

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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causeway is constructed, "it would require an amendment to the British North America act if such a causeway were built without a rail track." This is an important point, in view of rumors to the effect that a non-rail causeway is being contemplated. Recently it was announced at Ottawa that tenders were being called for a new ferry for the accommodation of trucks and automobiles. The brief concedes this to be the most urgent need, but maintains that still another boat—a ferry to carry trains—is also required to handle the continuous and increasing rail traffic. Figures substantiating this claim are given in an attached schedule.

In another schedule, the text of a recommendation made by the Jones Government for a national transportation policy is reprinted in full. Therein it is argued that if the railways cannot furnish adequate national service without perpetual rate increase applications, they should be amalgamated under government ownership as the only alternative. The Canadian Pacific, in that case, would be taken over by the Dominion. It is understood that the Commission, after completing its regional hearings, will hold a final hearing in Ottawa. This Province requests permission to file an additional brief, or briefs, if deemed necessary, before that time.

Mr. Pearson And Uranium

It is the business of Mr. Pearson, as Opposition leader, to criticise the Government, and no one will cavil at him for doing so to the best of his ability. But unreasonable criticism defeats its own purpose, and this is likely to happen with regard to his charge that the Diefenbaker administration has failed to protect Canada's uranium industry. The Government, he says, should have made an agreement with the United States to buy more uranium after current contracts expire in 1962 and 1963. All it has been able to do, he complains, is to stretch out until 1966 the purchases under the present agreement negotiated by the St. Laurent Government.

Mr. Pearson does not attach all the blame to the present Conservative regime. Part of the responsibility rests with Washington, which is "concerned only with its domestic producers." But it was the duty, he maintains, of the Canadian cabinet ministers to put the utmost pressure on the U.S. government; and he implies, very strongly, that an all-out effort was not made to convince Washington of the threat to the Canadian uranium industry.

The national Liberal leader is the member for a Northern Ontario constituency vitally interested in the production of this metal, and his concern can be appreciated. But the fact is that the United States no longer needs our uranium. A few years ago there was a world shortage of the metal and it was no trouble for Canada to sell all that could be supplied to the U.S. and other countries of this vital defense commodity. Production has now caught up with the demand, and it is unreasonable to expect Americans to go on buying our uranium and stockpiling their own at the expense of the American taxpayer.

Mr. Pearson has complained on other occasions that we are becoming too dependent economically on the United States. Now he is demanding, in effect, that it should in some way be forced to subsidize Canada's uranium industry in competition with its own, thereby involving us in more economic dependence on our American neighbors.

It looks, indeed, as if uranium is going the way of coal so far as the world marketing problem is concerned. This is unfortunate, but it was evident for some time that the monopoly we enjoyed was but a temporary windfall. There is no likelihood of us ever regaining the preferred position we held a few years ago; and in ignoring this basic fact Mr. Pearson has misrepresented the issue entirely.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It's "back to work we go" for a lot of British Labor MPs. Mr. Charles Gibson, beaten at Clapham, and now aged 70, applied to the Ministry of Labor for a job soon after his defeat; but he has a pension as a retired union official. Mr. George Lindgren, 58; beaten at Willingham after 14 years as an MP, goes back to King's Cross as a railway clerk in the engineers' department. He was a junior minister in the Labor governments of 1945 and 1950, spending four years at the Ministry of Civil Aviation.



THE VENUS DO MOSCOW

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.

CORPORATION TAXES Sir.—The Ontario Farmers' Union in convention at Guelph resolved that corporation taxes should be raised to alleviate our financial troubles. Might I suggest that an excessive tax makes for extravagant spending, because the Government contributes the tax percentage and it would be better to have an authority on tax matters inspect the tax fences on the back fifty and submit proposals for their repair.

It should be remembered that many industries pass on this tax to the consumer in higher prices, to which seller's markup is added. In the case of industries consuming our natural resources, it is supposed to redistribute wealth by collecting from the financier and providing a better life for all Canadians. An advantage of incorporation is that it provides immunity against loss of personal property by shareholders in case of bankruptcy.

The corporation tax is 18 per cent on the first \$25,000 of taxable income and 47 per cent on the balance. When the split level feature came into effect the first \$10,000 was assessed at the lower rate. This ceiling was later raised to \$20,000 and when our present Government took office it added another \$5,000. The revenue reduction on each \$5,000 is \$1,450.

The provinces get 9 per cent of the companies' profit, or one-half of the 18 per cent tax. When the profit fell to the company is distributed as dividends the private shareholder is allowed a tax credit of 20 per cent of his dividend against his income tax. Thus, in the case of a \$10,000 profit the Government could pay out \$680 more than received.

The 20 per cent tax credit gave the Canadian private owner of a stock paying a \$2 dividend an extra 40 cents return on investment. And the shares which previously had a market value of \$40 rose to \$48. Since dividends are tax-free to investment clubs and corporations making a practice of reinvesting in other companies, the tax credit to private recipients is, in my opinion, quite in order. Probably the dividend on which the latter pays personal income tax is also to be reinvested.

In the U.S.A. the corporation income tax is 30 per cent on the first \$25,000 of taxable income and 52 per cent on the balance. A 4 per cent dividend tax credit is allowed.

I am, Sir, etc., JOHN GILBERT Hanover, Ont.

A WORLD OF SORROW

Sir.—When we travel around, read books and meet people, we stop to see the workings of this world and think we are living in a world of sorrow. Visiting the different hospitals, sanatoriums, prisons and other places and seeing the people who are suffering while so many others are dancing in a world of wickedness, we wonder where we are drifting. We read from church history where our Lord, during His earthly stay, stood on the mountain side and looking down into the valley wept tears. Why? Because He saw not the empty valley but the valley of the future, the lives of countless ages still centuries from being born. He saw the world of today where man is using his every power and skill to bring more and more misery into this world. He saw leaders of nations rise up against each other and He saw those who would do everything to destroy all that He had suffered to redeem. Today man sees his mistake and turns to the moon with rockets to see if it would be possible to land there after he has tossed the atom bomb here. If only some of those leaders could send a bomb through the vale of mist that separates us from eternity and see that other life beyond the grave and some of the great leaders of another age, how might shrink from even

Out Of The Recession

By Patrick Nicholson

The reports which are pouring out of our Dominion Bureau of Statistics here read like any government's dream. The recession is over. Our national economy is booming as never before. Its quick upward surge is nudging the point at which its speed reflects the dangerous characteristics of a runaway boom.

The new record height of the Gross National Product, achieved in the second quarter of this year, the latest period for which the figure is available, shows that the young Conservative Government has pulled the country up out of the recession, even "spent its way out of the recession", as the critics assert.

While Prime Minister Diefenbaker and Finance Minister Fleming both modestly deny, any responsibility for the tight money policy, it may well come to be argued that, if credit had been available in substantially larger volume, we would now be in the midst of a runaway boom and surely headed for the inevitable hangover which would follow.

TRADE HITS RECORD

Despite the handicap of the 5 per cent premium on our dollar, our exporters succeeded in achieving record sales abroad during the first nine months of this year, overtaking sales in the same period last year by 2.7 per cent. Our imports in the third quarter also hit a new record; and so did our unfavourable trading balance with the rest of the world, which is a worrying feature.

In August, the earnings of our labour force were 7 per cent above last August, another record. Employment in September showed a seasonal decline, largely caused by the withdrawal of over 200,000 students who had taken summer jobs. But employment remained 3 per cent higher than last September, leaving 3.4 per cent of the labour force seeking work.

That significant index, the sale of new cars, showed a jump of 22.6 per cent in August over the same month last year. This adds up to a rosy picture indeed—superficially. But there are disturbing undertones.

MUST HOLD THE LINE

How long can we continue to import manufactured luxuries to a value substantially higher than the minerals, wood products and farm produce which we export, is an uncomfortable question. Perhaps already for too long we have increased the mortgage on our country to pay for this high-living spree each year, as we import capital to balance our trading deficit.

It is not urgent, it is essential, that we should capture more export markets, even in competition with the hard-working European and lowly-paid Japanese manufacturers. For us to be able to do this, a prerequisite is a stable dollar and a halt to inflation.

The Government is setting an example to the nation in holding the line against wage increases which are not matched by productivity increases. Finance Minister Donald Fleming expressed the Government's belief clearly in these recent words: "If Canada does not maintain the stability of her currency while all the other principal countries are doing so with theirs, we will most certainly be priced out of world markets, with result that will be a catastrophe for Canada."

U.K. Defence Policy Switch

By Dave Oancia Canadian Press Staff Writer

Does Britain want to scrap her defence policy of relying largely on the H-bomb as a deterrent? Britain's service chiefs apparently want to do so. They seem to want to spend less money on the bomb and more on a buildup of conventional forces. Lt. Gen. Sir John Cowley, one of the country's most respected senior officers has publicly disagreed with the official line. Some observers said a recent speech by Cowley reflects the long-simmering opposition to the policies of former defence minister Duncan Sandys. This group feels that the senior officers wanted to get their views across in the public before Harold Watkinson, the new defence chief, had a chance to set a firm grip on affairs. A more plausible view is that Cowley's speech may well mark the beginning of the end of Sandys' policies. The general's speech was cleared by the war office, and British generals are not as free-wheeling in their criticism of official policy as are American military men. Under the Sandys' reorganization, all three services were banded to the bone. Sandys' hated the trouble-shooting job in the defence ministry three years ago, placed great emphasis on the idea that a full-scale Soviet attack "could not be repelled without resort to a massive nuclear bombardment of the sources of power in Russia." Cowley rejects this theme. "If a deterrent were used, there is no doubt that it would result in the destruction of Britain." "Here then is the dilemma," he said. "Unless we bring the nuclear deterrent into play we are bound to be beaten, and if we do bring it into play we are bound to commit suicide."

Warning Not Always Given

By Herman N. Sundeen, M. D. PROBABLY you have heard about some person who undergoes a careful physical examination, is pronounced healthy and then drops dead of a heart attack a short time later. This has happened and it probably will happen again.

WHAT CAUSES IT?

How can a perfectly healthy individual suffer a fatal heart attack? The answer, in most cases, is that the person actually was not in "as good shape" as his doctor and he believed. Chances are that the patient's coronary arteries had been closing gradually for a long time.

HARD TO DIAGNOSE

Heart disease, you see, is a sneak without a patient knowing it. Unfortunately, the gradual closing of arteries in many cases is not easily diagnosed. We call such a condition progressive atherosclerosis. This is the underlying disease that causes what is commonly referred to as a heart attack. Deposits on the artery wall cause a gradual thickening and hardening of vital arteries.

APPEAR HEALTHY

Very often persons with progressive atherosclerosis appear to be completely healthy, even when given a physical examination by a doctor. Either there are no symptoms or they are so slight that the patient hasn't recognized them. Now in some cases blood clots may close up a narrowed artery to the heart very suddenly. This is called coronary thrombosis. About four out of every five persons who suffer such heart attacks survive the first one.

GRADUAL CLOSING

In other cases, persons whose arteries have been closing gradually for years without symptoms; also suffer acute attacks without any actual blood clot. In fact, one recent study revealed that in many cases of sudden and unexpected fatal heart attacks there were no fresh blood clots. Death was due, instead, to the advance of atherosclerosis which caused vital arteries to close entirely.

GREAT HELP

Obviously it would be a great help to both doctor and patient if they knew about the gradual shutting of the arteries. In many cases, of course, are detected. But many more are not. Certainly further research and better methods of diagnosing the disease are needed.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q.—Mrs. C. E. O. What causes a pressure when I urinate? A.—Answer: Pressure on urination is usually caused by an irritation of the bladder. This may be the result of infection or relaxation following childbirth. A urinalysis and medical examination is in order.

TREASURE

Now for a draught Blindingly lovely in their golden array Rise the transfixed woods, whose trees aspire In raiment of living metal and flameless fire. Bearing that newly-minted treasury which Has made them Croesus - rich For this one day— Perfect, before their brightness passes away.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (Nov. 13, 1944) Lt. Col. F. L. Andrew, M. M. A.D.C., of the P.E.I. Lighthouse and staff officers were the hosts to a numerous party of guests in the Armouries on Saturday night at their annual fall dinner. The Regiment was honoured with the presence of Brig. H.F.H. Heitzberg and Lt. Col. P. Earnshaw, both of Halifax.

MAXIMS

Give me the ready hand rather than the ready tongue.

NOTES BY THE WAY

They are saying that collective bargaining failed in the steel strike. Our suspicion is that it was never really tried.—Ottawa Journal

If a radical were to stop ranting and work hard enough to acquire something worth conserving, he would become a conservative.—Cornwall Standard Freeholder

"I don't see why you haggled so with the tailor about the price—you'll never pay him," said Pat to Mike. "Yes, but you see, I'm conscientious. I don't want the poor fellow to lose more than is necessary."—Galt Reporter

The army has had about 2,000 portable showers built for the use of missilemen who accidentally spill rocket fuel on themselves. They use ordinary water. But the army doesn't call them showers. They are "Rocket Propellant Personnel Neutralizers."—U.S. Army Times

More than 100 national organizations will send their representatives to Ottawa within two or three months to offer ideas on appropriate ways in which to observe Canada's centennial. Whoever is given the job of sorting out these ideas, selecting the most feasible, and yet keeping everyone happy, will be in an unenviable position.—Ottawa Citizen

The Venus de Milo (otherwise known as Aphrodite of Melos) was 'too fat,' says Mr. Henry Plehn of New York, described as a "kingpin" in the foundation garment industry. Too fat for what, or whom? Not for the ancient Greeks and Romans, obviously, since they idealized her and their artists created her. Too fat, then, for modern standards? But what are modern standards, when such things as beauty queen dimensions vary from continent to continent?—Globe and Mail

A mail carrier in Indianapolis recently began a one-year prison term for mail theft. The postman said he withheld mail with the intention of delivering it on days when his load was lighter. "But the lighter days never came," he admitted sheepishly. Never put off until tomorrow what you can do today.—Sherbrooke Record

The tourist in the Ozarks saw a mountaineer struggling hand to hand with a huge bear. He rushed to the nearest cabin and found the man's wife calmly standing on a stump, rifle in hand. "Why don't you shoot the bear?" he asked. "I will if I have to," she replied calmly. "But I'm waiting to see if the bear won't save me the trouble."—Vancouver Sun

The Atlantic cod has lost its place as the backbone of American fisheries—but not its status in international diet. Cod probably has influenced the course of history more than any other sea creature. The white, fleshy flesh of the fish was the foundation of power and wealth in colonial America. Cod fishermen were Kingpin's "Captains Courageous."

Then its popularity declined. Among fresh or frozen fish, haddock, ocean perch, whiting, and flounder now appeal most to the American palate. United States fishermen took only 39,600,000 pounds of the big, speckled cod in 1955 as compared to some 124,400,000 pounds two decades ago.

The Fish and Wildlife Service points out, however, that the U.S. cod catch last year was only 1 to 2 per cent of the world total. Fishermen from many nations hunt Atlantic cod in the main fishing grounds extending from the Grand Banks to Greenland. Cod is still esteemed as one of the foremost food fishes of the world.

CAME BEFORE SETTLERS Long before John Cabot's voyage to the New World in 1497, Breton, Breton, Dutchmen and other European fishermen were risking their lives to catch cod in storm-tossed, icy waters off Newfoundland.

As a commercial fish, cod couldn't be beat. It was abundant all year round. Split, salted, and dried, it kept almost indefinitely in any climate. Its liver yielded vitamin-rich oil. Insignias was made from its swimming bladder.