

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The News
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Striking Contrast

Opposition politicians in Western Europe would find election campaigns hard going these days. Think of it: no unemployment! It's like making bricks without straw as all governments where the only labor problem is a critical shortage of workers caused by booming economies. Some of these countries were in ruins at the end of World War II, but you would never think it today.

West Germany, for example, with an estimated 570,000 job openings at the end of 1961, recently brought in the first of 700 Japanese miners to work in the Rhur coal fields. Private firms have been recruiting workers in Italy, Ireland, Greece and other countries to work in textile factories, auto plants, and in construction.

Holland has set up an employment office in Milan. The tight labor market in Austria was the main reason labor unions and management representatives recently agreed to a proposal to fill nearly 50,000 job openings with foreign workers this year.

The influx of foreign labor is not without its own problems, of course. Fights broke out in one Holland town when Italian workers tried to date local girls. Some domestic workers complain that the foreigners work too hard. The heavy Dutch and German food is giving some Italians and Spaniards gastric nightmares. But these are growing pains, and are to be expected as Western Europe merges into a single economic unity.

By 1969, according to the present timetable of the European Common Market, the workers of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands will constitute one labor market similar to that of the United States, with common wage and work standards. Britain, too, will likely be a partner in this epoch-making transformation which will affect all of us, for good or ill, according to how we react to the challenge it presents. This is really a major issue in our own Canadian election campaign, though one hears comparatively little about it. Certainly to talk of "national economic development" while ignoring this handwriting on the wall is to be blind indeed.

Saskatchewan Deadlock

There are two sides to every controversy, even to the apparently inexcusable decision of over 600 of Saskatchewan's 904 registered doctors to go on strike and provide no medical services to the people of their province after July 1, except emergency treatment.

We doubt whether the doctors did themselves credit or the cause they represent by this performance in opposition to the province's new medical care insurance scheme. The press reaction, certainly, has been unfavorable. But it is worth noting that their action followed the resignation from the Saskatchewan cabinet and the CCF-ND Party of Public Works Minister Walter Erb, who, as Minister of Public Health, had piloted the medical care measure through the Legislature, and had resigned because of dissatisfaction over the way the scheme was emerging. It is significant that he has not held the public health portfolio since November last.

There has been a suggestion of interference by Canadian Labor Congress officials in the drafting of the legislation, contrary to Mr.

Erb's understanding of the matter the government had received from the people for putting the scheme into effect. Be that as it may, it would seem that the regulations are arbitrary over all aspects of the medical profession and could, if invoked, not only set out the schedule of fees, but also the methods of treatment and the locations in the province where a doctor may or may not reside.

The medical profession objects mainly to the broad powers placed in the hands of a state medical commission rather than to the principle of a government-controlled medical scheme. Its spokesmen claim that nowhere in the world, including Britain, has a government such sweeping authority. Technically, the government could decide not only the form of treatment given to a patient but such details as the size of the needle to be used.

The weapon of suspension will hang round every doctor's neck like the Ancient Mariner's albatross, and it is claimed that this provision could be invoked even on complaint of a disgruntled patient who could take court action with a lawyer provided by the government.

Basically, the doctors' complaint is that the government regulations are being put into effect without consulting them as promised when Mr. Douglas was premier of the province. This is denied by the government, but it appears to be implicit in the reasons given by Mr. Erb for his resignation from the cabinet.

It is an unfortunate mess, at best. The doctors would be well advised to carry on, for a while at least, in the expectation of having their grievances ironed out in return for their full co-operation. But that they do have legitimate grievances would appear, at this distance, to be equally true.

Liberal Wheat Pledge

We wonder what the Winnipeg Free Press, which was so concerned about Prime Minister Diefenbaker's "brazen political bribe" of a cause-way for Prince Edward Island, will say about Liberal Leader Pearson's pledge to a Saskatchewan audience of a minimum price of \$2 a bushel for the basic grade of wheat during the next three years. Even the Ottawa Citizen—which for the most part is almost as staunch in its support of Mr. Pearson as our Winnipeg contemporary—finds this proposal hard to reconcile with sound statesmanship.

At the moment, it says, \$2 wheat is realistic enough. Supplies are on the short side, and there are no signs of a drop in world price. Yet no one can guess the course of the market during the full three years of the agreement. It could drop to the floor, in which case the treasury would be heavily committed. And once the three-year term is over, it is pretty safe to assume that western farmers won't be happy if the policy is discontinued.

"What happens under these circumstances to wheat acreage?" asks The Citizen. "There will surely be a tendency to grow more wheat regardless of whether it is needed or not. High price supports have been one of the defects of U.S. farm policy for many years, for once set it is hard to bring them down. Altogether, Mr. Pearson's proposals can hardly be hailed with enthusiasm by Canadian taxpayers at large, no matter their appeal to one group of producers."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Congratulations to Premier Shaw upon the well-merited honor to be bestowed upon him by Mount Allison University.

A new and thoroughly revised edition of The Atlantic Almanac is now ready, and can be recommended as an indispensable reference work on the Atlantic region for business firms, government offices, schools and colleges, libraries, and for home use. A special feature is the Trade Directory, prepared by the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, which carries some 6,000 entries of producers and products in this area. The whole work runs to 400 well-printed book pages. Published by The Atlantic Advocate by the Brunswick Press, and distributed through The Gleaner Building, Fredericton, N.B., it is a bargain at \$2.00 per copy.



THE GREAT LEAP BACKWARD

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Recalling The Campaign Of 1953

Nine years ago this summer, Canada was also engaged in a nationwide political battle, when the Conservative challenger George Drew failed to upset the reigning Liberal champion, Louis St. Laurent.

With polling date set for 10 August, there was very little interest in that campaign. This column referred then to "the positively demure demagoguery-by-radio which is passing for a general election campaign." When the ballots came to be counted, it was found that a record 33 per cent of the qualified electors had not bothered to vote. In fact, as many Canadians stayed away from the polls as voted for the winning Liberal party.

This column predicted, in the month before polling, that "the Liberals will win an over-all majority, but all three opposition parties will win seats from them." This was proved correct. The Liberals secured 272 seats; Dave Croft, Liberal M.P., now Senator Croft, suggested that no Liberal who had won by less than 2,000 votes in 1949 was safe in 1953. And I wrote, "I do not credit the danger signal surprisingly flown by Mr. St. Laurent in the West, when he warned of the possibility of the Conservatives, Socreds and Quebec Independents forming a 'ramshackle coalition'."

HIGH PRICE ARMY
In that election campaign, George Drew promised to cut taxes by \$50,000,000 a year if he were to become Prime Minister. Describing his speech announcing this, this column wrote: "A swollen white rabbit was produced out of the fore magician's hat by George Drew. Ross Thatcher, then the CCF MP for Moose Jaw, however produced a formula by which such tax cuts could be achieved." The official British figures show that the cost to the British taxpayer for each man in his armed forces is \$5,210 per year; the U.S. figure is \$12,333 per year; but each Canadian in uniform costs the Canadian taxpayer \$17,750 a year," said Ross Thatcher. "All that is needed is an efficient government to replace the Liberal 'gold-plated piano' extravagance. There are just over 100,000 men in our armed forces today, so if Ottawa could display as much efficiency as Washington, our men could enjoy the higher pay and better conditions ruling in the U.S. armed forces, and our taxpayers would enjoy a saving of \$54,700,000 per year, or \$149 per year to the average Canadian father."

On the same subject, this column wrote: "The disclosure of

two more defence scandals on the eve of the poll has brought malicious joy to some senior army officers. They had horses on their payroll, but now they can laugh at the RCAF which had ghost-commodores on its payroll." And a national magazine disclosed that "Canada has contributed one of the few second-class military formations standing guard in western Europe, whose soldiers are the highest paid, yet have waiting in the barracks the most wretched conditions."

DIEF WAITING IN WINGS
That year this column carried the prediction that "The Conservatives will lose with Drew in 1953, but win with Diefenbaker in 1957." "Most Canadians want to

hear 'The Voice of Saskatchewan' more than any other campaigner," I wrote. "In his recent tour of Ontario, he embarrassed fire marshals by jamming halls to three times their permitted capacity."

"The most discussed personality of the campaign," I wrote another day, "is without doubt John Diefenbaker, the idol of the West and the envy of the rest." "The Voice of Saskatchewan," although far from his home base, attracted 1,200 to the largest Conservative Rally Moncton, N.B. has ever known; on the same day our Canadian president of the U.N. General Assembly, Mike Pearson, drew 205."

The Evian Accords

By David Mason
Associated Press News Analyst

PARIS (AP) — More than six weeks after the Algerian peace accords went into effect as much blood as ever is flowing in Algeria's major cities.

Some Frenchmen are wondering if the vast territory's future—as neatly charted at the Evian peace conference—now will be thrown into doubt. The Evian accords signed March 18 ended the more than seven-year guerrilla war between the Algerian nationalists and France. Moslem terrorism directed mainly at the European civilians virtually ended overnight.

But a new guerrilla force—the European Secret Army Organization—moved to the fore with most of the 1,000,000 Europeans cheering from the sidelines, if they weren't taking an active part in bombings and gangland-style shootings.

The Secret Army campaign is directed squarely at the Moslems, but if the 400,000-man French army and police forces get in the way they catch Secret Army bullets as well.

GAME HAS HAZARDS
The underlying strategy of the Secret Army appears clearly aimed at rousing mass retaliation from the Moslems. Although the game seems to present real hazards to the Europeans themselves, Secret Army strategists obviously hope that any uprising by the Moslems would be short and held in check by French troops.

Thus the old adversaries—the French army and the Moslems—would be glaring down gun barrels at each other again and the Evian accords would be a scrap of paper. Algerian self-determination, leading almost

certainly to Moslem rule of Algeria, would be blocked. This last is the Secret Army goal. The situation in Algeria became so critical last week that both the French government and the Algerian provisional government—set up by the Evian accords to represent both Moslems and Algerians—felt it necessary to spell out publicly that the Evian pact would indeed be fully applied.

If this was intended to be a psychological shock to the Secret Army, there was no immediate evidence that it was having deep effect. Terrorism still was claiming more than a score of persons a day, mostly Moslems.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

(May 8, 1937)
A most enjoyable dance was held at the Odd Fellows Hall Wednesday night under the auspices of the Nurses Alumnae of the Charlottetown Hospital. The chaperones were Mrs. W. J. P. MacMillan, Mrs. R. J. Ledwell and Mrs. J. E. Blanchard. Music was furnished by Al Blanchard's orchestra.

Miss Doryse MacNeill of Norboro, P.E.I. talented young violinist, won first place in the YMCA Hobbies Exhibition at Charlottetown. Miss MacNeill is a daughter of Mrs. R. J. MacNeill of Tyne Valley, and is studying music in Summerside, a pupil of Mrs. Richardson.

TEN YEARS AGO
(May 8, 1952)

The concert committee of Tryon and North Tryon Women's Institutes met at the home of Mrs. Walton Toombs. The joint committee voted to combine their forces and hold a variety concert in the Tryon Baptist Hall. The representatives of each Institute agreed to put on a one-act play from their district. Mrs. William A. Jones of Tryon was asked to direct the plays.

Harry T. Morris and Barry Bugden of Charlottetown were appointed as governors of the Dominion Drama Festival, to fill vacancies resulting from the practice of one-third of the governors retiring each year.

TO VISIT OTTAWA

OTTAWA (CP) — Iyemasa Tokugawa, president of the Canada-Japan Society, will visit Ottawa for three days starting Monday, the Japanese embassy said Friday. Mr. Tokugawa served as Japanese minister to Canada from 1929 to 1935. He later was Japanese ambassador to Turkey. The Canada-Japan Society was formed to promote better understanding between the two countries.

Iron Poisoning More Prevalent In Children

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
IRON poisoning occurs rather frequently in young children when they swallow too many pills or capsules containing this mineral. A handful of tablets will make them violently ill and fatalities have been reported. Iron irritates the gastrointestinal tract and the ensuing damage brings on vomiting and diarrhea; some develop shock, pallor, and coma.

Adults are able to tolerate larger amounts of iron but individual variations occur. Some men and women get diarrhea after consuming one or two tablets a day. If they need iron for anemia, they must try different products to find the least irritating type. A few anemic persons are forced to take the longer cure by concentrating on foods rich in iron.

Many parents do not regard iron pills as poisonous and foolishly place a bottle on the kitchen shelf or in a medicine cabinet or bedroom drawer. Carelessness along this line is demonstrated by several recorded instances of accidental poisoning in the records of the poison control center of the New York City department of health.

In one instance, the father had been painting the medicine cabinet in the bathroom and put the medications, including a box of iron pills, in the bedroom. His 22 month old boy swallowed four pills, thinking they were candy.

The tyke became nauseated, vomiting, and was taken to the hospital where his stomach was washed out. Shortly thereafter he developed diarrhea and became stuporous. He was treated heroically for three weeks until completely recovered. The physicians resorted to exchange transfusions to eliminate the excess iron in the child's blood.

These few examples demonstrate that iron can be poisonous even though it is regarded as a health promoting chemical. Warning labels are now placed on the containers to caution the user.

(Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

ACHING NECK
Mrs. J. S. writes: I'm 28 years old, strong and healthy, calm and happy, but have aching in the back of the neck. What could be the reason?

REPLY
Muscular rheumatism, strain, slipped disk, arthritis, or tension. Pain also may stem from a previous neck injury. A simple set of exercises often helps and we will send a leaflet on this subject if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.

SHINY LEG
Mrs. E. writes: Why is my right leg from knee to ankle smooth and shiny? The leg is not swollen or painful and the left leg doesn't have this shininess.

REPLY
Shininess usually is of mechanical origin as from rubbing or is due to dryness. Occasionally, one sided dryness stems from a circulatory or nerve disorder.

SORE TRACHEA
L. D. writes: Please tell me something about tracheitis.

REPLY
Inflammation of the wind-pipe (trachea) is a condition halfway between sore throat and bronchitis. The most common symptom is a dry, hacking cough. It is aggravated by taking a deep breath, smoking, talking, or laughing.

TENSION AND ULCER
C. W. writes: Could aggravation cause obstruction in a person with duodenal ulcer?

REPLY
Yes, if it keeps the ulcer brewing so that the exit of the stomach is obstructed temporarily by spasm. Or the valve may be closed permanently by scar tissue.

The Poets Corner

FROM "MUTABILITY"
The flower that smiles today
To-morrow dies;
All that we wish to stay
Tempt and then flies.
What is this world's delight?
Lightning that mocks the night,
Brief even as bright.
Virtue, how frail it is!
Friendship how rare!
Love, how it sells poor bliss
For prospect's despair!
But we, though soon they fall,
Survive their joy, and all
Which ours we call.
—Percy Bysshe Shelley

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Some people born with a silver spoon in their mouths find it harder to stir for themselves when they grow up. — Hamilton Spectator.

A jurist says it is deplorable that so few women take up law. What is far more deplorable is that so many frequently lay down the law. — Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

If it weren't for a special providence, the life expectancy of a boy riding a bicycle in city traffic would be about four hours. — Port Arthur News Chronicle.

Dentists should try a switch. If they were to oppose fluoridation, two will get you 10 they would be flayed as greedy monopolists and fluoridation plants would spring up like crab grass in July. — Ontario Intelligencer.

Mr. Harold Spiet, Social Credit candidate in Carleton, says MPs' pay should be halved. Is he offering us a bargain-basement Parliament? — Ottawa Journal.

It is said that children today are not what they used to be. And it appears that is true. For last Halloween Canadian children went out and collected \$310,000 for the United Nations Children's Fund. If children were what they used to be they would have been out breaking windows. — Ottawa Journal.

Harvard University astronomers who have been keeping a radio-telescope eye on 20 galaxies in the outer reaches of space (from the standpoint of our own galaxy) report that 19 of them are hurrying away from earth as fast as they can—up to 410 miles a second. — Calgary Alberta.

Leisure In Later Years

Department of National Health and Welfare

The second pamphlet in The Later Years series, prepared by the mental health division, department of national health and welfare, Ottawa, is now available. It should be noted that this, like all other mental health division pamphlets, is distributed only through provincial and/or local health departments or health units and that requests from outside of Canada must be restricted to single, complimentary copies.

Entitled "Leisure in the Later Years" this brief, eight-page leaflet supplements the earlier one, "Planning for the Later Years" and should be a useful aid to all who work with the aged.

YEARS AHEAD

It points out that three years ago "some 100,000 Canadians celebrated their 65th birthday" and by 1979 something less than two and a half million Canadians are expected to have reached 65 years of age or over. Stressing that, while some people have jobs or vocations which lend themselves to the later years, others are less fortunate and, unless they already have outside creative interests, the wise ones begin making future plans in their mid-forties. A number of suggestions are offered, including "trying something new."

experience," the pamphlet asserts, "are the very breath of life. The thirst for knowledge is in us all, old and young alike. Quoting a medical gerontologist who said "Older people seldom wear out — they usually rust out!" the booklet points out that the eminent doctor was not just talking about bodies, "he was also thinking of minds" and emotions.

UNDERLINES POTENTIAL
The pamphlet underlines the potential in people, dispelling the folk-tales that "you can't teach an old dog new tricks" — if the "old dog" has been motivated earlier to seek such horizons. This fresh and positive approach is well summed up in the publication's last few lines:

"But whether it's community work, photo club, gardening, writing, dramatics or being the neighborhood Mr. Fix-it, you can be sure you'll want to be doing something. Your later years need to be planned. If you have no special 'outside' interest, start now to develop one. Doing things with others keeps you 'in the swim'. Brush up on old skills. Learn new ones. People who can give, who are needed and sought after, they are the ones who stay alert and interesting. And we all like to be with them — whether they're 25, 65, or 90!"

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