

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dawn... Wallace Ward... Managing Editor... Published every week day morning (except Sunday and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd.

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

PAGE 4 THURSDAY SEPT. 16, 1965.

A Welcome Change

One of the few things we may be thankful for in this election campaign is that Washington, to date, shows no signs of wanting to do any back-seat driving. Unlike the last time, when the White House and state department meddled openly in the governmental crisis which brought the Diefenbaker regime to an end.

Who remembers now what it was all about? Mr. Harkness, of course, who still won't kiss and be friends with the leader he repudiated on that occasion, and who was joined later by others in the cabinet. By the general public, however, the burning issue of two and a half years ago has been pretty well forgotten.

It concerned what Mr. Diefenbaker regarded as making Canada a dump for obsolescent U.S. nuclear weapons. Evidence that could be construed to this effect was given by Defense Secretary Robert McNamara before a congressional committee, but not before a blast had come from Pentagon officials, contradicting some of the Prime Minister's statements in the House of Commons and in effect calling him a liar.

According to a Washington correspondent, it was the implacable dislike for Mr. Diefenbaker entertained in that quarter that caused this direct intervention in affairs at Ottawa. Whether it helped or hindered the Liberal cause has long been argued. Some U.S. columnists claimed at the time that this incident, plus discreet advice and information to the Pearson camp, was instrumental in bringing down the Tory chief.

In any case this is a closed chapter, and all seems quiet on the Washington front now so far as we are concerned. It is said that Mr. Pearson is not the darling he once was, and that President Johnson is still nettled over the unsolicited advice he gave about a cessation of bombing in North Viet Nam. Even so, it is unlikely that anyone at Washington harbors any desire to see Dief back in office here. But whatever the sentiments in this regard, a proper official silence about our campaign issues is being maintained.

Washington, it is said, "will be following the campaign closely to see how the issues of French-English relations and federalism emerge." That's fine with us. But no more pushing, please, from the sidelines!

It Keeps Growing

A survey by the Financial Times of Montreal has produced some striking statistics on the growth of welfare, including health services, in Canada. In 1945, for example, the three levels of government spent \$308 million on health and welfare. In 1964, the total was \$4,100 million, an increase of more than 1,240 per cent. The per capita expenditures on welfare increased by 730 per cent.

In 1945, health and welfare took 2.6 per cent of the Gross National Product, the value of all goods and services. In 1964 the share was 9.3 per cent. On its projection of the growth in the GNP, however, the Economic Council of Canada estimates the share may drop to 5 per cent by 1970.

By that year, with the Canada Pension Plan and compulsory state medicare, but no other new programs, government spending on health and welfare will reach about \$6,000 million a year. Part of this sum will represent transfers from the private to the public sectors of the economy; but it is argued that the total demand on the economy is always greater when the state is doing the spending.

A \$6,000 million health-and-welfare bill for Canada is the equivalent of about \$84,000 million for the United States, on the basis of the comparative wealth production of the two

nations. This is much more than Congress has ever thought of appropriating.

The Montreal paper raises the question of whether Canada's economy will be able to carry such a colossal welfare burden within five years. Or, it asks, will there be massive inflation of the money supply, accompanied by sharp price inflation, destructive tax burdens on job-producing industry and other grave consequences?

The answer, of course, is that nobody really knows. The economists can make guesses at it, and many of them are expressing grave concern about the direction in which we are heading. Others claim that growing welfare costs are an inescapable burden on governments today, that they are justifiable and that if economic disaster comes, it will be from other causes.

What is pretty certain is that responsibility for such measures will not be disowned by any party seeking support at the polls. They may quarrel over the details of legislation; but each party, on its own showing, has the best of all policies for meeting health and welfare demands.

A Fine Example

This month, 140 next-of-kin of Canadian servicemen who lost their lives in the Second World War in or over Holland, are visiting war graves in that country and are being welcomed with open arms by its people. The pilgrimage, as in other years, was organized and largely financed by the Netherlands War Graves Committee.

Every year a nation-wide collection is taken up among the Dutch people to support these committee activities, organized through 700 branches and with the cooperation of some 12,000 collectors. Press, radio and television give their support to the movement. In addition, many Dutch families extend personal hospitality by taking the visitors into their homes. Some families for more than 15 years have regularly received either British or Canadian guests because it is considered a duty toward the relatives of those whom they still regard as their liberators.

The passing years seem to have strengthened, if anything, the warmth of this sentiment. In all, some 42,500 next-of-kin from Britain, Canada, the United States and other countries have taken advantage of these pilgrimages, and it is planned to continue them indefinitely.

It will be 20 years next February since the Netherlands War Graves Committee was formed under the patronage of Queen Juliana, and it has indeed done a wonderful job in keeping fresh the memory of Allied servicemen who gave their lives in the cause of freedom.

The Iron Duke

It is generally assumed that the Duke of Wellington, victor of the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, became known as "the Iron Duke" because of his tough military qualities. Certainly the name seemed peculiarly applicable in that regard. But it had a less flattering origin, as was explained in a recent BBC broadcast by Charles Gibbs-Smith, keeper of the Wellington Museum at Apsley House in London's Piccadilly, once the home of the famous British soldier-statesman.

The Duke, who became Prime Minister in 1827, was immensely popular with all sections of society from the lowest to the highest, said this authority. But when a few years later he opposed the Reform Bill (for the reform of parliamentary franchise) the mob turned against him and threw stones at the windows of Apsley House. This so upset him that he had great iron shutters put round the house over every window. These were taken away after the Duke died, in 1852, and he was referred to in the papers of the time as "the Wrought-Iron Duke." Shortly afterwards the "wrought" dropped off and he has been known ever since as "the Iron Duke."

The BBC speaker left the story at that, perhaps because he figured that the moral would be obvious enough without rubbing it in.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Alvin Hamilton, Tory ex-Cabinet minister, is getting after Finance Minister Gordon with a verbal meat cleaver. He has called on business to turn against Mr. Gordon's restrictionist policies that would "give us the type of old-fashioned Tory protection that will make the national policies of the past 80 years look like the work of amateurs." Mr. Gordon must feel that this is the unkindest cut of all.



DECIDING THE OMENS ARE FAVORABLE REVIEWING THE RECORD

Six Minority Governments Since 1921

Hamilton Spectator Since Canada's two party system was invaded by the splinter parties in 1921, there have been six minority governments at Ottawa. In each case, the government party was unable to do well in more than two out of the four sections of the country.

In 1921, the Progressives stole seats right and left from the major parties in the West and in Ontario (39 in the West, 24 in Ontario). The Liberals swept Quebec, winning all 68 seats, did exceedingly well in the Maritimes (25 out of 31 constituencies), but not well at all in Ontario or the West. The Conservatives did well in Ontario but poorly elsewhere.

The theory held true in 1921, with the Liberals, who did well in two of the four sections, forming the minority government. Again the theory reigned in 1925. This time the Conservatives took advantage of the Progressives' loss of leadership and swept Ontario, snatching 68 seats. They also won an overwhelming victory in the Maritimes, taking 21 seats to the Liberals' six. But they couldn't make inroads in Quebec or the West — hence, another minority government.

MORE OF THE SAME Nineteen twenty-six was more of the same, only this time Mackenzie King's Liberals showed their way to minority government on the strength of a sweep in Quebec, and a gain of 11 seats in Ontario, three in the Maritimes, and one in the West. But, because the splinter parties triumphed in 38 ridings, the Liberals won only 116 seats, the Conservatives 91.

The next minority government came along in 1927 when the electorate finally tired of Liberal arrogance in office. This time

the Conservatives won out, but they were unable to get a majority of seats because they couldn't sweep two sections and do well in a third. Instead, they swept one, Ontario, and made substantial but not startling gains in the other three.

The following year, 1928, was, of course, different. John Diefenbaker, sensing the time was ripe to call another election, even after only a year in office, went to the country when Mr. Pearson demanded that the Conservatives resign and hand over the reins of office to the Liberals. Mr. Diefenbaker was right — he won a sweeping victory, his party triumphing in all four sections.

RECENT HISTORY The final two minority governments are recent history. Again, the election winners couldn't triumph in more than two of the four sections. In 1958, the Conservatives swept the West, held the Maritimes, lost Quebec over-

whelmingly and Ontario narrowly. And in 1963, the Liberals won sizeable but not overwhelming victories in Quebec and Ontario, lost badly in the West, and almost saved off with the Conservatives in the Maritimes. In every other election, the winning party has followed the formula of winning big in at least two sections, and at least fairly big in one of the others. In the sweeps of 1905, 1940, 1949, 1953, and 1958, the only ones in our nation's 98-year-old history, the victors won big in all four sections (with Alberta refusing to go along every time).

Transplants Of The Liver

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen NEW livers for old is a welcome thought but is not practical at this time. The use of a man-made machine to replace the liver is less successful than the artificial kidney. This is understandable because both are excretory organs but the liver has many additional duties, including the synthesis, metabolism, and detoxification of many foods and poisons.

Dr. Ben Eiseman of the University of Kentucky college of medicine removes livers from pigs and uses them as artificial organs. The circulation from the sick individual is pumped through the pig's hepatic structure and returned to the patient. The duration of the treatment lasts approximately six hours, because the organ ceases to function after this time. Dr. Eiseman tried the procedure on eight patients in terminal liver failure. All but one were comatose because of advanced cirrhosis. They regained consciousness with clearing of the mind. Some received three periods of treatment with different pig livers. The good effects were temporary, but the experiments proved that transplantation of this organ is feasible.

Cross-circulation between two humans has been done by Dr. J.W. Eschbach and his colleagues. The circulation of a 21-year-old woman with severe liver damage was connected with that of a 40-year-old male volunteer with a normal liver who was dying from cancer. She responded dramatically by coming out of the coma. Her jaundiced skin cleared. Twenty-one days later she died of hemorrhage, a common complication of liver trouble.

Liver transplantation is technically possible, but not at this time, because the organ degenerates within a few hours after death. The donor would not benefit under these circumstances. The time has come when it is possible to maintain life indefinitely with the repeated use of artificial organs. It is not advisable when it prolongs death; only when it extends life.

HEARTACHE M.R.S. writes: Is heartache a real physical pain? I lost my husband in March following a sudden heart attack. He had not been ill I managed to get through the time but immediately after I had extreme heart pains that subsided after three weeks. The heartache will never disappear, but the pain is gone. Is this possible?

REPLY Yes, assuming the heartache is grief. It will disappear with adjustment to the loss. Activity helps this type of distress.

LACK ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS M.H. writes: Is it possible for a person to exist on whisky and beer, without eating, and not damage the body?

REPLY No. Whisky and beer are loaded with calories but are lacking in essential food elements such as proteins, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, and minerals. Cirrhosis of the liver is the end result of living on alcohol and black coffee.

DEEP SLEEPER F.S. writes: Would bad teeth cause a person to fall asleep practically anywhere? This is such a deep sleep that it is hard to awaken him.

REPLY Drowsiness and toxicity go together, but not to this extent. Consult your physician about the possibility of narcolepsy. He will work with your dentist because the teeth should be given equal attention.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT — Chiggers are common in grassy and brushy areas and usually cling to the legs. (Note: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

Ancient Delphi Revived

Winnipeg Free Press The Delphic oracle has often been called the first United Nations of Europe. It was a central shrine where the then civilized words — Greece and its neighbors — met to settle their disputes with the help of the priests of Apollo, whose task of view was more political than religious.

The Oracle wielded vast influence on temporal affairs, particularly in the 7th-8th century B.C. when not only Greeks but also many foreigners — such as Croesus — came to consult it and enrich it with gifts.

Its reputation got tarnished during the Persian aggression when the priests turned quillings, but — as usually happens with powerful collaborators — they recovered their prestige. Delphi was closed down in 800 A.D. by the Roman Emperor Theodosius, who destroyed many pagan temples and closed the Olympic games. It is therefore, a pleasant thought that almost a millennium and a half

NOTES BY THE WAY

The latest fashions include dresses that end several inches above the knees. Given a baton, every woman will now be able to behave like a majorette. — Ottawa Citizen.

Customer in drugstore on Sunday morning — "Please give me change for a dime." Druggist — "Here it is. I hope you will enjoy the sermon." — Vancouver Sun.

The old philosopher says, "The worst kind of car trouble is when the engine won't start and the payments won't stop." — Montreal Star.

A friend told the story the other day about a guidance counselor who had been working with high school dropouts. The trouble, he says, is not that they can't see the handwriting on the wall, but that they can't read it. — Dodge County Independent.

Employer — "There's \$10 gone from my cash drawer, Johnny, you and I were the only people who had keys to that drawer." Office Boy — "Well, s'pose we each pay \$5 and say no more about it." — Montreal Star.

One Common Purpose

By Arch MacKenzie, Canadian Press Staff Writer The reaction of the three major world powers to the Indian-Pakistani war re-emphasizes the conflicting aims in Washington, Moscow and Peking.

But one common purpose in Washington and Moscow, at least, appears to be a desire to avoid a broader war. Chinese armed intervention is being discounted generally at this stage by qualified observers. As in Viet Nam, China appears to feel it has much to gain from talking tough and moving cautiously, striving to keep matters from reaching the peace table.

The U.S. and the Soviet Union, allied in urging the Indian-Pakistani combatants to stop fighting or at least use restraint, are doing so more from mutual need than mutual affection. WANTED BY RUSK This is reflected in this week's statement by U.S. State Secretary Dean Rusk, who advised China to keep out of the Indian-Pakistani war and said: "I think the Soviet attitude has been helpful so far."

The Soviet news agency Tass at the same time was renewing an urgent appeal for peace to the combatants, on the grounds of war spreading, coupled with a charge that the U.S. is exploiting the fight to mask an aggressor role in Viet Nam. The real test of U.S.-Soviet alliance may come if Secretary-General U Thant of the United Nations fails in his peace-seeking mission to India and Pakistan.

Efforts by larger world countries are expected in that event, including the possibility of a U.S. threat to end economic aid to each country. There is some doubt whether the Soviet Union would go along with this measure. WANTS WORLD LEAD The Chinese line has been geared to the long-term ambition of taking the Communist world lead from Russia and isolating the U.S. and Europe through extension of Chinese-style communism via the underdeveloped countries.

By this reasoning, it is assumed, China has much more to gain by avoiding the actual combat which would threaten her fledgling nuclear armory with nuclear attack. Chinese support for Pakistan is motivated in Western eyes by a desire to embarrass India further as an Asian rival. Soviet policy is to avoid as much as possible fresh Chinese charges of being in the American camp while keeping a free hand to strengthen its Asian image.

It has, as the U.S., tried to avoid coming down for one side or the other.

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