives as a souvenir the Bible on which he has

sworn the oath of allegiance, the oath as a Privy Councillor, and his oath of office. That is what happens now, when the Prime Minister of Canada invites his chosen colleague to accompany him at Government House, to be created a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and a Minister of the Crown. MORE DIPLOMATIC SHOW Contrast that with the glamorous ceremony when a newly-appointed Ambassador to Canada presents his letter of credence to the Governor General. To start with, the Governor General normally sends his horse-drawn landau or his official car to fetch him. For the ceremony, the Governor General wears his goldbraided uniform, or a morning coat, or evening tail coat. He is surrounded by his personal staff all dressed in Windsor uniform. Our Secretary of State for External Affairs attends as well as our chief of protocol. The new ambassador is dressed in the formal diplomatic attire of his country, which may be an elaborate uniform, or a morning coat, or evening tail coat. He is accompanied by his senior diplomatic and military advisers to accompany him, all likewise resplendent in appropriate uniform and wearing medals. Our representatives of

India's Attitude Stiffening

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer
The Red Chinese dragon, in moistening, harassing and sniping at the Indian lamb, may find itself grappling with a tiger in lamb's clothing. A high commonwealth source, in appraising the situation, says India is in a good military and geographic position to defend itself against any deep invasion from China. He described India's military forces as small but in top shape. More important perhaps is that India's Prime Minister Nehru, essentially a man of peace, has finally become aroused. Latest reports are that he may shake up his cabinet to replace the controversial V. K. Krishna Menon in the vital defence portfolio. Menon is more of a diplomat than a military man and he has shown no great love for the West.

May Soon Prevent Diabetes

By John Barbour
Associated Press
A physician suggested that these islets in the pancreas produced something which prevented diabetes. In the main, the big weapon was diet. Starches and sugars were kept from the patient's meals. Fats and proteins took their place. Finally doctors began to realize they had to keep down the sugar level of the blood. In 1920 a Canadian scientist, Dr. Frederick G. Banting, and a medical student, Charles H. Best, set themselves in Toronto to find the secret of the pancreas. ISOLATED INSULIN By the next summer they had isolated insulin and tried it on diabetic dogs with success. In 1922 the first human patient was treated with insulin, with success. Insulin therapy has improved through the years. Many of today's diabetes are star athletes, politicians, leading businessmen and scientists, filling many demanding positions despite their handicap. But the discovery of insulin was far from a full solution. There were dangers to insulin therapy. Diet, in some cases, was still required. Then French scientists, searching for a drug against typhoid, stumbled on a sister to the sulfa drugs. When this drug was used on typhoid patients, they suddenly fell into coma—a symptom of insulin shock. Had the drug systems? FIND SIMILAR DRUG German scientists a few years later developed a similar drug. Both seemed to lower blood sugar levels. But significantly they didn't work in animals from which the pancreas had been removed. Now some doctors postulated: Suppose that something in this sulfa-type drug had released insulin from the pancreas. But this is only theory thus far. With perfection, the first oral drug, orinase, was put into practice in the United States in 1957. It was much more convenient

Family Life Is Changing

By Herman N. Sundesen, M.D.
AMERICA'S families are getting bigger. There are more families in the nation with three and four children than ever before. And the number seems to be growing year by year. In the last decade, the number of families with three children under the age of 18 increased 68 per cent, from 2,575,000 in 1948 to 4,312,000 last year. JUMPED 50 PERCENT During the same period, the number of families with four or more children increased from 2,288,000 to 3,645,000 or a jump of nearly 50 per cent. Meanwhile, the number of families with only one child dropped 3.5 per cent, from 7,420,000 in 1948 to 7,137,000 in 1958. FAVORABLE TIME So this increase in the size of families couldn't have come at a better time. Because of medicine's conquest of various infectious diseases, the chances of the premature death of either the father or mother have dropped considerably in most age categories. Still, the possibility of orphanhood remains a sizable problem. Just what are the chances some of these children have of losing a mother or father before reaching the age of 18? Let me cite some figures compiled by an insurance company. Right now the chances are 40 to 1,000 that a white child born into a family where the father is only 25 years old will lose his father before the child is 18. Half a century ago the chances were 121 out of 1,000 that such a youngster would become a paternal orphan. As you would expect, the possibility of orphanhood rises rapidly with the age of the father at the time the child is born. It rises less rapidly with the age of the mother. CHANCES LESSENED When the father is 40 years old at the birth of the child, the chances of the youngster becoming an orphan are 146 in 1,000. In 1,000, the chances were 197 out of 1,000. A youngster is considerably less likely to be orphaned by the premature death of the mother. If the mother is only 20 when the child is born, the chances are a mere 15 out of 1,000 that she will die before the child is 18. Half a century ago the chances were 97 out of 1,000. If she is 25 at the birth of the child, the chances are only 22 out of 1,000. Even at the age of 40, the chances of her premature death are but 76 out of 1,000. QUESTION AND ANSWER Q: What would cause numbness in a portion of the big toe on the right foot, also occasional pain in the same area? My shoes are never had frostbite on this toe. Answer: Numbness or pain in a toe may be due to a number of conditions, varying from gout to local pressure on a nerve by some local abnormality to interference with the nerve root in the spine, for example, by a slipped disk. You should consult your doctor.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (Sept. 4, 1934) The King's County Exhibition, held yesterday at Georgetown, was most successful and largely attended. The fair was opened by Lieutenant Governor George DeBlois. Addresses were given by Premier MacMillan, Hon. Thomas MacNutt, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. E.B. MacLaren, secretary of the Association.

TEN YEARS AGO

(Sept. 4, 1949) Mr. P.A. MacLellan of Souris, was elected president of the Canadian Legion at the annual convention of the Provincial Command held yesterday at O'Leary. Other officers include vice-president, A.H. Peckie; chairman, Harry Bishop; Chaplain, T.E. MacNutt; Dominion Representative, T.B. Rogers.

LIBERALS TO MEET

OTTAWA (CP)—The advisory council of the National Liberal Federation will meet here Dec. 7-8 to discuss party affairs, it was announced Wednesday by federation president A. Bruce Matthews. The 200-member council includes representatives of the 10 provincial Liberal associations, party leaders in each province, the national executive committee, and provincial organizations of the Liberal women's association, young Liberals and Canadian university liberal federations.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Moscow denies that the Russians distort history. Of course they don't. They just make it up fresh every month. —Edmonton Journal

Radicals seldom agree on anything except the idea that something else should furnish the money. —Brandon Sun

Not a man on the crowded bus rose to give the bundle-laden woman a seat. One young fellow, however, was more thoughtful than the others. He tugged at her skirt and whispered: "Be on your toes at Main Street, lady. That's where I get off." —Vancouver Sun

A \$60 fine was meted out to an Ontario man who abandoned his German shepherd dog and her pups, lying the grown animal to a tree without food and water—one of not a few persons who never should be allowed to own a dog in the first place. —Ottawa Journal

When Fort William constable J.D. Horton was having difficulty in arresting a resisting offender, he was "aided by a spectator." The citizen who came to the help of the police officer was not named in the police court story, but his act rates special mention. It stands out in pleasing contrast to the incident which have been reported in other municipalities where people have leered at constables instead of giving help when the odds were against the man in uniform. —Fort William Times-Journal

It is predicted that the credit card craze will soon reach such proportions that many a pocket in which cards are carried will be in ragged trousers. —Stratford Beacon-Herald

The Japanese are taking over the lead in producing horror movies. Are the U.S. Werewolves, vampires-and-zombies-to-be forced out of work by cheap, foreign non-union monsters? —Calgary Albertan

At an ever-increasing pace, modern man is getting himself deeper into a labyrinth of complexities—problems so deep and involved that they appear even the most courageous thinkers. Scores of problems, more complex and difficult than man has ever solved, today are pressing in faster and faster. Always, the artful dodger in a pinch, man may not be able to squirm past these questions much longer. —Ponoka (Alta.) Herald

Five-year-old Julian Leslie is allowed to do whatever he pleases. He smokes, goes to bed at midnight and rarely takes a bath. His father, an educator, explains: "No man who is a member of a generation that could pile up H-bombs is in a position to give lessons on morality and correct living to anybody." —London Daily Mirror

MAXIMS

The history of liberty is the history of the limitations on the power of government

Marlow As Shakespeare

Calvin Hoffman is at it again. The American critic who holds that Christopher Marlow wrote the plays so long attributed to Shakespeare has now come forward with "new" textual and documentary evidence. The evidence turns out to be the Dedication of the completed poem of "Hero and Leander", which, according to Hoffman, furnishes proof conclusive that Marlow—disguised, of course, under the name of George Chapman, poet and dramatist—was very much alive a full five years after his supposed murder in a Deptford tavern brawl. It is unnecessary to add that he was busily writing the plays and that his patron Walsingham was paying Shakespeare to "father" them.

The curious proliferation of pseudoscholarly heresies, all bent on providing a supposed "real" Shakespeare, is almost exclusively a product of the last 100 years. The oddest thing about these aberrations is, that they have grown up alongside a magnificent body of genuine Shakespearean studies, which have gathered a solid fund of information about Shakespeare—more, in fact than we possess about most of his poetic contemporaries.

It is at least refreshing to know that, in the long quest of a candidate for Shakespeare's crown, a great poet has now been thrust forward into the dubious role. This involves the major improbability that the creator of the Marlowian Superman should also have created a Rosalind and a Miranda. Marlow's attitude to the world—what, for want of a better word must be called his philosophy—is emphatically not Shakespeare's, and a theory like Hoffman's, fascinating as it may be to the specialists in literary detection, will scarcely survive when exposed to the test of a careful reading of the two dramatists themselves. Many of us will probably be little roused by the proposition that Marlow wrote Shakespeare. It is surely sufficient, and much more interesting, that Marlow wrote Marlow.

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