

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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Still Unexplained

There may be some of Premier Robichaud's commando forces lurking in the shrubbery in First Kings, where the last phase of our provincial electoral battle is being waged; but if so, we haven't heard a word about their activities, and the presumption is that they have retreated to their bases in New Brunswick. Still remaining to be explained is why this raid on a neighboring province was perpetrated in the first place, and why New Brunswick civil servants should be commissioned to come here scrounging for Liberal votes in a campaign that didn't concern them. One thing we expect the Shaw government to do, after the dust settles, is get to the bottom of this extraordinary chapter in our interprovincial relations and find out why, with all the troubles he has at home, the New Brunswick premier should be so zealous in butting into our affairs.

One can understand the political maneuvering that Ottawa has been doing to swing us back into the Liberal fold, but where does the Robichaud outfit come into picture? Was it in response to an SOS call from Mr. Campbell and his cohorts, or was it prompted by others considerations? Our junior MP for Queens, Mr. Macquarrie, has one explanation. He suggests that Premier Robichaud is still ardently peddling his obsolete Maritime-Union scheme, and finds Premier Shaw too cagey a customer to deal with. Be that as it may, we know where we and our interests would fit under such an arrangement, so far as Mr. Robichaud is concerned. It will be recalled that when our Island legislature sent two resolutions of protest to Ottawa against the un-called-for holdup in our causeway project, and a similar motion was proposed by the opposition in New Brunswick, the premier used his Liberal majority to kill it. Work opportunities were being provided on the New Brunswick side, he said, and that was all that mattered to him.

Whatever his reasons for meddling in our affairs on this occasion, we would be naive to attribute them to any disinterested concern for our welfare.

In Plain Terms

"France considers that an understanding between the states that were hitherto antagonists is primarily a European problem." Commenting on this statement of President de Gaulle in connection with his current visit to Soviet Russia, the Milwaukee Journal has this shrewd observation to make:

"If anyone is under the impression that the United States had a sizable role in Europe in World War II he doesn't understand history as written by de Gaulle. The fact that France collapsed early and had to be rescued by Britain and the United States is ignored. The fact is that practically every European nation but France demands that we have a part in what happens in Europe.

"But probably the biggest fact of all that he misreads is the Russian attitude toward Europe. The Soviet Union knows that the only stable peace is one in which it and the United States provide the guarantees. They are the giants of the world. They are the only major nuclear power terms today. De Gaulle has his bomb. But the only means he has of delivering it anywhere is by Mirage IV bombers—and they can't travel far without the help of American refuelling planes.

"It is not likely that the Soviet Union wants the United States to clear out of Europe. Germany is still the bugaboo as far as the Russians are concerned. A Europe without an American presence is a Europe in which the German army outnumbered all allies and potential German power

could nurture new dangers. The Soviet Union doesn't want that.

"Woodrow Wilson pointed out that 'only a peace between equals can last.' In this age that means peace between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Russians, while they certainly will use de Gaulle to keep Europe in as much turmoil as possible, know that."

This leaves de Gaulle to continue for his allies and erstwhile allies what Winston Churchill called him during the war—"the cross of Lorraine."

Holding What Line?

Conspicuous among the projects that had to be "deferred" to keep the brakes on the industrial boom was that part of our causeway which would give employment to the people of this province. Conspicuous among the projects that Ottawa has no intention of deferring is the \$71,000,000 Montreal headquarters for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. A scale model of this huge complex was given a ceremonial unveiling in Montreal this week in the presence of CBC President Ouimet and State Secretary Judy LaMarsh. Miss LaMarsh is the minister responsible to Parliament for the CBC, and she was jubilant in announcing that the project would provide a broadcasting centre "second to none anywhere in the world."

What about Finance Minister Sharp's anti-inflation program, and the need for curtailing unnecessary construction? Not a word about that. The deadline for submission of excavation and foundation tenders is set for July 7 with the first excavation starting in the fall. The CBC expects the outer shell of the building will be finished in the fall of 1968 with project completion targeted for late 1970. The price set on the building now is \$11 million higher than that approved in 1963. Commenting on this the CBC president said the increase was due to the added cost of equipping for color, as well as the rise in the cost of labor and materials. It could, of course, be deferred until the cost of labor and materials came down; but that would never do!

Similarly, Mr. Sharp called in his budget speech of last March for "responsible restraint in both wage demands and business pricing policies." He added that this was a time when all Canadians should "resist the temptation to exploit the bargaining positions which the present boom presents on many in the country." Yet the government takes credit for having "negotiated" a 30 per cent wage increase for Quebec longshoremen and Seaway workers, and is now happy that they "no longer pose a threat to the waterfront commerce that means so much to the nation."

Do they threaten Mr. Sharp's policy of "easing back on the gas pedal" to stop the inflationary spiral? Not a word about that either. Not even from Mr. Sharp. As the Globe and Mail well says in this connection: "He and his colleagues, on the basis of recent performance, deserve speeding tickets."

Always Something New

What's the latest in electronic devices? They call it the Icelert, and it's being turned out by two Edinburgh engineers and being fitted to a new British motor car. It looks like an extra headlamp mounted at the front of a car. Instead, it is a transistorised device which senses the temperature of the road ahead. When the surface temperature falls below freezing point (something very different from air temperature a light glows on the car's dashboard. Drivers who have to travel over icy roads know that a road which is beginning to thaw after having been icy can be even more dangerous. When this happens the device gives a separate, flashing signal.

There are other versions. One being tried out in several British towns has devices which are buried in the roads. When the surface temperature falls below freezing they send a warning signal to a central control point. Road squads can be called out to put down sand and salt and make things safe for traffic. Another kind of Icelert is to be fitted to the world's highest building—the Empire State building in New York—to warn of ice which could damage television and radio masts.

Something very different, and at least as important, is now at the experimental stage in the Edinburgh workshops. It is a transistorised engine revolution counter. It will be expensive and absolutely reliable, they say. It will be able to guard all kinds of machinery against use at too high or too low a speed, whether that machinery is a car's engine or something very much bigger.



"SOME ARE MORE EQUAL THAN OTHERS"

HAS ANCIENT HISTORY

Honey Taste Spreads Around The World

National Geographic News Bulletin

From Aristotle to Winnie-the-Pooh, enthusiasts have sung the praises of honey. The Greek philosopher called honey the "dew distilled from the stars and the rainbow." The bear of the beloved children's story was more prosaic; he said "The only reason for making honey is so I can eat it."

Since the original Greek Olympic games, athletes have eaten the sweet fluid as a quick-energy food. Members of the American Mount Everest Expedition made honey a part of their regular diet.

Julius Caesar had a taste for an aromatic Gallic honey. David Lloyd George took time out from politics to produce a prize-winning heather honey. Enrico Caruso always ate a spoonful or two of Chilean honey before singing. Louis Armstrong thrives on honey.

TONS OF HONEY Americans today like honey well enough to consume more than 275 million pounds of it every year. Despite the threat to bees from pesticides, there seems to be no danger of a honey shortage here.

In England, however, a leading economic weekly has gloomily predicted that honey may be a common place food turned expensive luxury. The 1965 British crop was the worst ever, continuing a downward trend of the past seven years. According to the weekly, the virtual extermination of nee-tar-producing weeds by efficient weed-killers has contributed to the decline.

Without nectar, there is no honey. A pound of honey may hold the essence of two million blossoms. Bees require every bit of their renowned energy to gather it. Even in regions where flowers abound, a bee colony may need 37,000 trips and a combined flight mileage of 50,000 miles to produce just one pound of honey.

The flower nectar, mixed with enzymes within a bee's body, breaks down into dextrose and levulose, both simple sugars. This thin, partly ripened honey is stored in open cells, and the bees fan their wings in front of them to evaporate excess water. There are as many varieties of honey as there are nectars. Colors range from water-white to wine red; flavors, from

bland to pungent. Some specialty stores stock as many as 350 kinds.

FOOD OF THE GODS

Gourmets relish the spicy honey derived from thyme growing on the slopes of Mount Hymettus in Greece; traditionally, this honey was the original food of the gods. American honey experts believe that honey from the wild thyme of the Catskills is just as good.

The famed heather honey of Europe is so thick it will not flow out of a jar turned upside down. If the jar is shaken, however, the honey will pour easily. The phenomenon has a name—

thixotropy—and is common to certain jellylike substances.

Sweet clover is the greatest single source of honey produced in the United States, but dozens of regional honeys are made, too. Dark buckwheat honey is popular in the Great Lakes area. Beekeepers in the mountains of West Virginia swear by sourwood honey. Delicately flavored orange-blossom honey commands a premium price in California.

Honey also is made from alfalfa, vetch, cotton, wild raspberry, fireweed, milkweed, goldenrod, sage, mesquite, tupelo, basswood, palmetto, persimmon, honey locust, and even the flowers of onions and lima beans.

Hard Man To Tangle With

By Arch MacKenzie, Canadian Press Staff, Washington

WASHINGTON (CP)—Labor Leader George Meany at 71 is a tough durable former plumber who runs the 12,500,000-member AFL-CIO as a tight ship. He likes to operate the same abroad, Canadian and other trade unionists can testify.

Meany's convictions include an anti-Communist stand of such depth that—as illustrated here last week—it can develop some bitter internal schisms, cross official United States foreign policy and antagonize the international labor movement.

One episode ended Wednesday when the American delegate to the International Labor Organization session at Geneva said his three-week boycott was over. The cause of his walkout: The selection of a Polish Communist as conference chairman.

Coincidentally, in what was regarded by some as another AFL-CIO intervention, the state department refused visas to a Soviet delegation which included six trade unionists.

The ILO issue sent Meany and his arch-critic, Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, to the mat once. The incidents produced another crop of generally critical comment.

Others including Reuther, have complained that AFL-CIO aid to unionists in developing

countries—especially in Latin America—is reserved for auto-critical and right-wing elements.

None of this seems to cut any ice with Meany, a man who publicly has told President Johnson his honeymoon with labor is over.

Meany has a threatened to break with the ILO, which the U.S. government would deplore. Consistently he has sniped at the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and last year termed it an "ineffectual bureaucracy."

IRKED AT CANADIANS

He clashed most recently with 1,050,000-member Canadian Labor Congress at Amsterdam. Meany irked because the two Canadian delegates voted against him on an obscure issue, warned he would reduce Canada's executive membership to one and take the other for the U.S.

He criticized the CLC last year on grounds of approving all-Canadian unions competing with the international unions already operating in both the U.S. and Canada.

He quarrelled with CLC President Claude Jodoin in bucking the federal trusteeship imposed on five Canadian marine unions for the purpose of routing Hal C. Banks from the Seafarers International Union of Canada.

Elephants And Dolphins

Milwaukee Journal

Egypt is the recent source of stories which make Kipling's jungle tales read like gospel. With his editorial face as straight as a ruler, the Cairo newspaper Akhbar reported that a school of dolphins had saved a drowning man in the Gulf of Suez. They carried the distressed swimmer on their backs, fought off fierce sharks and brought him safely to shore.

Just the other day this same newspaper described how two elephants broke loose in Alexandria and invaded a bank, pursuing terrified employees through corridors and smashing 10 desks before their trainer herded them out again.

Perhaps President Gamal Abdel Nasser should be advised to forget what he likes to call the "imperialist, neocolonialist conspiracy" against Egypt and shift his attention to the ferment in the animal kingdom. Things are becoming topsy-turvy when dolphins form life saving societies and elephants batter away at the financial underpinnings of a nation.

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Leafy Villians

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Pictures of poison ivy, oak, and sumac help to identify the plants, but this is not as good as having a naturalist point them out in their native habitat. Most of us need not go far to find them because no region in the United States is free of the weed. They are common in fields and woods and on lawns and gardens as well as along fences, rock walls, and hedges. Sometimes poison ivy is planted accidentally as a vine to cover the house.

Urushiol, the toxic agent in ivy, oak, and sumac irritates the skin. It is found in all parts of the plant but is most abundant in the sap, which means that the danger of poisoning is greatest in spring and summer. However, urushiol remains active even after the plant is dead. Only a small quantity of the noxious substance is needed to produce blisters, redness, swelling, and itching. The degree of sensitivity varies from person to person, hence the severity of the eruption varies also.

As a rule, several hours elapse between the time the plant is touched and the appearance of the rash. It is during this period that the poison can be washed off with soap and water or neutralized with a cleaning fluid or benzene. Any soap will do, but the strongly alkaline types are preferred. Thorough rinsing is necessary and the bowl and faucet must be cleaned after washing.

Protective clothing is another preventive measure. But the toxic material adheres to cloth and these articles must be removed carefully whenever the possibility exists of contact with poison ivy. There are many protective creams and lotions to prevent the poison from coming into contact with the skin.

Direct contact with the toxin is needed to produce the rash but this does not mean that it is always necessary to touch the plant. Besides wearing apparel the beneficial material may adhere to tools, golf clubs, automobile door handles, steering wheels, and the hair of dogs and cats. Complete decontamination is essential to discourage spreading the condition to others.

Always remember leaves of three—let it be. It is the best way to avoid poison ivy.

COLOSTOMY PAIN

R. G. writes: Is it natural for a person to have pain in the left side 10 months after a partial colostomy?

REPLY The answer depends upon why the opening (colostomy) was made in the abdominal wall. There also is a chance that something new has been added.

FALLEN PLASTER Mrs. T. writes: If a piece of plaster falls on either an arm or leg and causes bad bruises will the person have heart, lung, or kidney ailments in the future?

REPLY No. Injuries to the extremities do not harm these internal organs.

STIFF NECK K. S. writes: Can the neck be afflicted with arthritis?

REPLY Yes. The vertebrae in this area frequently play host to this condition. The neck also is vulnerable to injury leading to traumatic arthritis.

SLEEP TALKING D. M. writes: What causes my father to talk in his sleep?

REPLY This is a form of dreaming in which slumber is not quite deep enough to cut off the talking reflex. Some persons are not so fortunate as others and tell their secrets.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT A youthful mind adjusts to changes.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

STRIKE ENDS

NEW YORK (AP)—The president of Scandinavian Airlines says a 10-day strike of its pilots has ended Thursday and normal operations of the worldwide carrier will be resumed in a few days. Tore Nilert said priority will be given to resumption of the line's full summer schedule of 37 flights a week between Scandinavia and New York, Chicago, Montreal, Los Angeles and Anchorage.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The old gaffers who try to dance with go-go girls are soon gone-gone. — Guelph Mercury.

The dollar isn't what it used to be, but unlike many of us about whom the same may be said, it is still extremely popular. — Calgary Herald.

A wife who had joined a ladies' bowling league returned from her first evening's attempt at the new sport and was met by her husband. "Tell me," asked the husband, an inveterate golfer, "how did you do?" And, replied his wife airily, "Well, at least I didn't lose any balls." — Galt Reporter.

In her divorce action, the wife of a Hollywood actor alleges that when he went to mail a letter he didn't come back for seven hours. Some of this tall delay, apparently can't be blamed on the post office department. — Ottawa Journal.

A young man was driving to the country fair with his sweetheart. They passed a popcorn stand where fresh corn was being popped. "My isn't that nice," said the girl. "What's nice?" asked the boy. "Why, that popcorn. It sure smells good." "Yes, it does smell of nice. I'll drive a little closer so you can get a better smell." — Montreal Star.

The Riddle Of Spandau

Vancouver Sun

The new appeal by the lawyer of Rudolf Hees for the release of his client from West Berlin's Spandau prison is given slight chance of success. It now is apparent that Hitler's deputy is paying the penalty not of being a criminal in the hot war but of being a pawn in the cold war.

Seven men arrived in Spandau from the Nuremberg trials in 1947. Four of them have been released. Two will have served their 30-year sentences this October and will be freed. Hees, now 72, will remain as the sole prisoner in Spandau, a prison designed to hold 600, overseen by duty platoons of the American, Russian, British and French armies serving in rotation, at a cost of almost three-quarters of a million dollars a year.

Even if Hees were sane, and the most wicked of them all, it would be difficult to show how any useful purpose is served by his fulfillment of his life sentence. But there are men free

who, in the opinion of many, are infinitely more guilty than Hees. And, since his bizarre flight to Scotland on a peace mission in the early stages of the war, his sanity has been consistently in question.

In Spandau, Hees treats his colleagues, Balduv von Schirach and Albert Speer, with hostility and silence. He has refused to be visited by anyone but his lawyer since 1947, and his lawyer has seen him but once. He spends his time studying astrology and crank literature on health. It once was thought that Hees might be shaming—but years seems rather a long time in which to carry on a sham.

Although it is said in Berlin that the Western powers would be thankful to get rid of Hees, apparently this is not to be. Spandau is one of the last remnants of four-power rule. Russia is not expected to give up lightly this remaining foothold in West Berlin.

Bonus on Dehorned Cattle
Beginning July 1, 1966, all cattle marketed by a farmer from his own farm for immediate slaughter that have been dehorned or are polled will be eligible for a bonus of \$1.00 per head.
Certificate of sale forms will be in the hands of the buyers and these certificates properly signed must be returned to the P.E.I. Department of Agriculture, P. O. Box 2000, Charlottetown for the payment of the bonus.
A. B. MacRae, Minister of Agriculture.

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