

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew.
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Of Vital Importance

While most of the provinces are desirous of having more, not less, federal aid for educational purposes, Quebec's Premier Johnson is sounding off more strongly than ever against this sort of thing. The British North America Act vests responsibility for education with the provinces, and he wants it kept that way. He insists that the federal government's "continuous intervention" in this field must stop. His last angry blast was given at a Quebec county councils convention the other day, in which he declared: "Never, never, never will this government allow Ottawa to dictate priorities in education, even if all other Canadian provinces were willing to let Ottawa take the initiative."

With a federal-provincial conference in the offing at which this subject is scheduled for discussion, we may expect that there will be fireworks from the Quebec delegation. Even the Lesage government's policy of building regional high schools to take full advantage of the federal government's subsidies to technical schools is regarded with disfavor by Mr. Johnson, who terms the program a "monstrous" one and an invasion of the provincial prerogative.

Surely, if Quebec insists on going its own way on this regard, it should be able to do so without detriment to the interests of other provinces which see the issue in a different light, and are not at all afraid of using federal funds to improve their educational standards. How else, indeed, can we in this Atlantic area hope to cope with our problem of underdevelopment? As emphasized in both the annual reviews of the Economic Council of Canada, the role of education is vitally linked with the growth of the national economy. No other need is so pressing here as that of creating and maintaining an adequate supply of professional, technical, managerial and other highly skilled man-power, and this means expansion of educational facilities far beyond our limited tax potential.

Progress has been made in recent years in bringing home to the federal government its responsibilities in this connection. This has been achieved with a minimum of federal interference. It has resulted in strengthening, not weakening, our status as partners in Confederation, and it offers the best hope we have of putting such partnership on a basis of equality with other parts of Canada.

Our representatives at the forthcoming Ottawa conference should be vigilant in safeguarding our interests in this matter.

A Frosty Forecast
Fresh from his ovations at the Liberal party conference last week, Finance Minister Sharp spoke to the National Industrial Conference in Montreal about taxes the other day. Neatly tucked away in the middle of his speech, reports the Financial Times, was a very frosty forecast of the fiscal climate in the next few years. "What is needed," said Mr. Sharp cheerfully, "is an increase of a few per cent in the share that public revenues must take of a growing gross national product. This will involve some restraint on the expansion of private expenditures."

The combined tax demands of all levels of government, he said, "are not impossible." Germany, France, Sweden and Norway take an even higher share than Canada of GNP in taxes and social security contributions. But he admitted that the United States takes less.

Mr. Sharp promised "careful control over the expansion of public expenditures" while his audience muttered that it was a bit late in the day. But nobody denied that commitments already made by all levels of government—let alone any new ones—will

require the government to grab a higher percentage of the national income.

As pointed out by the Montreal financial paper, the minister's forecast of "a few per cent" leaves a lot of leeway, because one per cent of GNP is getting on to \$600 million. For the last five years governments have been collecting a larger share of GNP than they ever did in the war. The previous peak, in 1946, was just under 30 per cent. By 1950 government revenues were down to 25.4 per cent of GNP. They exceeded 30 per cent for the first time in 1962. Last year they reached 31.5 per cent.

With Mr. Sharp's forecast of "a few per cent" more, governments will soon be collecting over one-third of Canada's total output.

Driving Them Overseas
One effect of the "wage freeze" initiated by the British government has been to drive Britons overseas. Thus, at least, reports a London correspondent who says the total of those fleeing Britain in 1966 is expected to rise to 200,000, considerably above the figure of last year. The flow of inquiries into emigration departments and embassies in London is continuing at an unprecedented pace.

Australia is the one major English-speaking country which takes the untrained worker. For the most part, only skilled artisans, technicians, professional people, or graduates and their families can emigrate to Canada and the United States. A total of 27,308 left for Canada in the past six months compared with 45,000 for the whole of the preceding year. It is expected some 54,000 will have gone by the end of the year.

There is reported to be considerable interest in prospects in Canada. The Canadian immigration branch held a showing of films about this country in London recently. The hall was filled to capacity and 1,500 people were turned away. A week later, a second hall holding 1,800 was filled.

The number of emigrants taken as a proportion to the population of the United Kingdom as a whole is small, of course—possibly 200,000 out of 55,000,000. It is the age group from which they come that is important. The largest number of emigrants are trained people in their middle twenties. While many professional people go for a few years and return to resume work in Britain, factory workers and skilled artisans seldom come back.

This is causing a drain on skilled workers for whom the British taxpayer had paid thousands of pounds in training costs. For instance, wherever trouble spots in the British aircraft industry produce disgruntled workers, North American agents move in with recruiting drives. Also in the market for British skilled workers are South Africa (building up its aircraft industry), Australia, Holland, West Germany, and Denmark.

Piracy Again
Time was when even the United States paid tribute to the Barbary pirates, who menaced all sea commerce on the north African coast until fighting crews and ships solved the problem by direct action. Now, isolated incidents appear to be threatening a recurrence of various forms of piracy on the high seas, and once again Uncle Sam is being victimized. An exchange reports a typical situation in the waters off California, where America's huge off-shore tuna fleet operates.

American fishing craft are being taken into custody by Latin-American countries which claim sovereignty over waters far distant from their own shores. At Washington, various remedies have been proposed, only to be discarded. The suggestions included cuts in foreign aid to the offending countries, and the provision of naval escorts to protect the fishing craft.

A new proposal would skim 10 per cent off foreign fish-import charges and use the resulting revenue to pay tuna-boat owners up to 60 per cent of sums they might pay for licenses, permits or other operating fees. This would do nothing to halt hostile boarding parties, but it would lessen losses of ship owners whose vessels may be detained in unfriendly ports.

Senator Thomas H. Kuchel (California) has hailed the proposal as a "novel approach" to helping American victims of high-handed acts by other western hemisphere republics. But to many Americans it must be frustrating, to say the least, to read of such goings-on at the expense of the most powerful nation in the world. It's like a whale being attacked by sprats, or an elephant by mice.



IT STARTED AS JUST A BRUSH FIRE

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Painful Contrast To Visiting Delegates

When the 168 delegates from 22 Commonwealth nations recently toured Canada, they saw that God frowned when he appeared to Moses in the burning bush on Mount Horeb: "A good land and a large, a land flowing with milk and honey."
Canada is a good land and a large, certainly. It flows with milk and honey. Our visitors, delegates to the 12th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, were shown it from coast to coast—the richest land in the Commonwealth.

But the greater part of those visiting politicians came from the underdeveloped nations of Asia and Africa, lands where milk scarcely trickles and honey is never tasted.

The delegates with whom I spoke their admiration for the plenty and the man-made developments which they had seen. They could not help but be faulted for the touch of envy which they felt for our six inches of rich topsoil, in contrast to their own acres of rock and inches of arid sand.

OUR LADEN TABLES
The Conference in Canada in 1966 will long be remembered for the lavish hospitality of the host country, perhaps over-generous. For as some of the delegates remarked, it will embarrass them to note the unavoidable contrast when it is the turn of some of the less affluent sister nations to serve as host.

A point of hospitality which many visitors commented upon was our abundant food, which enabled well-filled plates to be placed before them in the Canadian style, but often removed only part-eaten. Their comments upon that waste of food resembled what I once heard Dr. Brock Chisholm, the Canadian ex-director-general of the World Health Organization, tell a parliamentary committee: if any twenty million Asians or Africans could migrate to Canada, and be permitted to scavenge on our garbage dumps, they could improve their present standard of living.

These reactions by our visitors underlined our fortune in living in this land of plenty. We are generous with our plenty, for we give large contributions to various parts of the world, under such aid schemes as the

Colombo Plan, the Commonwealth Caribbean program, the Commonwealth African aid plan and the French-speaking African nations aid plan, and the Latin-American program.

Wisely, much of this aid takes the form of assisting those countries to increase their own agricultural and industrial capacity. But are we, in the meantime, giving enough food to our starving Commonwealth fellows? This was one thought aroused by the conference here.

WHAT CAN WE AFFORD?
This year we are donating \$75,000,000 worth of food. That, I am told by a dietetic expert, is the equivalent of only three small slices of bread per Canadian per week, or 1,000 calories per Canadian per month. Yet we exceed their diet on average

by some 2,000 calories per day. In total, our aid to underdeveloped and hungry nations totals some \$12 per Canadian per year. In addition to that general aid, there are several magnificent private aid plans, such as Save the Children, Care, the Unitarian Services Committee, and others.

We have progressed a long way since that day 10 years ago, when a CCF MP decried in Parliament that our foreign aid was the equivalent of only two cigarettes per Canadian per week. But there remains room for argument in the contrast between one half of one per cent of our national income donated for such charity, while more than six times that amount is spent on something less helpful to world peace—defence.

Interesting To Watch
Toronto Globe and Mail
The men of the Revenue Department, heartless brutes that they are, have struck a savage blow at an important part of the Canadian way of life with an announcement in the Canada Gazette. This states that, from now on, any company payment of a wife's expenses for a business trip or convention has to be reported as an item of taxable income for the husband.

Inevitably, this means that a great many wives who formerly went along for the fun, will be dumped at home. Nor will it avail them anything to pack a pencil and notebook in the hope of passing for working wives. As the announcement says, the rule will hold "even though the wife... makes some incidental contribution to the business aspects of the trip."
The repercussions of the edict will be interesting to watch—not least at the time of the next general election. Election campaign tours are business trips and presumably the various party associations which finance them would be regarded as companies. It may well be that, with or without the interference of the Revenue Department, Mrs. Lester Pearson and Mrs. John Diefenbaker have made their final election tours. But will they be the last of their kind?

Those Lobster Prices
Christian Science Monitor
New England lobster prices will keep swimming up, up, up—if one theory is correct.

Dr. Hurd Willett, Massachusetts Institute of Technology meteorologist says New England is about 10 years into a 40-year cycle of declining temperatures.

Robert L. Dow, director of Marine Research for the Maine Sea and Shores Fisheries Department, says lower air and water temperatures mean smaller lobster hauls.

Lobsters grow by shedding their shells. But they "molt" as often in colder water. Hence fewer lobsters reach legal size each season.

There's the catch. This and other factors are pushing prices higher. Maine lobstermen hit a peak in 1957 with a haul of 24.4 million pounds while water temperatures averaged 49 degrees.

By 1965 the average temperature had dropped to 45.5 degrees (it had been nearly 52 degrees in 1953), and the catch had slid to 18.9 million pounds.

During this period prices to lobstermen more than doubled—from 37 cents per pound in 1957 to 75 cents last year.

Mild Form Of Smallpox

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
Variola Minor, a mild form of smallpox, has plagued England for many years. It is easily mistaken for chickenpox, especially when the rash is scanty. In addition many of the victims were vaccinated years before a child have just enough immunity to modify the response to the infection. The diagnosis is difficult to make in these circumstances.

One of the first cases reported this year was a professional photographer. He helped to verify the diagnosis by taking his own photograph while the rash was fully developed. About 30 other men and women became victims and were hospitalized. Recovery is the rule in this mild form of the disease.

The initial manifestations of variola minor resemble influenza with fever, headache, vomiting, aching, and shivering. Often all these symptoms exist at one time. The rash develops a few days later beginning on the face or on the arms or hands. The lesions are more numerous on the trunk is frequently spared. The rash is apt to be denser in areas subject to pressure such as under a ring, belt, or garter.

All the pox do not drop out at one time, and fresh lesions may continue to develop for up to six days. The vesicles contain an opaque grayish watery contents of a chickenpox and seldom rupture. The British use the electron microscope to view the causative virus particles that are present in the secretions or on crusts.

To my knowledge this type of smallpox is not found in the United States. According to the British Medical Journal, epidemics of variola minor were common in England between 1923 and 1934. Approximately 15,000 cases were reported in 1927.

Vaccination is the best preventive. This is one of the reasons why those traveling in endemic areas must be revaccinated at three-year intervals.

NERVOUS REACTIONS
V.H. writes: When I listen to the radio and look at television, I find myself rubbing my thumb and first finger together. Does this mean anything?
REPLY
You may be concerned because you heard or read that this pill rolling maneuver is associated with Parkinson's disease. But most of us have mannerisms of some type when we are under strain, and rubbing two fingers together is preferable to pulling out eyebrows, digging in the ears, or biting the nails.

A PRIZED POSSESSION
Mrs. C. writes: After a gallstone is removed from the body, is it safe to keep it around the house in a jar or should it be thrown away?
REPLY
It is safe, but after you have shown it around why not hide it in the attic or throw it away? Most people have seen such stones, and I'm sure no one in your family is waiting to inherit it.

HARDENING OF ARTERIES
K. U. writes: Does overwork harden the arteries?
REPLY
No. Many individuals who worked hard all their lives lived to be 100. In this regard, we do not know the cause of hardening of the arteries.

BRINY HAIR
E. P. writes: What does ocean water do to the hair?
REPLY
Makes it sticky, and robs it of all its natural oils.

Unpromising Prospects

By Arch MacKenzie
Canadian Press Staff, Washington
WASHINGTON (CP) — President Johnson has begun his six-nation visit to Southeast Asia with a warning that "we cannot wave any wand and we do not expect to achieve any miracles—at home or abroad."

"We shall mainly devote our attention to the civil, constructive side of the problem of Viet Nam," he said.

The deliberations at Manila next week by the seven-country South Viet Nam military alliance seem likely to bare considerable diversity of views. South Viet Nam, Thailand and South Korea, for example, want a military victory rather than any conference-table meetings with North Viet Nam or the Viet Cong insurgents.

There are other circumstances working against peace prospects.

WATCH U.S. ELECTIONS
One view is that North Viet Nam is watching the Nov. 8 congressional elections, ready to declare that any Democratic party losses—for whatever reason—demonstrate U.S. anti-war reaction. It may be impossible to determine accurately what role Viet Nam does play in the national election results.

There also is the question of bombing North Viet Nam. The most consistent message from the other side via the Communist bloc, neutral nations and other pipelines has been that the United States must call off the bombing before any peace talks can be contemplated.

President Johnson reaffirmed last week his determination to refuse to try any more bombing pauses until he had evidence of reciprocal action by the north and the Viet Cong in scaling down their military operations. Just how reciprocity has not been made public.

RONNING QUOTE
The New York Times comments editorially that authorities favoring an end-to-or-reduction in the bombing include Edwin Reischauer, recently American ambassador in Japan, and retired Canadian diplomat, Chester Ronning, who twice has carried peace feelers to the Viet Nam Nam.

The Times quotes from Ronning's recent Edmonton lecture in which he said he is convinced "from my visits to Hanoi that bombing will not break the will of the north."

Pessimism about progress on the pacification and reconstruction program for which Johnson has such high hopes is based on the still-unfulfilled hopes of the Honolulu conference last spring.

Defense Secretary Robert McNamara is reported to have brought back from Viet Nam this month a bleak report on his findings, however successful the military operation has become.

Talent Does Help

Hamilton Spectator
The other day we heard a friend being told his golf game would be improved immeasurably if he bought a new set of expensive golf clubs.

It reminded us of the story of the sports expert who was asked why baseball players were hitting the ball so much farther nowadays, why home runs were so much more frequent than they were in the days of Ty Cobb and Honus Wagner.

"Well," said the expert, knowingly, "it's because the equipment is so much better. The bats are more reliable, and the baseball itself is so energized that you only have to hit it lightly to knock it a mile."

"What about golf?" asked an interested observer. "How come the golfer of today can hit the ball so much farther? How come scores are so much lower?"

"It's the same thing," replied the expert. "It's because of the better equipment—the balls, the clubs, everything!"

At that an old-timer glanced up from his paper. "What about all these swimming records?" he asked. "What do you think they're doing with the water?"

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