

Choosing A Leader

Provincial Liberal party stalwarts are convening today to select a new leader, and the result will be awaited with interest by the public generally. Dr. Lorne Bonnell, who has been acting in that capacity since the retirement of Hon. A. W. Matheson, will be a candidate and it is expected that there will be a lively contest between him and Alex Campbell, son of a former Liberal premier.

Many believe that at 33, Mr. Campbell is well equipped for the longtime job of rebuilding the party's fortunes provincially. Others feel, however, that Dr. Bonnell, who has had experience both as a cabinet minister and as leader of the opposition during the last session of the Legislature, has served his party in a manner which it would be ill-advised to ignore at this time.

There has been some talk that Mr. Matheson may be persuaded to resume the command, but we understand that this is not so. He had a long spell on the bridge, in sunny and in stormy weather, and while we have never heard him complain it is said that he did not always get the support he might have got from some of his shipmates.

We are fortunate here in that our two-party system is so firmly established. The best way of insuring its continuance, and of avoiding the frustrations of minority government rule, is by keeping both the major parties in a sound and healthy state.

Too Much Delay

Let's hope that as a result of this week's federal-provincial conference, Canada's War on Poverty which was introduced with such a flourish in the Speech from the Throne at Ottawa last April will begin to get moving. But the conference, like others of its sort, was a hush-hush affair, held behind closed doors.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is reassuring to note that fire loss in Canadian forests this year is the second lowest in a period of 37 years. Fire prevention campaigns do pay off, it seems.

Plans to build a \$65 million pulp mill and woods operation near Prince Albert, Sask., have been announced by Premier Thatcher. The mill will be the largest in Canada, employing more than 3,000 persons.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, automobiles are increasing in number twice as fast as people. The bureau said the 75,024,000 cars on the road this year are 4.3 per cent more than last.

The Ford Foundation in one stroke gave away half a billion dollars to U.S. colleges, hospitals and medical schools—the largest single appropriation in the history of philanthropy.

spreads over many federal departments, and there must be close coordination with the provinces as practically every step.

Finally, of course, it must come before Parliament, and Parliament, as such, is as much in the dark about what's been going on at the planning conference this week as the rest of us on the outside are.

An Untimely Vacuum

Provincial finance ministers, at their closed conference on Thursday, were said to be hopeful that "barring unforeseen events," the economic outlook for 1966 would be generally good.

The danger signal has been flashed by the Bank of Canada in moving its bank rate from 4.5 per cent to 4.75 per cent, following action by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board in moving its discount rate from 4 to 4.5 per cent.

The Bank of Canada, of course, sets the tone of the money market in fixing the rate it charges the chartered banks for the money they borrow from it. If this rate increases, then for big capital spenders money is likely to cost more to borrow, and the converse if the rate decreases.

It is unfortunate that at this time Canada is without a federal Minister of Finance with whom the governor of the Bank of Canada might keep in close consultation.

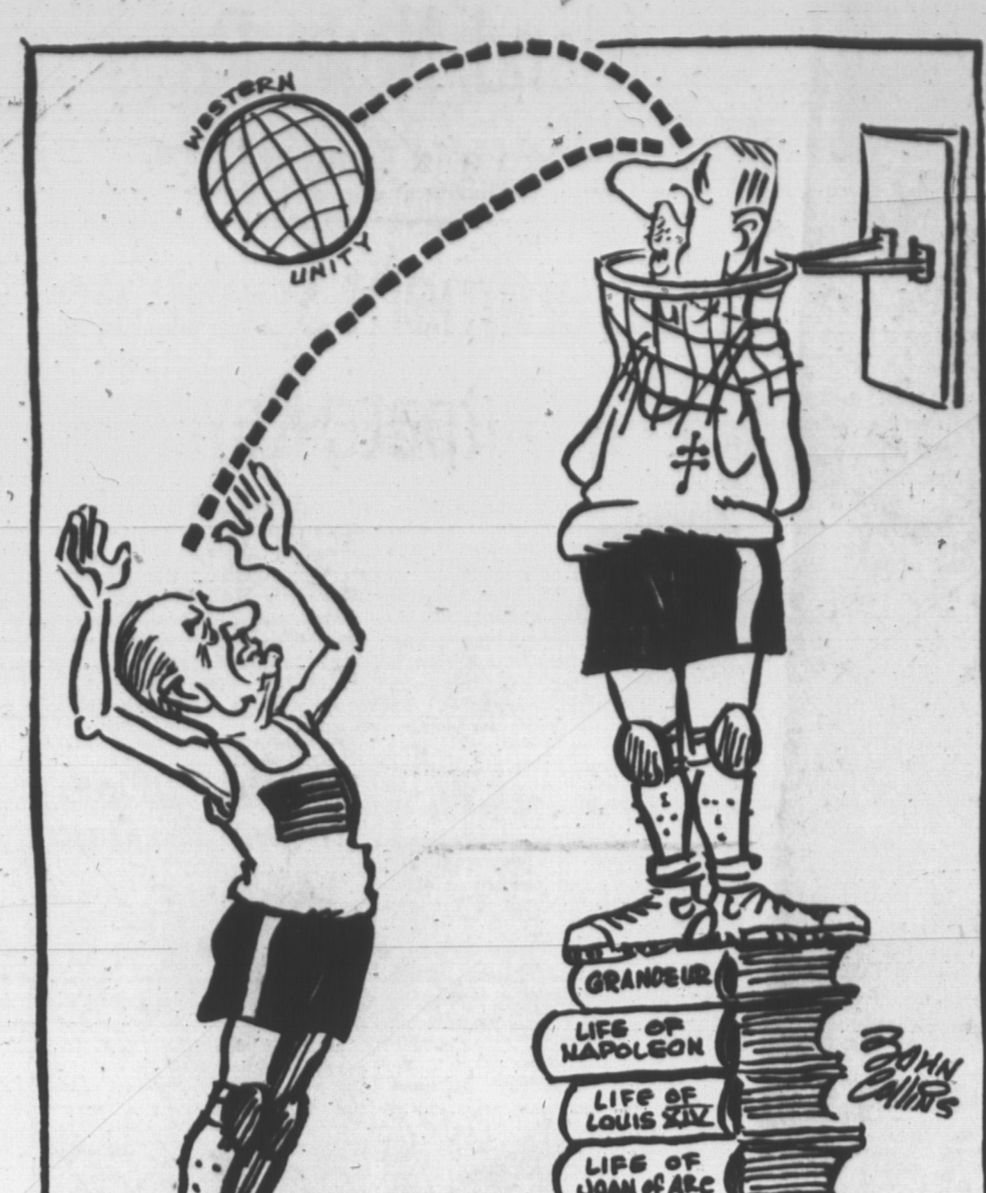
The Montreal Gazette complains, with justification, that this is a poor time to have a vacuum in Ottawa. The election took place over a month ago, and the country has since been left in suspense, not knowing who will hold the various cabinet posts when the reorganization takes place.

Our Yesterdays

Twenty-five years ago (December 11, 1940) British troops stormed and captured Sidi Barrani—the strongest Italian base in Egypt—and rolled westward in armored cars to occupy considerable additional areas, general headquarters in Cairo announced.

Ten years ago (December 11, 1955) The oil line from the Railway wharf to the Irving Oil Co. Ltd. bulk storage plant at the east end of Grafton Street was completed.

The Marquess of Lothian declared in Baltimore, Ohio, that Great Britain is confident that with help from the United States "we can win, and win decisively in 1942, if not before" the war against Nazi Germany.



NATO TEAMWORK

WILL SHE REACH PORT?

The Good Ship UN Still Seaworthy

Tania Long in The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — A delegate at the bar sipped his scotch and soda, sighed and said, "Sometimes I wonder if this good ship United Nations will ever reach safe harbor."

It had been a dispiriting day, and he was not being especially fanciful. To many who spend their days at United Nations headquarters on the East River the illusion of an immense ocean liner is so powerful that they sometimes believe they can feel the ship vibrating.

The wide view of the river from the main delegates' lounge and the dining room, with the wind occasionally kicking the water into choppy waves and the seagulls mewing mournfully, add to the illusion.

Outside the wind blowing their coats, a few hardy delegates are taking a brisk walk on the "promenade deck" along the east wall of the assembly building.

On the Secretariat Building's 38th floor — the United Nations bridge — Secretary General Thant is consulting with his chief officers. As aboard ship, no one is allowed on the bridge without permission from the captain.

A common gathering place is the fourth floor of the Secretariat Building, where bulletin boards carry the latest announcements — news of a "shore party" in or out of New York, the names of winners in competitions, announcements of special honors.

Here it is not the ship's mileage or shuffleboard and table tennis contests that arouse interest, but bridge, photography, golf and dramatics. Like any big liner, this ship has two classes: The delegates and their wives travel in first, while most members of the secretariat travel tourist.

Life On Jupiter?

National Geographic Society

Recent scientific experiments suggest that low forms of life may conceivably exist on Jupiter, largest of the planets.

Jupiter has long seemed utterly hostile to all life. Its atmosphere consists of such noxious gases as methane and ammonia, and no one knows yet whether there is any solid or even liquid underneath the clouds.

Moreover, Jupiter is girded by a radiation belt believed so deadly that no man could survive within about 30,000 miles of the planet's equatorial region.

But scientists have now found that certain common bacteria and fungi can thrive on earth in an artificial atmosphere with high concentrations of both ammonia and methane.

Another theory maintains that the clouds may conceal a thick layer of ice enveloping a rocky core. Still other astronomers suggest that Jupiter may have a blazing hot surface with volcanoes spewing forth dust into the clouds.

Another mystery is the variation in the planet's rotation. Normally a day on Jupiter lasts nine hours and 58 minutes. However, calculations indicate that this rotation slows or speeds up for no apparent reason.

The spot disappeared in 1713 and reappeared in 1831. Astronomers have watched in fascination as its color has varied from rose pink to greenish white.

In 1955 scientists were surprised to discover that Jupiter emits long-wave radio signals. Variations in the intensity of the signals remained a baffling phenomenon until George A. Dulk of the University of Colorado successfully predicted that a burst of Jupiter signals would reach earth at midnight on New Year's Eve, 1954.

Temporal Arteritis

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Temporal (cranial) arteritis is becoming more prevalent among the elderly. Twentyfive years ago it was unusual to see a case at one of our large medical institutions. According to Dr. Richard M. Shick, in recent years, an average of 17 new patients are seen annually at the Mayo Clinic.

The disease begins in the arteries of the temples on one or both sides of the forehead. Arteries refers to an infection, which the disease resembles. No one knows what kind of infection exists because there are no signs of inflammation such as swelling and destruction of the vessel wall.

The condition is suspected whenever a person over 55 years of age develops pain and tenderness in the temporal region. This severe headache is associated with a thickening or swelling of the arteries along with redness of the overlying skin.

The arteries can be seen in the mirror, but, unlike ordinary prominent vessels, they are hard and tender to the touch. In some areas they feel beaded or nodular; a pulsation also is felt so long as the center of the artery is open.

Eye complications develop when the disease process spreads to the arteries that supply blood to the optic nerve of the retina. This occurs in one or both eyes to 50 per cent of the untreated persons.

This is avoided when cortisone is administered early in the course of the disorder. The victim feels better and the headache disappears or lessens within 48 hours. Treatments are continued for six weeks. The remedy does not restore sight after blindness occurs.

Ordinary fainting follows a variety of unpleasant situations such as fright, the sight of blood, nausea, odors, and poor ventilation. Among the more common organic causes are anemia and various disorders of the heart, brain, and circulatory and nervous systems.

No. A disturbance of this kind usually is hereditary and, to my knowledge, there is no cure. Attempts to teach color appreciation have not been successful.

It is this coccydynia, or sore coccyx, relief is obtained by various measures such as hot baths and sitting on an inflated rubber ring.

Women with aloe hands protect them with gloves and apply cream or lubricating lotions. Some find silicone products helpful as protectives.

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Adults have the edge on kids in so many ways the kids don't think it's funny. But there is always one consolation for the kids: No matter how bad things get, they can always stir up adults by dressing outlandishly or wearing their hair extra long.

Anyone who doubts that this is happening now hasn't been noticing the skin-tight pants for boys, grannies for girls and bangs for both which are the current fashion.

One might think that after all their years, and having once been kids themselves, adults would know better than to fall for this hoary trick. But no, in a rather pathetic way, almost like a trained animal, an adult just can't resist twitching when his string is jerked.

The probability that a special committee will be set up by the British Parliament to study televising of Commons debates recalls similar proposals made in Canada on both federal and provincial levels.

In Canada the idea has never gone beyond the discussion stage. But if the British House appoints a committee its findings should be of interest in this country.

The first question is whether the Canadian public is sufficiently interested in political affairs to justify TV coverage of the goings on in Commons or in provincial legislatures. Would televised sessions perform a valuable service by drawing more attention to debates and government business?

NOTES BY THE WAY

The trouble is that almost any country can afford a war, and they're traditionally conducted on a tight now, pay later basis. — Calgary Herald.

Science is wonderful, but sometimes it seems unfair. The white mice do all the work, and the human beings get the Nobel prize. — Stratford Beacon Herald.

The old saying goes that all the world loves a fat man, but fewer and fewer people seem to be putting any faith in the statement. In North America, the extended waistline is commonly accompanied by the furrowed brow.

There is a possibility that a U.K. police constable will soon be lit up. A flashing lamp, designed by a Midlands firm Joseph Lucas Ltd., of Birmingham, has been developed to screw into the top of a policeman's helmet.

The Kremlin Shake-Up

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer

One of the illuminating aspects of the Kremlin shake-up is that Premier Alexei Kosygin appears to have cemented his own position of prestige. The free way in which he now displays a stiffer line against the West would indicate the domestic political situation is well under control.

The quiet industrial technician who inherited the seat of the volatile and unpredictable Nikita Khrushchev has gradually developed into a world tactician, sensitive to the view that perhaps a good part of the world is not keen on accepting the Anglo-American argument on Viet Nam or on the white-black crisis in Africa.

In some respects, President Johnson's policies have produced a diplomatic vacuum. Many of the developing countries appear less impressed with his offer of unconditional Vietnamese negotiations than with the reflection of the terrific pounding U.S. planes are delivering in seemingly unprotected North Viet Nam.

Combine that with reports of how the primitive Viet Cong are daily slaughtering Vietnamese and U.S. forces in South Viet Nam—despite the huge technological advantages of the West—and many countries could well begin to wonder whether China is right in saying that at least on the ground the U.S. is nothing more than a paper tiger.

The contention that the U.S. is on the defensive in arguing its Viet Nam position in the court of world opinion cannot be dismissed in attempting to judge why, at this particular time, Kosygin has chosen to launch a strong, uncharacteristic attack against U.S. policies.

The Soviet Union wants to see the alliance broken up and West Germany neutralized. It wants to see the United States pushed out of Europe and out of Asia. The French threat to walk out of NATO may have given the Kremlin heart but this in turn may have led to dismay at the sight of the rise of German power.

In any case the Soviet leadership issue appears to have solidified to the point where the hierarchy can concentrate more of its energy and its fire on the West, ending all hope for a detente for the immediate future.

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