

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew... Published every week-day morning at 155 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I., by The Thomson Company Ltd.

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Mr. Hine's Death

A gallant soldier passed away yesterday in the person of Mr. Charles H. Hine, South African War veteran, who was known and esteemed by all our citizens, and whose death is a reminder of the part this Province played in contributing volunteers to that memorable struggle at the turn of the century.

It seems now a remote event in history, quite eclipsed by two world conflicts. But it called forth all the qualities of endurance which we associate with modern warfare. Mr. Hine was too modest to speak much about his own exploits, but he shared with his comrades some unforgettable experiences — at Paardeberg, at the Hart River, in the relief of beleaguered Mafeking, and countless other stern engagements. It was a campaign waged against determined men, fighting on familiar and difficult ground, and in which the Canadians by their individual courage and initiative had a great deal to do with the success finally attained by the Imperial Army.

Mr. Hine lived to participate actively in the First World War and in peacetime occupations in our midst, always playing his part as an exemplary citizen. He was particularly active in Legion activities, and took a keen interest in younger war veterans and in all that affected their welfare.

His surviving comrades of earlier days are few indeed. He will be missed particularly at their annual reunions and memorial observances which he attended unfailingly for so many years.

An American Hero

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., a young Negro Baptist minister in Montgomery, Alabama, is well on his way to a place among the many heroes of the American story, even though at the moment he is under a prison sentence. Dr. King was one of the leaders in the much publicized boycott of the public transportation system in Montgomery, which started when a Negro woman was forced to go to the back of a bus, as is the custom in most parts of the Southern United States. He was convicted under an old State law which prohibits "the hindering of a lawful business without just cause". His sentence was a fine of \$500 plus court costs in the same amount, or, in default of payment, 368 days in the county jail. Pending his appeal, which is not expected to reach the United States Supreme Court—if it should go that far—for another three years, he is out on bail. Meanwhile, the boycott continues; and, since there are more than 50,000 Negroes in Montgomery, it is costing the bus company a good deal of money.

Southern Negroes are noted for an intense loyalty to a leader whom they trust and admire; and, from all accounts, Dr. King is such a leader. Had he given the word, there is no question but that rioting and strife would have followed his conviction. The fact that he did not give that word but, instead, pleaded with his friends and followers to abstain from all violence and to follow the path of passive resistance shows that he is a true Christian gentleman as well as a qualified leader of his aggrieved fellow-citizens. What is more, it has brought him the sympathy of thousands of Americans from all sections of the United States, yes, even from many places in the Deep South itself. Church leaders, Roman Catholic and Protestant, have assured him of their support and their prayers in his well fought fight for simple justice. Even the judge who convicted him took note of his good conduct and fined him only half the amount possible under the unjust law.

There are extremists among the Southern Negroes just as there are among the advocates of segregation. In both groups, too, there are patient and just men and women who

know that an end to segregation cannot be postponed indefinitely and who are anxious to see the transition from racial discrimination to racial freedom brought about peacefully and in charity. Martin Luther King, Jr.—to his honour be it said—is a leader in that goodly and saving company.

More Cold Winters?

Even those who subscribe enthusiastically to the bright view that, in general, the winter climate in this part of the world has been getting milder for a good many years now will admit, albeit grudgingly, that this past season was an old-fashioned winter in every sense of the term. Most of them, however, are not unduly alarmed about it, preferring to believe that it was the exception that proves the rule. They may be right, of course, in putting this cheerful appraisal on the experiences of the last six months; but the obligation of factual reporting compels the observation that scientific opinion is against it.

The chief witness is Dr. Hurd Willet, an outstanding American meteorologist. He says that the mild winters are over, at least for another forty years. The old fashioned ones have come back to stay a while, though there may be an occasional mild one to soften the blow. Dr. Willet's theory is that sunspots have been moderating the winters since 1910 and that these spots have had their day for the time being. They may start to come back in 1996 or thereabouts.

What about the Gulf Stream which we have been led to believe was coming a bit closer to our shores every year? Not a bit of truth in it, says Dr. Willet. And, even if it did change its course from time to time, the little good it would do would be worthless against the imminent departure of the sunspots. Of course, scientists are not infallible, and it could be argued that meteorologists are less dependable than some other members of the fraternity. Just the same, their opinions are pretty highly regarded these days; and he would be a reckless man indeed who, in the face of Dr. Willet's prediction, would bet on next winter's being nice and balmy. Meantime, some other savant may come up with a different theory altogether. It's happened before.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It has been revealed that President Eisenhower has travelled 105,000 miles since he assumed office. That sounds like a lot of mileage, but compared with the Marco-Polo-like journeyings of Secretary of State Dulles during the same period it represents no more than a week-end jaunt.

What's coming over the American politicians? Adlai Stevenson, a Democratic candidate for the Presidential nomination is quoted as saying he "will have to do a lot better" if he is to win the nomination. His rival, Senator Kefauver, on the other hand, is telling everybody that he is still "behind Stevenson and trying to catch up". This sort of humility seems out of place — unless there's a catch to it somewhere.

Typical "Opening Day" diary: 11 p.m. April 14, wound clock, set the alarm for 5 a.m. Went to sleep. Dreamed about trout as big as codfish. 5 a.m. Reached out and stopped alarm. Looked out. Very cold. Frost on ground. Decided to call it off. Went back to sleep. 5 p.m. An acquaintance came around with great tales of fish caught. He himself pulled in a two-pounder. Late at night — In reflective mood. Regret morning's decision. Must not let it happen again. Meanwhile must think up some better excuse. No fisherman likes to be considered timid.

General Alfred Gruenther, Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Europe, is retiring "for personal reasons". What these reasons are he has not revealed. It will be recalled that a few months ago he came under strong criticism in Western Europe for suggesting that his forces would not be able to defend West Germany or Holland in the event of war. That may have something to do with his retirement, although United States Government officials have tried to play down the significance of his statement. What is generally acknowledged is that the retiring general is a soldier of very high attainments.



SOME SELECTIONS AT RANDOM

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.

AGAINST FLUORIDATION

Sir,— You are quite right in attaching scant importance to what laymen say about fluoridation. Nevertheless according to the centrally-evolved method of establishing it in the various localities, professionals are instructed to ask laymen to request other laymen to fluoridate the potable water supplies.

We must not overlook the fact that the fluoridation experiment is not exclusively a medical question. It has a moral phase as well. When a doctor, even though fresh from the Hippocratic wellspring, declares that it is not unethical to force unwilling masses to drink medicated water, he is talking as a layman and inviting the retort: "Cobbler stick to your last!"

Very recently Rev. F. J. Connell, C.S.R., Dean of School of Theology, Catholic University Washington, D. C., has made the following declaration relative to fluoridation: "Even if the majority of citizens want it used, they may not impose their will on others exclusively a medical question of water fluoridated unless it is morally certain that ultimately fluoridation will be more beneficial to people as a whole than if it were not used."

The moral certainty that "fluoridation will be more beneficial to people as a whole" is far from being conclusively established. Even the proponents' claim that sodium fluoride reduces the incidence of dental caries in young children has not been proved. On Sept. 25, 1953 Dr. Knutson reported to the Grand Rapids convention that children in that city had as many filled teeth after eight years of fluoridation as before.

Dr. Charles T. Betts of Toledo, Ohio, who for forty years has investigated the effects of various poisons on the human body, says: "Fluorine destroys the teeth. It produces decay. There is no such thing as preventing decay by the use of a poison, fluorine or any other kind." Citation from "Fluoridation Unmasked" by Fanchon Battelle.

Again I take up my original theme song: "Proceed slowly in this vital matter." My advice is based on sound medical opinion. I could quote many reputable physicians. However, for the sake of brevity, I shall conclude this letter with a quotation from Dr. R.S. Harris, Ph.D. Nutritional Biochemistry Laboratories, Department of Food Technology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This is what he says: "The literature does not indicate that the continued ingestion of fluorine at this level (1 part per million) is harmless.—I am not convinced that the safety factor for fluorine has been established for healthy and unhealthy human beings at various ages."

I am, Sir, etc. W.J. ENRIGHT. Toronto, Ont.

The Poet's Corner

COUNTRY ROAD The little road has kept the pace Of untraded and gentle things— The patter of herded sheep, A butterfly's unburied wing, A catbird's call, a hill's reply, And all the deep tranquillity Of dogwoods on an April's sky. Of greying wall and cedar tree.

All through the night of changing days, Of Time's sophisticated stir, This little road retained the will To think of star and juniper.

—Turney Taylor in the New York Times.

The Age Old Story

Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.

Eskimos In Transition

By Dave McIntosh Canadian Press, Frobisher Bay, N. W. T.

The Wind tore with icy fingers at the pitiful burlap covering of the Eskimo shacks. It drove the snow before it so that there was almost an Arctic "white-out." The dogs whined miserably.

But the children of the Eskimo settlement near the rocky shores of Frobisher Bay could be carelessly. On the only level, stoneless piece of ground in the settlement they were playing ball, laughing into the gale. An Eskimo child learns to walk and run sideways, so that he does not face directly into the almost eternal wind of this barren land.

Here live the Eskimos who have been exposed to the white man's civilization. The result is not a happy one. The Eskimo seems suspended between two societies, two ages.

SHACKS REPLACE IGLOOS At Frobisher, the Eskimos do not live in clean snow houses but in untidy, dirty, one-room shacks. Half the men have steady employment at the air base here on the DEW (Distant Early Warning) radar line. The other half work for a while at white man's jobs but, discontented, go back to hunting and trapping.

The northern affairs department is trying to lead the Eskimo gently into the new world of machines that is thundering in upon him. Doug Wilkinson, northern service officer here, says: "We want to get the Eskimos to do things for themselves. Say I wanted all the stray dogs tied up. I could order that and it would be done. But I don't."

"We meet every Monday night. We haven't got a council yet but some day we will. There's always one empty chair at the meeting and some day an Eskimo will sit in it and he will be the chairman and we will have a council."

FATHER EARNS WAGES There are some 75 Eskimo families in this area. One of the best-off has a hut for itself. The father works as a truck driver on the base and he has a wife and three children.

The one-room shack is perhaps six feet high. It is made of old boards, tarpaper, old curtains and tinfoil and is banked high with snow. It has a vestibule. In the North, nearly all buildings have double or triple doors to keep out the cold.

In the room were a bed covered with an old quilt, a small table, a sofa, a modern wood-burning kitchen stove and a painful raw sealmeat. There was little else.

On the table was an old pint liquor bottle with a nipple on it and a bit of milk in it. The mother sat on the bed holding one child. The other two, with rotting teeth, stood by her knee. One coughed almost continually. Though Eskimos are susceptible to tuberculosis, the child did not have the disease.

Eskimos in winter have almost a perpetual cough, apparently caused from entering a warm hut from the outside. Wilkinson said that when he had lived with an Eskimo family for 18 months a few years ago, when making a movie for the National Film Board he had developed the hacking cough.

PLACID GROUPS Did the Eskimo mother resent having a group of parka-clad reporters barging in on her? The reporters, in fact, were only too happy to get out of the cold.

"No, they don't mind," Wilkinson said. "They don't know who or what you are except a bunch of people. But this will give them something to talk about for a long time."

The tiny shacks are spread around the settlement every which way in a valley under a bald hill. In one hut lived two families — nine persons — all in one room. Sitting on the floor in one corner was an old stone carver, patiently chipping out a figure with a small pick. The stone dust flew into his face as he worked.

"He may have ailments," Wilkinson said. "But would it be better to take him away from a work he loves. We have two old

people here with tuberculosis. But they refuse to go south for treatment."

The carver, dressed in a sweater and skin pants, looked up at the reporter occasionally with a twinkle behind his glasses. Then he would roar with laughter. Embarrassed, the newspaper men smiled back.

CARVINGS SELL WELL At the Hudson's Bay Company post, about three miles from the Eskimo settlement, there is a brisk trade in Eskimo carvings.

"We get a lot of tourist trade," said manager Bob Griffiths, 45, of Montreal, a veteran of 20 years in the North. "People stopping at the air base used to have to walk three miles to get here. But since they put a road in last fall they can drive over."

The post does about half its trade with Eskimos, half with whites. Griffiths reported: "I've never had a bad account with the Eskimos but we've been caught a few times with whites. Rubber cheques, you know."

Griffiths said about 90 per cent of his Eskimo trade is in cash. The remainder is in tokens, which are gradually disappearing. The Eskimos buy mainly food and the first time the store, on a slope overlooking the bay, is stocking baby foods. The Eskimos can get food on credit and they always make good on pay day.

"We're going to have to build a bigger store," said Griffiths, who has been tanned by the wind in his long years in the Arctic. He served five years at Cape Dorset on northern Baffin island before coming here. His assistant is Don Baird, 23, of Twillingate, Nfld., who has spent six years in the Arctic.

Because there are only one or two Eskimo carvers in this area, nearly all the Eskimo carvings are imported from the Hudson Bay area. They range in price here from \$2 to about \$40. A white fox pelt costs \$25. Griffiths pays \$120 for a ton of coal.

NEW-TYPE SETTLEMENT

A few hundred yards from the post and the manager's home with white picket fence, is the beginning of a challenging experiment by the northern affairs department. It is a new Eskimo settlement, so far comprising a garage workshop, school, nursing station and six houses. Wilkinson and his family live in one of the neat, frame, one-storey homes, Eskimo families in the others.

Wilkinson said that in 10 years the settlement may grow into a community of 600 and that the Eskimo may live and work as the white man does, though retaining his own language and customs. The Eskimo must work as a white man in many parts of Canada's North because his traditional sources of livelihood—fish and game—are drying up.

In one home was Martha, 21, with her year-old daughter. Her husband, a cat driver, was clearing snow from the road to the air base. It had drifted in again after only an hour.

The kitchen was fairly typical of an Eskimo kitchen. There were lined foods on the shelves, a couple of cans of beer on the table. But adaptation to a Canadian home is not easy for the Eskimos. They must learn, for instance, to boil potatoes and fry eggs.

NEED OWN TEXTBOOKS On one wall of one of the two classrooms in the new school were crayon drawings by Ashoona, Solomon, Oleepeeka, Ooluy, Jimeega, Pauloosee and others. The drawings depicted shacks, igloos, dogs, kayaks.

William Van Sickle of Ottawa of the northern affairs department's education division, said his 24 students need "Arctic textbooks" and not readers based on how southern Canadian children live.

He said the Eskimo children are keen and anxious to learn; so anxious, in fact, that they were not particularly pleased when Governor-General Massey from school on his recent visit here.

Van Sickle, who has taught white and Indian children as well

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

TELLTALE SIGNS REVEAL POSSIBLE BREAST CANCER

With early detection, most cases of breast cancer can be cured. And this detection primarily is up to you, women.

All of you should know how to examine your breasts for the telltale signs of early cancer. And you should conduct these examinations regularly.

Generally, the best time for a self-examination is right after the menstrual period. During menstruation, tenderness and temporary changes in the breasts prevent a satisfactory check.

Let your period serve as a reminder for the examination. After the menopause the checkup should be continued as a monthly habit, since breast cancer occurs most often between the ages of 40 and 70.

HOW TO EXAMINE

Now, here's how to make this all-important self-examination: Sit up straight before a mirror with your arms relaxed at your sides. Study the contour of the breasts and note any change since the previous examination.

Next, raise your arms above your head and observe whether there is any deviation from normal in the size or shape of the breasts. Note, too, any abnormal puckering of the skin.

The third step is to lie down, placing a folded towel under one shoulder. Then raise that arm above your head and with the flat of your fingers of the other hand gently feel the inner half of the breast.

Finally, bring the arm down to your side and gently probe the other half of the breast, giving special attention to the upper outer section.

If you see any change in the appearance of the breasts or feel any lump or thickening, consult your doctor right away.

One word of caution: If you do feel a lump, don't handle it repeatedly to determine whether it is getting bigger. Massaging it may favor the spread of cancer should the lump be malignant.

The great percentage of lumps which arise in this area are not cancerous. But it's always best to be sure—and safe. So see your doctor if you notice anything unusual.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

N.V.: Can vitamins kept in the refrigerator lose their potency?

Answer: No. Freezing usually preserves rather than harms them. Excessive heat can be detrimental to vitamins.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (April 18, 1931)

As a result of the conference of the Social Service Council of Canada which ended here last evening, it was decided to organize a Social Service Council for this Province under the presidency of Rev. H.D. Raymond.

The car ferry took more than nine hours crossing from Torment to Borden on Thursday. The Straits were blocked with heavy ice over the whole route, and the steamer made slow progress.

Navigation has again opened up, due to the fact that the prevailing "westerlies" had driven almost all the ice out of the Straits. Three large steamers were seen off South Lake sailing eastward on Monday and three Tuesdays.

TEN YEARS AGO (April 18, 1946)

Walter Tucker, Parliamentary assistant to Veteran's Affairs Minister MacKenzie, revealed in the House of Commons today that 72 farms totalling 6,507 acres had been purchased in Queen's County, P.E.I., under the provisions of the Veteran's Land Act.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Y Grads Club last night it was unanimously decided to bear the cost of installing a new two-way radio system in the Provincial Sanatorium.

The snow storm of last week has kept many young men of Rustico busily engaged in shovelling the highways for motor traffic. This is the only means at their disposal as the condition of the highways are too soft to allow snow plows on them.

As Eskimos, said he can see no difference among the three groups in ability to do the job. "I don't doubt one little bit that all have the same capabilities," he said.

LEARN BASIC ENGLISH

The former Manitoba teacher now is making a four-month study of Eskimo education needs. He will be followed here by Maxine Sutherland and Florence Gainer of Ottawa and after that a permanent teacher will be appointed.



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NOTES BY THE WAY

One of those interplanetary experts says that it should be possible to raise crops on the moon. We'd better postpone going there until we can dispose of the crops we've got here.—Hamilton Spectator

The federal government ought to resume the practice of beginning sessions in the fall so as to allow ample time for proper treatment of the nation's business at the end of the session. Canadians are entitled to their money's worth from well-paid members and senators.—Edmonton Journal

New York is setting an example that many a city might follow with tangible as well as intangible profit. From March 15 the New York automobile driver who blows his horn unnecessarily will be liable to a \$10 fine. Moreover, the city's chief magistrate has promised the Mayor's Committee for a Quiet City that offenders will be punished. Congratulations, New York, for recognizing that something should be done about this and for believing that something can be.—Christian Science Monitor

Car horns are essentially a safety device, to be used only to protect pedestrians and other traffic and then only when other devices aren't enough. The horn is not supposed to be a signalling device, a greeter, an instrument of intimidation, a substitute for wedding bells and any number of other things for which it is commonly mistaken. Unnecessary horn-toting is an offence. Frequent prosecutions ought to be undertaken here just to keep the motoring public reminded of the law and the public's right to quiet.—Calgary Albertan

The people who are always complaining that they don't get everything that's coming to them should stop to think that maybe they're lucky.—London Free Press

With the coming of Spring there will also, be a return to the garden of the neighborhood dogs. The selfish owners of these animals will once more set them loose to wander far and wide scratch up seeds, to terrorize children, and generally be the nuisance that only dogs can be.—Kingston Whig-Standard

Latest estimates of the number of alcoholics in Canada released by the Alcoholism Research Foundation of Ontario place the total at 182,000. This is a projection to the end of 1956, and it represents an increase of 30,000 over the last three years. The figure previously used in Foundation publications was 152,000 alcoholics in Canada at the end of 1953.—Guelph Mercury

The first supply ship has returned from the South Pole, and judging by the appearance of its officers one commodity in plentiful supply down there these days is beards. From the captain of the vessel on down most of the men aboard the SS Greenville Victory were adorned with facial trimmings. Why men should grow beards so promptly and determinedly on voyages such as this remains one of those intriguing little mysteries in which the male psychology abounds. It may be recalled that the Ancient Mariner, who had just returned from a rather extensive trip himself, sported a long grey beard, as well as a glittering eye to match it.—New York Herald-Tribune

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