

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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It Must Mean Something

Without descending to sneers, smears and scuttlebutt, or being rude to anybody, may we suggest that the time has come for a clearer explanation on the part of Liberal politicians of what the "two nations" concept is that their party has apparently committed itself to.

Mr. Diefenbaker may not have quoted Mr. Pearson's precise words, but we recall that he has made statements to this effect. And certainly this is what Liberal speakers in Quebec have been talking about, and it is on this basis that they are appealing for the return of a majority Liberal government at Ottawa so that they can put the "two nations" concept into force and save the country from being divided.

We confess that we cannot see how a nation can avoid disunity by becoming a two-nations nation, if that is the right term. Wouldn't that kind of thing lead, in the end, to the goal of a united Canada?

Out in British Columbia, there are rumblings of support for a campaign to make that province a nation by cutting its moorings with the rest of Canada. It is claimed that B.C., with its vast resources and solid west coast U.S. market, could survive quite nicely on its own.

But would even that suffice? Ontario, with its wealth and booming industries, might also feel that it is entitled to national status. Once we concede that a nation is not one and indivisible we invite all kinds of contentions of this sort.

This has nothing to do with Quebec's rights to equality within the state, if that is all it is seeking. But apparently it is not all. And apparently the Liberal party is committed to some kind of formula that puts a different meaning on national unity than anything we can find in the dictionaries.

U.S. Farm Prospects

At Washington a four-year farm bill, providing continued price supports and direct government payments to farmers who reduce acreage, awaits the final adjustments of a congressional committee. But with it are going some optimistic predictions that the whole price-support program will phase out, perhaps over the next decade.

Some economists are going so far as to predict that the next 15 or 20 years may see a complete reversal of the situation. The United States may have to encourage production. One senator, George McGovern of South Dakota, has introduced a bill which outlines specific steps for carrying out such a plan.

Among others who foresee rocket-

ing demand for farm products are the editors of the Kiplinger agricultural letter, a business forecast service. They recently mailed out a circulation appeal in the following terms: "The next few years will see the beginning of the biggest rural boom this country has ever known. Population explosion is the key... 35 million by 1975. This will open up new markets for farmers, businessmen in small towns... It will mean a whopping \$10 billion increase in the sale of farm commodities... Billions of dollars will go rural from coming recreation surge, redevelopment of small towns, more factories and government programs. All this is amazing because of the grim farm outlook, short range."

But there is a disturbing side to this picture. The business analysts see fewer farmers, larger farm units. Will certain government programs still be needed to keep large corporations from taking over agriculture and putting the family farm out of business? The analysts do not go into this phase of the question, but political leaders from farm states are worrying about it. They are concerned about the decline in influence of farm people.

In colonial days they comprised 95 per cent of the population. Now they are 7 per cent of it and may soon be less. The time may come when they cannot hold on to costly farm programs even though it may be in the public interest to keep agriculture solvent.

Wrong Way To Campaign

Politicians, especially when they hold government portfolios, shouldn't talk in too rosy terms about a constituency's prospects. This is the moral one adduces from the experience of Resources Minister Arthur Laing recently, when he told a Saskatoon audience that a new oil field had been discovered in northwest Alberta, "the largest oil field ever discovered on this continent including Texas," and went on to say that "the best estimates of our experts at the present time is that it contains six or seven billion barrels of oil."

The result was that thousands of investors in Canada and the U.S., hearing of this announcement and learning that Banff Oil Ltd. owned considerable property in the area referred to, swamped stock exchange offices with orders to buy. With commendable discretion, the Banff exchanges held up trading in that stock until a statement was forthcoming from Banff officials. When it came, it said that Mr. Laing's lush estimate "was not justified on the basis of information as available to the company."

Mr. Laing's explanation was that he was merely giving his audience an idea of the development potential of western Canada. But he went much farther than that, and found it necessary to offset suspicions that he or his family or associates may have had financial interests in the area in question—to issue a statement denying that he had an equity in any Canadian company.

There is no reason to doubt the minister's word for a moment, but one must question his stock of common sense in failing to recognize the significance of his off-hand boasting. As the Hamilton Spectator points out in this connection, if the stock exchanges hadn't been supervised by men of honesty and integrity, his irresponsibility might have precipitated a major calamity.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The first tourist submarine was operated on Lake Geneva during the recent Swiss Exposition. The craft took up to 40 passengers at a time to depths averaging 30 feet. It carried 25,000 people during 850 dives.

"Just a nanosecond, Joe, you've got chads on your sleeve." That's the kind of language we'll have to learn if we want to keep up with the computers. A glossary of terms used in the automatic data processing field defines a "nanosecond" as a billionth of one second. A "chad" is a small bit of paper punched from a card when it is perforated to record information.

There has been an improvement in the employment situation in the Atlantic area, but certainly no ground for complacency. As for the future, research done by APEC indicates that 126,700 new jobs must be found in the region by 1970, a total of 18,100 per year in the period that began in 1964. This is based on an estimate that 8,500 new jobs will be needed yearly to meet the normal increase in the labor force, 2,900 to cut the unemployment rate and 6,700 to halt migration of workers.



THE BIG ATTRACTION

LAND OF KASHMIR

Coveted By Many Foreign Conquerors

National Geographic News Bulletin

The great Mogul Emperor Jahangir, "Conqueror of the World," lay dying. "Is there anything Your Majesty desires?" his courtiers asked. With a plaintive sigh, the 17th century potentate replied, "Only Kashmir."

Jahangir is not the only ruler who has coveted the spectacularly beautiful state in the Himalayas. For more than 2,000 years, a host of foreign conquerors, including Alexander the Great, has marched across Kashmir. Hindu kings and Moslem sultans were followed by Mogul emperors, Afghan and Sikh rulers. For more than a century, Kashmir's predominantly Moslem inhabitants were subjects of Hindu maharajas.

India and Pakistan have been disputing Kashmir since 1947, and it is the focus of contention in the current conflict between the two nations.

Kashmir lies in the Himalayan foothills between heat-baked plains and mountains of eternal snow. The population is about four million; its 82,260 square miles compare in size to Kansas, which it resembles in no other way.

The Kashmir terrain rises in such abrupt steps that it has been called a "House of Many Stories." Northern Kashmir contains the barren and sparsely settled mountain districts of Gilgit and Ladakh. Jammu is a transitional region linking the Himalayan foothills to the plains.

Between north and south lies the fabled green valley known as the Vale of Kashmir. To many, this is a mysterious and inaccessible Shangri-La. Actually, tourism, mainly to the Vale, long has helped Kashmir sustain its fragile agricultural economy.

The Mogul emperors who ruled northern India three centuries ago "discovered" Kashmir. In its "Happy Valley" of bracing air and sapphire lakes, of pink-blossomed almond trees and rose and jasmine gardens, the emperors built magnificent pleasure gardens that still delight visitors.

Best known is Shalimar by a gemlike lake at the capital, Srinagar. Its charms inspired Laurence Hope's romantic ballad beginning, "Pale hands I loved beside the Shalimar," which enraptured 19th-century audiences. In hot premonsoon weather

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (October 8, 1940) Bucky Walters, the wonder boy of National League pitchers for two years, pitched and battled Cincinnati Reds to a 4-0 conquest over Detroit Tigers and forced the 1940 World Series to its limit of seven games.

Without ceremony or formality the Royal Navy took over two more divisions of United States destroyers turned over to Britain in exchange for the right to establish naval and air bases in British possessions in the western hemisphere.

TEN YEARS AGO

(October 8, 1955) The Dominion Life Insurance Company announced that it had secured the services of Mr. Stanley Lancaster to act as salesman throughout the Province. Stan first came to the province as a member of the R.A.F. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie J. Prowse, Brackley, announced the engagement of their daughter, Alta Florence, to Robert Stuart, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Acorn, Charlottetown.

Lacrimal Glands

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Tears are manufactured in the small lacrimal glands that lie along the outer and upper edge of each orbit. The tireless structures produce a salty fluid that keeps the eyes moist and clean 24 hours a day. Irritation increases the flow and a sad occasion may lead to a flood. This strange link between the lacrimal apparatus and our emotions never has been explained satisfactorily.

The eyes also have an efficient drainage system located on the nasal side of the seeing apparatus. Tears escape through a set of tiny openings on the upper and lower lid margins and into a one-third inch pipeline to reach the lacrimal sac. This is best described as a wide elbow in a plumbing system that permits the tears to run into the nose. This explains why the nose becomes congested after crying, although in some, tears are so voluminous that the drainage system cannot handle the flow and the excess rolls down the cheeks.

Most of us never give this apparatus a second thought until something goes amiss. Too few tear result in dryness and burning. The eyes become sensitive to light, vision is impaired, and a stringy, mucous discharge develops. There is nothing to do except instill a saline solution at frequent intervals as a substitute for the scanty tears. Excessive tearing occurs when the eyes are irritated by a speck of dust, wind, smoke, and bright light. The elderly are bothered along this line by cold weather. It also occurs in highly-nervous individuals, caused perhaps by a physical stimulation of the gland.

Now and then there is an interference with drainage. The blockage usually is caused by inflammation of the lacrimal sac or duct. Some children come into the world with defects of the drainage mechanism, but these are easily recognized and correctable.

RENAL CALCULUS

B. Y. writes: What foods are rich in oxalic acid? I passed an oxalate kidney stone and don't want another.

REPLY Foods rich in oxalates are spinach, potatoes, beans, endive, strawberries, rhubarb, cocoa, chocolate, and tea. Prevention also include drinking large amounts of water. The abdomen should be X-rayed every year to determine whether a new stone has formed. If so, a chelating agent might be used to erode the calculus.

FLU ATTACKS

F. T. writes: Can a person have more than one attack of influenza in the flu season?

REPLY Yes, because three types of viruses and several subtypes are capable of producing influenza and immunity to one does not necessarily lead to immunity to another. On the other hand, second bouts in one season are unusual because a single virus usually is responsible for most attacks during a given year. TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—See your physician when nausea persists. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

NOTES BY THE WAY

A minister told his flock he had a "call" to go to another church. One of the deacons asked how much more he was offered. "Three hundred dollars," was the reply. "Well, I don't blame you for going," remarked the deacon, "but you should be more exact in your language, Parson. That isn't a 'call,' that's a 'raise'."—Montreal Star.

A Test Of Moral Force

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer

The pope's unprecedented pilgrimage to the United Nations in search of peace is an effort of moral force to help determine the shape of political solutions in a badly disjointed world arena.

It is not likely that the cry "no more war" will immediately convince India and Pakistan to lay down their arms or dissuade the nuclear giants from pursuing means of producing cheaper and more efficient nuclear bombs.

But the impact has been made. Pope Paul's decision to wrench himself from the security of the Vatican and to carry his message into the market places has left its mark on an amazed and heartened world. China has remained silent and even hostile but most other Communist countries, including the Soviet Union, have clothed their criticism in a heavy layer of respect for the man whose only weapon is the massive voice of prayer.

The essential need of a more active and widely-recognized moral force in the political arena is heightened by the current East-West deadlock which threatens to destroy periodic hopes for a world disarmament pact.

Established spheres of world political leadership have become unsettled. President Johnson's illness, while it may be only temporary, has raised concern and doubts about the future course of United States foreign policy. At a crucial moment this Western leadership may falter.

A PRECEDENT In the Kremlin, there still is some question whether the leadership struggle there is finally settled and what course towards world peace the men in power may take.

The world political situation is fluid. It beckons to those with moral power who are willing to take the risk to step in for the purpose of establishing stability.

The pope has taken the risk. He has established the precedent. He has said he will go anywhere—even to Peking, in the cause of peace. The Chinese are unlikely to open their doors for in the past one government-controlled Chinese newspaper has described the pope as a tool of U.S. imperialism. But at least in venturing to open a door only to find it locked, the pope can signify to the world where the obstruction to world peace lies.

Adult Responsibility

Windsor Star

The Ontario Legislature has a select committee preponderating about the problems of youth. Its chairman is Syl Apps, former professional hockey player, who always has been an inspiration to youth whether he was on or off the ice. He particularly praised the briefs presented at Brantford.

Modern youth has been criticized and condemned. At Brantford it hit back. A high school group blamed parents for each of guidance. A YM-YWCA group said that young people need most is better parents.

A Community Welfare Council presentation by inference at least, put itself on the side of youth. It did so by emphasizing that most temptations put out in the way of youth today (apart from those inherent in their own beings, are the work of adults.

This is true. The liquor trade and its promotion (even by governments) is in the hands of adults. The cigarette industry is run by adults. The salacious literature and films are the product of adults. The provocative music and dances are contrived by

adults and revealing clothing is designed by adults. Our religious institutions, and whatever shortcomings they may have, are run by adults. Our business and professional life, and its sometimes lack of ethics, are the responsibility of adults. So are our educational and political systems.

Our children are reared in an atmosphere controlled by adults. We adults are to blame to the extent that our social climate makes it difficult for youngsters to be paragons of virtue.

Our young people are growing up in an environment of temptation and even of contamination. It is not surprising if all of them are not all that they should be.

This argument on behalf of youth of course can be exaggerated. By the time youngsters reach their teens they should have developed, on their own, a character, a conscience, a will-power and an intelligence of their own. They should know, quite apart from adult influence, what is obviously right and what is obviously wrong.

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