

A Critical Time

As pointed out in a mainland exchange, there is a great difference between the railway strike of 1950 and the one which has been set to begin at noon today. In 1950 there was still an element of reality in the negotiations between management and unions. The demands of the railway workers fell much closer into line. Today feelings have been roused by the necessity of going through motions of negotiations which every-one, management and workers, knew to be a farce.

The future of labor cannot lie in making impossible demands on the economy, and trying to impose them by force. This is why Parliament is being called to deal with the situation, by compulsory arbitration if necessary. It doesn't meet until Monday, and meanwhile the strike may go on. But it will be expected to take action. And in whatever action it takes, it will not be acting as a tyrant suppressing the hard-earned rights of labor, but as a responsible, democratic body charged with the duty of protecting the rights and interests of all Canadians.

OUR OWN CASE—In this province, we are doubly concerned with the strike possibilities because of the totally unwarranted threat of a holdup in our vital car ferry operations, apart altogether from railway traffic. We have nothing to add on this subject to what we have said already, except to note a statement by Premier Campbell yesterday, exonerating his federal party colleagues at Ottawa from blame. "We have received," he said, "full cooperation not only from the office of the Prime Minister but also from the Minister of Transport in this matter and we must recognize the limited direct influence which the federal government is able to exert beyond the nation-wide appeal of the Prime Minister."

We cannot go along with this statement at all. The fact that our provincial authorities have been left to plead their case for continuation of the ferry service with the local railway union at Borden, and to invoke drastic emergency measures, surely is ample evidence that our interests have been disregarded by those in authority at Ottawa. They are the ones who should be taking emergency measures to keep our ferries in operation; and we suggest, with all respect, that the Premier of this province is the last person who should be making alibis for them.

One of his Liberal predecessors, Premier Jones, took a different view of the matter in the 1950 strike crisis. In moving a resolution censuring the St. Laurent government's failure to maintain the service in operation, he noted that there was in the agreement with the unions and the ferry crews a section providing that the Government Vessels Discipline Act should take precedence over the agreement should the necessity arise, and that this section should have been invoked. There was also a statutory provision for the Transport Department taking over the ferry operation in an emergency. The Legislature went so far as to demand damages for federal failure to act in this manner.

One of our Liberal MPs, J. Watson MacNaught, raised the same issue of direct federal government responsibility in the House of Commons at that time, as did another of our Liberal spokesmen, Senator Barbour, in the Upper House. Their arguments are just as valid today, and we see nothing to be gained by failing to stress them as forcefully as possible.

South Africa Again

South Africa is placing another blot on its escutcheon with the aid of its minister of education, Dr. Jan de Klerk, who proposes to take over the complete power to regulate day-to-day aspects of life at the university level. Two bills he has introduced are aimed at enforcing campus apartheid (strict segregation by law) and to clamp down on the National Union of South African Students.

The minister will be authorized, in effect, to order the expulsion of any non-white (African or mixed blood) student at a "white" university if he considers such withdrawal in the public interest. The student group—the largest multi-racial organization in South Africa outside the churches—has been under attack by the Nationalists for six years and its president, 21-year-old Ian Robertson, was banned for five years after he invited U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy to come to the country.

The main clause of the first bill—the Extension of University Education Bill—provides that no "non-white" students may enroll at universities without first obtaining the education minister's consent. The latter will give his consent for a specified university, a specified degree and a specified academic year for first registration as a student. But even where consent is given, it shall not permit "non-whites" to be members of any association, except one concerned purely with academic matters relating to the subjects they are taking for their degrees.

All universities in South Africa are dependent for their existence on contributions from the government. If they fail to toe the line under the new regulations the minister may withhold payment of the whole or part of their grants-in-aid.

To their credit, the English language newspapers have been outspoken in their criticism of these deplorable measures. The Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg's anti-Nationalist morning paper, said "the minister of education is obviously determined to rid South Africa of any nonsense about liberalism or academic freedom." It added: "If the minister had deliberately set out to make the name of his government stink in academic circles throughout the world, he could hardly have done better. South African universities already have trouble in persuading the rest of the world that they are worthy of the name of university. If these bills become law, they can give up the struggle to persuade others that they have any freedom left at all."

But there is every reason to fear that such protests will be disregarded. Parliament will pass on the new measures before the current session closes toward the end of October. The Nationalists, who have been in power for 18 years, have a majority of 126 in the 166-member chamber, and it requires no prophet to predict the result of the vote.

A Precedent

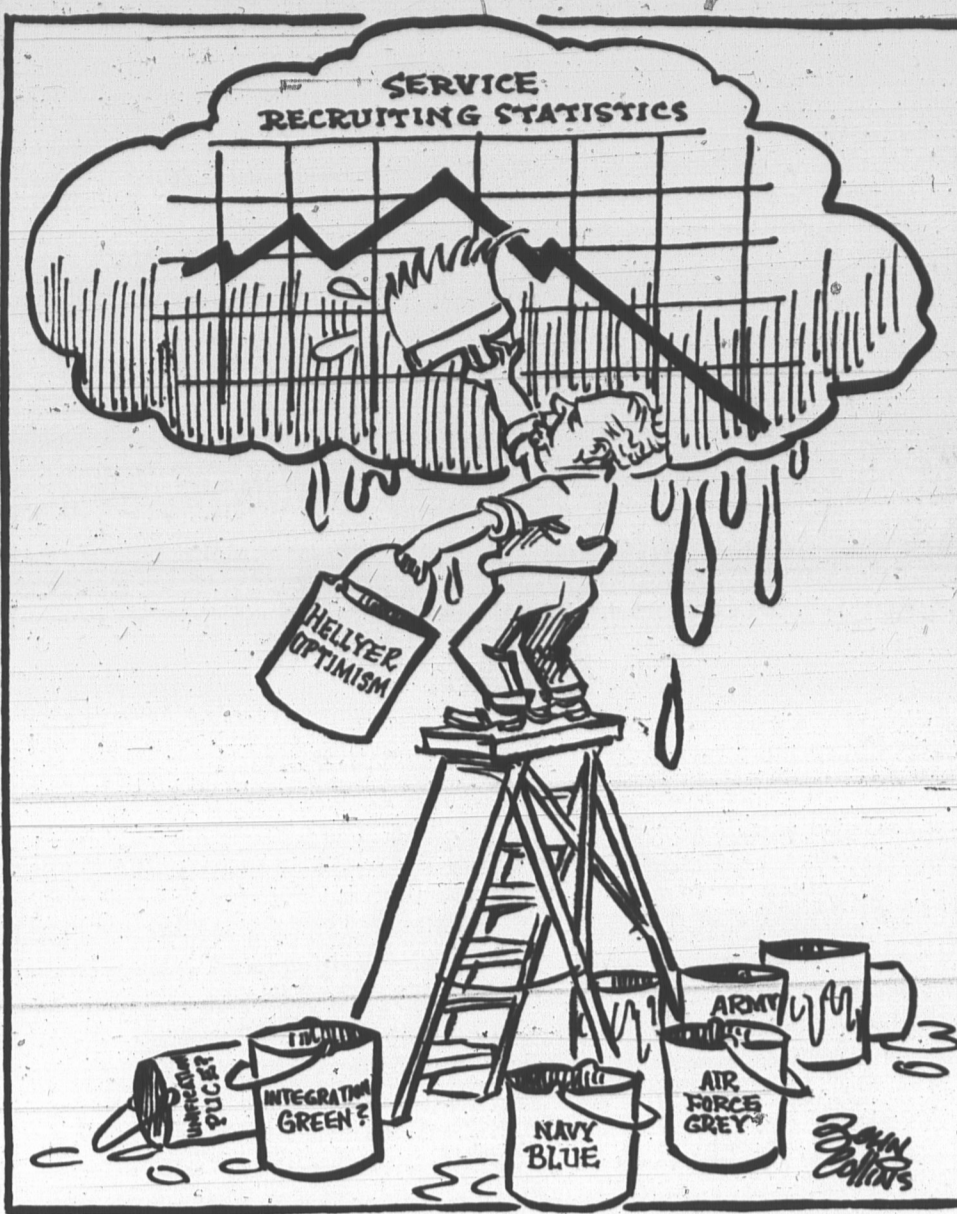
Massachusetts, notes an exchange, is well on the way to setting a precedent for affording protection to the consumer in the field of credit finance. It is close to passing the first truth-in-lending law in America. This would require banks and loan companies to disclose in dollars and cents and in simple annual interest the full cost of financing loans up to a certain maximum figure. It is predicted that the passage of the bill will make it easier for other states and the Congress in Washington to come to grips with the entire problem of consumer credit.

Earlier this year the Massachusetts legislature passed the Retail Installment Sales Act, the strongest of all consumer credit laws in the United States. It is the first to require full disclosure credit costs in retail installment sales in terms both of simple annual interest and dollars and cents.

These measures, it is said, will provide the individual with enough information, and in terms which he can readily comprehend, to enable him to shop intelligently for consumer credit just as he endeavors to do for the best-priced goods. They could indeed set a worthwhile precedent, not only for our American neighbors but for Canadian legislators as well.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Workers in Burton-on-Trent brewery in England receive a two-pint daily ration of beer as a kind of liquid fringe benefit. The other day, three workers were fired for taking a pint more than their quota. But the workers had the last laugh. They forced management to fire the brewery detective by going on strike.



PAINTING THE CLOUDS WITH SUNSHINE

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Nostalgic Picture Drawn In Drury Memoirs

"At noon hour and recess at school we played games: chase the Quaker, anti-over, pom-pom pullaway, prisoner's base, duck-on-a-rock and jackknife. In the winter the boys played marbles and the little girls played 'London Bridge is falling down, my fair lady,' or 'Here we go gathering nuts in May.'"

The nostalgic little picture of a happy uncomplicated childhood is just one of the many glimpses of a charming way of life long ago, sketched in an entrancing, book-improbable written by Canada's most improbable premier. I quote it from "Farmer Premier," the memoirs of the Honourable Ernest Charles Drury, just published by McClelland and Stewart at a modest \$6.

Many readers will, like me, not have known of Mr. Drury. He was born and still lives in the farming community of Crown Point, near Barrie. When the United Farmers of Ontario emerged from the provincial election in 1919 as the largest party in the legislature, they picked on their founder and honorary life president, Mr. Drury, to lead them although he had not even sought a seat in the legislature. For four years he governed Ontario.

A lifelong small "l" Liberal, he believes that "the party that calls itself Liberal in Canada has not been truly liberal" since Laurier betrayed liberalism; he introduced much novel welfare legislation, and he successfully steered every measure through the legislature, despite his razor-edge minority position. But four years later both he and his government were defeated at the polls.

ONTARIO THAT WAS

While amateurs of politics will find great interest in Mr. Drury's reminiscences of his period in office, a very much wider audience will be fascinated by his pictures of rural Ontario in the 19th Century, and onwards through his life span of 8 years unfinished. I picked out a comment on his school-days elsewhere he makes the understatement: "The moral tone of the student body was perhaps higher than it is now." Of brisk topical interest is his picture of the happy prosperous life enjoyed by Ontario farmers in that long-ago, before prices had so cruelly moved to their disadvantage. He describes, as a boy, taking wheat into Barrie for sale, and getting up to \$125 a bushel. A pair of shoes then cost \$1.50, a suit of ready-made clothes \$7.50-\$10. Today the farmer gets nearly twice as much for his wheat—but where can

Our Yesterdays (From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (August 26, 1941)

British and Indian troops entering Iran in co-operation with their Russian allies succeeded in gaining control of substantially all of the country's vast western oil reservoir, a major objective of the allied invasion.

President Roosevelt bluntly charged that an organized campaign is in progress to sabotage the program of assistance to the forces of Hitlerism by spreading rumors, distortions and falsehoods.

TEN YEARS AGO (August 26, 1956)

The British government charged that Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus personally directed terrorism on the Mediterranean island, an important British military base.

President Nassir was reported ready and willing to give over the Suez Canal crisis on his home grounds with a five-nation committee set up by the London-Suez conference.

AN OLD MAN LOOKS ON

In contrast, he deplores, today "the cost of living and production continually increase, and no end is in sight. We are rapidly pricing ourselves out of world markets. We may well ask ourselves where it will end, or if it will end short of a complete economic breakdown." That is a wise comment by a former political leader, which his successors of today should—but don't—ponder.

Today's farmers will be interested in Farmer Drury's observation that, although much of the strenuous physical work has now been taken out of farming by the machine, yet "leisure on the farms of eastern Canada has almost disappeared."

Apart from many samples of the countryman's wisdom, Mr. Drury's memoirs are most charming and of greatest interest when he talks about olden-times life down on the Drury farm. "Not unusual, it could be paralleled among hundreds of farm families along the concession lines of old Ontario." And as his goal: "A reasonably efficient farmer could save enough to retire in comfort, and set up his sons on farms, give them a start in business, or educate them for the professions."

Since Ancient Times

National Geographic Society

Alexander the Great, Louis XIV, and George Washington all had one thing in common—a passion for ice cream.

Ice cream was enjoyed in the days of antiquity, and their popularity has spread throughout the world. Few foods, with the possible exception of bread, seem more acceptable to peoples of varying tastes and climates.

Not long ago, Kuwait sent a shiek to the United States to buy and send home an entire ice-cream factory. The shiek explained that the sun-scorched oil kingdom on the Persian Gulf couldn't import ready-made ice cream fast enough to satisfy the demand.

YEAR-ROUND FOOD

Ice cream has long since ceased to be a hot-weather treat. In the United States, ice cream has become a staple; the average American eats 21.3 quarts of ice cream, ice milk, and sherbet each year. In Moscow, ice cream sells on the streets like hot cakes even when the temperature hovers at 10 below zero and the city is blanketed with snow. The Japanese invented fried ice cream.

Alexander the Great fancied concoctions made with snow. Among the Roman Emperor Nero's violent tastes was an altogether normal one for frozen desserts. In summer, slaves were kept busy running snow from the nearest white-capped mountains to Rome. Once, when a snow shipment arrived as slush, Nero peevishly executed the general in charge.

The 13th century traveler Marco Polo returned to Italy from China with a recipe that contained milk as well as the usual juices, fruits, and flavorings. People all over Italy grew to like ice cream, and when Catherine de' Medici set off from Florence to France in 1533 to

marry Henry II she carried with her the vogue for iced desserts. Louis XIV served ices at his brilliant state dinners. The French talent for gastronomy resulted in a whole family of frozen desserts—sherberts, parfais, mous-es, bombes.

England's Charles I discovered a table was worthy of it except his own. Tradition says he paid a French chef huge sums to make ice cream for him alone, and eventually put the poor man to death to preserve the royal monopoly.

Ice cream migrated to the American colonies. In 1770, a guest of Maryland's governor reported, "We had a dessert among the rarities of which it was Compo's'd, was some fine Ice Cream, which, with Straw-berries and Milk, eat most Deliciously."

FAMOUS CUSTOMER

George Washington doted on ice cream. In the summer of 1790, he bought more than 200 dollars' worth from a shop in New York, then the federal capital. There were two power "ice cream pots" at Mount Vernon.

The rank-and-file American didn't know much about ice cream, however, until Dolley Madison came along. She served ice cream to the White House guests at her husband's second inaugural. Dolley's frozen desserts were so delectable that they were described in mouth-watering detail in newspaper social columns.

The hand-turned ice cream freezer was invented by a young genius named Nancy Johnson in 1846. Commercial manufacture of ice cream began at Baltimore in 1851. When Baltimore celebrated the centenary of the historic event, the mayor declared, "Ice cream, to my mind, is the symbol of American living."

FOOD LAGS BEHIND

Indi- increased food production to 80,000,000 tons in 1964 from 51,000,000 tons in 1950 but now has 492,000,000 mouths to feed.

NERVES AND THE ARTERIES

O. O. K. writes: Does extreme nervousness in old age go hand in hand with hardening of the arteries?

REPLY: Not necessarily, especially when the older has reasons to be emotionally upset or overly concerned about health. Water runs through a rusty pipe for many years and the same applies to blood passing through a narrowed artery.

RETAIRED

P. E. writes: Are Mongolian children below par mentally?

AGE AND TB

P. A. writes: At what age is tuberculosis most prevalent?

REPLY

Young adults. TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Be cheerful and outgoing. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

What, No Sparklers?

The Oregonian

Speaking to the Soroptomist Congress in Stockholm, a British woman, Philippa Harris, advocated the abolishment of the titles "Miss" and "Mrs." and loud were the cheers from the women assembled from 19 nations.

Mrs. (pardon the expression) Harris said the titles reflect a woman's success in finding a husband and are ridiculous in this day when women are fighting for independence and their most important accomplishment no longer is marriage.

Harris is presumably a fully liberated woman should be known goes even further than the Stockholm newspaper, Dagens Nyheter, which last fall decided that it would call all women "Mrs." regardless of mar-

STRESS FRIENDSHIP

Theme of the Burmese pavilion at Expo 67 will be "man and friendship."

Abdominal Discomfort

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Mrs. W. is a high-strung woman with an irritable colon and a poorly functioning gallbladder. Fried foods, or such edibles as corn, salads, apples, or milk caused her abdominal discomfort, bloating and nausea. The pains were shifting in nature and often were relieved by rest or a hot water bottle. X-rays showed that, although there were no stones, the gallbladder was not functioning properly. There was no evidence of stomach ulcers or cancer along the intestinal tract.

The gallbladder was blamed for the symptoms; but when diet and appropriate medications failed to give relief, surgery was advised. She lost her gallbladder which, while diseased, was not actually responsible for her discomfort.

The irritable intestine was the real culprit. This disorder also may cause bloating, belching, indigestion, and nausea and in this respect resembles not only disturbances of the gall bladder, but also ulcer. Food, fatigue, tension, and excitement aggravate the bowel and produce transient and shifting distress. This is in contrast to the pain of ulcer which is likely to be present before eating and is helped by taking food. Pain does not shift and is more constant just above and slightly to the right of the navel. Milk relieves ulcer pains but may aggravate those from the intestine.

Distress from a diseased gallbladder is likely to be more severe and colicky and tends to come and go. It is felt just below the ribs on the right side and frequently radiates directly into a corresponding area on the back. It also is aggravated by fried and fatty foods. Those with this background are better candidates for surgery, and more so if they have had one or two bouts of colic or acute inflammation. These diseased organs usually contain from one to 50 rocks. After surgery, the majority obtain complete relief. Obviously, Mrs. W. did not fall into this category.

However, the situation is confusing when a diseased gallbladder or a peptic ulcer masquerades as an irritable colon. It is then necessary to eliminate the source of the trouble if the bowel symptoms are to be eased. Diet and medication relieve ulcer pain. The gallbladder may respond to the same regimen; if not, operation is indicated.

CAUSES OF APPENDICITIS

J. D. writes: I thought that appendicitis was caused by indigestion, constipation, and over-eating. Is this correct?

REPLY

No. The appendix becomes inflamed when the central passageway is obstructed or irritated. Indigestion is one of the early symptoms of appendicitis, followed by nausea, vomiting, and tenderness and pain in the right lower quadrant of the abdomen.

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De Gaulle's Voyage

By Peter Buckley Canadian Press Staff Writer

The round-the-world voyage French President Charles de Gaulle begins today is not likely to produce any changes in the international scene but it should bring him a tidy package of benefits at home and abroad.

Most of the attention and speculation so far has centred on de Gaulle's scheduled speech in the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh, but even that event is likely to be more dramatic than novel.

The 75-year-old president has openly shown his distaste in the past for United States policy in Viet Nam. He wants all foreign troops pulled out, with the Viet Nam problem settled by negotiation on the basis of the 1954 Geneva agreements and, eventually, the whole of Indochina neutralized.

SEEKS ROLE

He would undoubtedly like to see France playing a moving role in any solution of political problems in an area which France once ruled. But he has had to admit for some time the situation is not ripe for conciliation.

Although de Gaulle has a habit of keeping his own counsel—aided by the fact that he writes his own speeches—it is generally felt now that his speech in Cambodia will break little new ground.

Where de Gaulle can hope to make his greatest impact is in the setting for his speech. He has been promised a royal

welcome by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian chief of state whose neutralist policies have the French government's blessing. He can be expected to use the proximity of South Viet Nam for an impassioned plea to end the war—and probably for a renewed attack on American policy there.

COULD INCREASE PRESTIGE

It is the type of situation the astute French president knows almost instinctively how to handle.

Already an admired figure in many of the underdeveloped countries of the world, he could be certain to increase his prestige with a good performance in Cambodia.

His planned visits to the thinly-populated French territories of Somaliland, New Caledonia, Tahiti and Guadeloupe should also serve to stress France's role toward her former colonies by pointing up the few overseas territories which remain under her tutelage.

And he has been promised an enthusiastic welcome in Ethiopia, where Emperor Haile Selassie is not only an old friend from war-time exile in London but also current head of the Organization of African Unity. De Gaulle can expect similar profit in France, if the tour goes well.

His trip to Russia two months ago was followed by a heartening boost in Gaullist support, as reflected by public opinion polls, on the home front.

Holds Key To Future

Guelph Mercury

It is only a few weeks ago that Financial Mail came out with the blunt prediction that the Rhodesian economy is facing ruin. The paper warned Prime Minister Ian Smith that the country's oil refinery is empty; its foreign assets frozen; bridging finance for the farm community cut off; the tobacco industry crippled; factories face short-time and retrenchment; the railway system on the verge of collapse; coal exports drying up. The Mail urged Mr. Smith to "make the best deal it can with Britain."

The Mail ought to have known what it was talking about, but the word coming out of Rhodesia now contradicts it. The country has had a great deal of assistance from South Africa; its exports, according to one source, are higher now than they were before Mr. Smith led his country toward the dubious advantages of illegal independence. Rhodesian stores, it is said, are bulging with goods.

The truth probably lies somewhere in between. Rhodesia is suffering from world sanctions

but not as much, so far, at any rate, as many would like to believe. If given enough time, the sanctions will probably do the job for which they were intended. British Prime Minister Harold Wilson obviously feels that time will work against the Rhodesians and this is why he keeps asking for more and more time. Why he wants the talks between British and Rhodesian officials to go on.

But time is precisely what Britain does not have. Time, in fact, will have run out when Commonwealth prime ministers gather in London on September 6. Rhodesia is bound to be the major question before the conference. African prime ministers will see to that and they will be in no mood to give Britain a ny more of the time she so badly needs.

African prime ministers will be demanding action to restore constitutional rule in Rhodesia. And the kind of action they have in mind is not likely to appeal to the British. It is Britain's obvious reluctance to use force, in fact, that is Rhodesia's strongest weapon.

Inquest On Safety

Letter From London

An independent 1,000-mile survey on car safety on Britain's 200,000 miles of roadways of all classes, just completed, has revealed the following evidence:

Development time of accidents is 10 seconds or less, and in that span of time a driver has to take in the information, make a decision, and then control the vehicle accordingly.

In a mile of travel a driver, on an average, makes some 200 observations and takes 20 decisions. Every two miles errors are made by motorists, either approaching or passing, which, if they had happened with other factors at the same time, could have resulted in an accident.

Car selected for the inquest on road safety was an 1800 from the British Motor Corporation which has won the Queen's Award for both export achievements and technical innovation. The 1800 is a roomy, family car which is designed for primary safety, with a forward centre of gravity, front-wheel drive, a traverse-mounted engine and hydrostatic suspension, similar to the Minis and 1100s from the same firm.

In addition to its design for primary safety, considered by

Technical Director Alec Issigonis as "achieving the highest degree of primary safety under all conditions of motoring which is possible within the bounds of current economic considerations it also has all the inbuilt precautions which make it "safe to have an accident in."

World road fatalities are now running at more than 100,000 a year in highly-motorized countries such as the United Kingdom where there are more than 13 million licensed vehicles—males between the ages of 15 and 30 are especially involved in accidents. In fact, traffic accidents are the commonest cause of death in this age range.

RETURN TO SYSTEM

MONTEVIDEO (AP) — Uruguay, plagued by economic troubles, has taken the first step to restore the presidential system it abandoned 15 years ago in favor of a nine-man ruling council. A joint session of Congress Wednesday adopted a compromise bill putting the question before the people in the Nov. 27 elections. More than 800,000 persons have signed petitions asking for the dropping of the council system.

HERE ARE THE WINNERS In The Graves-Clover Farm C.C.M. Bicycle Contest Lawson Adams, Alberton, P.E.I. Kim Thomson, North Tryon, P.E.I. Doreen Weir, 15 Bishop St. Ch'town, Donald Godfrey, Cornwall, P.E.I. W. A. Landry, Montague, P.E.I. Mrs. Arthur Blaxland, Bristol, P.E.I. We Trade * Furniture * Televisions * Appliances FIRESTONE Home and Auto Ltd. Dial 4-5547 QUALITY PRINTING Stationery, wedding invitations, invoices, statements and all your job printing requirements. All jobs guaranteed. GUARDIAN - PATRIOT Phone 4-8506 CENTRAL PRINTERY