

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dawn  
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Brightening Prospects

Regardless of party considerations, it is a matter of satisfaction that the challenge of the November 8 election has brought the Conservatives closer together, enabling them to present something of a united front under Mr. Diefenbaker's leadership, and giving the electors a better alternative than to vote either for the government in power or for a continuance of the unstable situation which Prime Minister Pearson cited as his chief reason for calling an election at this time.

The return to the fold of George Hees, former trade minister, out of politics for two years as a result of his quarrel with Mr. Diefenbaker, is significant in this connection. So is the report that Premier Duff Roblin of Manitoba will enter the field as a Diefenbaker supporter, with aspirations, it is said, to succeed his chief at a later date. Former Justice Minister Davie-Fulton, who left the federal party in 1963 to take over the Tory leadership in British Columbia, is back at work on the hustings in an attempt to regain his old seat. And in Ontario Premier John Robarts has announced that he will be campaigning for Mr. Diefenbaker in that province.

By accident or design, this latter statement has come close on the heels of the announcement that Quebec Premier Lesage would shortly start a "non-political" tour of the western provinces. Traditionally, the Quebec premier does not campaign in federal elections; but it is recalled that in 1963, after a decisive meeting in a Montreal hotel room, he came out actively for Mr. Pearson. This time, it seems, he intends to be at least nominally neutral.

The Liberals, however, have been successful in wooing into the federal field three strong men in the persons of Jean Marchand, former president of the Confederation of National Trade Unions, Gerard Pelletier, former editor of La Presse and Pierre-Elliott Trudeau, a University of Montreal law professor. The three are considered, by Quebec standards, as left-leaning moderates, and will be expected to give leadership to the reform movement within the Quebec wing of the party. As such, they will lend their talents to destroying whatever remains of the influence of the Liberal "old guard" in Quebec. And a good thing, too, by all accounts.

On balance, both the major parties have gained by these events of recent days. They give promise that the campaign may be heading up for something worth while, after all.

They Prefer Graduates

A recently issued pamphlet from the Department of Labor records the views of 50 of Canada's leading employers—representing manufacturing, banking, insurance, civil service, transportation and retailing—on the question of their preference for hiring graduates with secondary school education. There is nothing very new in the reasons given for this preference, but they cannot too frequently be repeated, especially at the opening of another school term when they may provide an impetus to youthful ambition.

One of the chief qualities these employers look for in an employee, it is noted, is the ability to acquire and retain new skills and ideas and master new problems. A person who leaves school is not necessarily lacking in this potential, but from the point of view of the employer he has not proven that he possesses it.

In personal selection, by far the most accurate indication of future performance is past performance, and a school drop-out stands a better than average chance of being a company drop-out. For that reason many companies stated they preferred not

to hire school drop-outs, unless of course there were reasons for special consideration.

Some employers emphasized that graduates, usually older and more mature, were more likely to think for themselves and to use their initiative. This helped to reduce the cost and time involved in training.

Finally, the simple matter of supply and demand was also a serious consideration. The greater availability of educated job applicants, and the decreasing number of non-specialized jobs, means that employers can afford to be more selective in their hiring.

The young person who carries with him a secondary school certificate, it was found, brings to his first job more maturity, judgment, and potential for future advancement. The boy or girl who leaves school early usually requires more training on the job or further training at night school.

It goes without saying that career opportunities are even wider for those who obtain more advanced education and training at a university or an institute of technology, and all those young men and women who are able to do so should take advantage of such training.

It's a long time now since Samuel Johnson complained, to his friend Boswell, that "the mental disease of the present generation is impatience of study." Every age may be said to have suffered from this ailment; but surely in no age were the advantages of youthful study more apparent, or the obstacles harder to overcome if the opportunity for such study, is neglected.

If The UN Stopped

The United Nations seems to be as helpless in preventing strife in Asia as it has been in settling its own financial difficulties. Has it outlived its usefulness and shouldn't it be scrapped altogether? Some people are talking that way. But what would happen if it did cease to exist? Mildred Adams, a British observer of the world organization, asks this question and gives some answers in the latest issue of Think, published by International Business Machines Corp. We thought her comments were very much to the point.

"Immediately," she writes, "10,000 employees, and many more with indirect UN connections, are out of a job. At least 447 buildings in 147 cities the world around are empty of tenants."

"More than a million refugees in the Middle East find their food supplies cut off and have nowhere to turn. Peace keeping forces, civilian or military, close down and leave the borders in four countries to watch themselves. At the Damascus gate in Jerusalem, Israeli and Arab soldiers start shooting at each other. Syria and Palestine throw roadblocks across border points, and stone unwary drivers."

"With peace keeping operations, formal and informal, withdrawn, chaos and violence result. In Cyprus and Yeman, armies march and fight. Without UN guards to watch, Greek and Turkish Cypriots leap at each other's throats."

"The World Health Organization, that has for years been policing yellow fever, malaria and smallpox, finds its sources of information slowing; it cannot get its sprays, its serums, or its doctors to danger points as fast enough."

"UNICEF, the children's emergency fund, can no longer feed hungry children."

"The Mekong river dams, unfinished and untended, give way to the next flood. Nepal cuts its new road to China, and hopes to survive alone. World War III is on."

"These are terrifyingly persuasive arguments, however much we may feel that the UN could be doing a lot more if some of its members were less obstreperous."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Canadian Communist party has announced that it will have 16 candidates in the election. Five will run in Ontario, four in British Columbia, two each in Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta and one in Manitoba. What! Prince Edward Island ignored again?

Agriculture Minister Hays has been out in the foothills of Alberta, claiming, among other things, that the Pearson government's good record "would have been twice as good in half the time if we had had a majority." Which prompts the Ottawa Journal to observe that perhaps if Mr. Hays had cut down his absences from the House and lent more of his enthusiasm to debates, the Liberal record would be closer to his boast.



GUNGA DIN

INVISIBLE LIGHT RAYS

Invaluable Tool For Modern Science

National Geographic News Bulletin

Men are largely blind, even those with 20-20 vision. They can see only the tiniest portion of the light that reaches their eyes. The rest is simply not detected.

But men have invented equipment to use the invisible light for purposes such as sensing devices. Today the invisible light is playing an increasingly important role as a scientific tool.

Visible or "invisible," all light is electromagnetic radiation or radiant energy that travels through space in the form of waves. Unlike sound waves or ocean waves, however, the light waves need no material medium; they travel perfectly well through empty space.

SIR ISAAC'S RAINBOW Knowledge of invisible light goes back less than two centuries. In 1666 Sir Isaac Newton found that when sunlight passes through a triangular piece of glass or prism, the beam spreads out into a rainbow of colors. The white light breaks up into red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet bands because the longer wavelengths are bent less than the shorter wavelengths.

About the year 1800 the German-born astronomer William Herschel performed a simple experiment while working in England. First, he set up a prism so that it cast its rainbow of light; then he held a thermometer near the red end of the spectrum where no light could be seen.

The mercury climbed! Clearly, some form of invisible radiation existed at wavelengths below the visible spectrum. The invisible radiation became known as infrared because it was "below the red" in the spectrum.

About the same time, German physicist Johann Ritter was experimenting with silver nitrate, a chemical that breaks down to metallic silver and darkens when exposed to blue or violet light. Ritter found that the chemical would break down even more rapidly if it was placed beyond the point in the spectrum where violet faded out. Ritter thus discovered another form of invisible light: the ultraviolet or "beyond the violet."

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (September 18, 1940) German raiders mercilessly bombed London early today, coming over the capital in increasing numbers as the 12th consecutive overnight raid stretched into the dawn hours, and leaving behind them a vast train of destruction. Thundering tons of high explosives showered on the battered capital and its suburbs and there was a mounting toll of casualties.

Cincinnati won its second straight National League championship by coming from behind to beat the Phillies 4-3 in a 13-innings battle at Philadelphia.

TEN YEARS AGO (September 18, 1955) Mr. J. Watson MacNaught, parliamentary assistant to the Minister of Fisheries, placed a wreath at the foot of the Cenotaph at Memorial Square, Summerside, during the Battle of Britain commemorative ceremonies.

Captain Vernon W. Gay visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Gay of Southport after spending a year in Indo China as a member of the International Commission supervising movement of troops and civilians from North Vietnam to South Vietnam and from the South to the North.

Little by little, scientists found evidence of other forms of radiation that gradually fitted into a continuous spectrum about 60 times bigger than the tiny spectrum that men can see. Outside infrared were discovered microwaves, short radio waves, and long radio waves; beyond the ultraviolet were X-rays and gamma rays.

The spectrum ranges from waves less than a thousandth of a millimeter long to some that are several miles long. The human eye sees neither the extremely short nor the extremely long, but only a small section of waves near the middle of the spectrum.

Today man is finding more and more ways to use invisible light. Highly promising is an infrared sensing device to detect forest fires. Since burning objects throw off vast amounts of infrared radiation, a fire can be detected by the instrument even when it cannot be seen.

Another major use is in photography. All objects radiate increasing amounts of electromagnetic energy as their temperature rises. This means that infrared detectors can take a new kind of photograph: Objects are outlined not by the visible light they reflect but by their temperatures. This "temperature" photography, for example, can detect diseased crops, snow-bridges crevasses in the mountains, and the onset of volcanic eruptions.

Infrared is also used by detectives to watch criminals at night, and by soldiers in Vietnam to detect enemy infiltrators.

That Harvest Moon

New York Times

We call it the harvest moon because farmers gathering their late crops once welcomed the lengthened day its light provided. It is the full moon nearest the autumn equinox. For several days before and after its fullness it hangs in the sky a glowing lantern, and prolongs the light far after sunset.

Today's harvest moon reached the full on Sept. 10. In December the daily lag in moonrise will be close to an hour, but now it is only a little more than 20 minutes. That is what Juliet meant by "the inconstant moon."

The reasons for the moon's inconstant actions involve the moon's orbit and the inclination of the earth's axis. Forget the reasons and know this harvest moon, the beauty of successive moonlight nights with autumn creeping across the land. Such nights are a part of the relaxation from summer's heat and hurry. It is almost as though the moon helped to create autumn's enchantment and to contrive the spectacle now in the making, the indescribable glory of October.

October brings its own special moonlight, to be sure. The next full moon will be the hunter's moon, another series of long, brilliant nights when, in times past, the hunter and his hounds trailed the frosty hills and the 'coons.

But that is for October. The harvest moon is with us now and for a little while the nights are lit with magic and the moon lingers as though time itself were a partner of leisurely autumn.

MILLIONS INCREASE The world's largest national population, that of Communist China, has grown from 500,000 to 700,000,000 in 14 years.

Intestinal Angina

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Angina (pain) pectoris (chest) is a heart condition in which the coronary arteries are too narrow to bring an adequate supply of blood to the cardiac muscles during exercise or emotional upheavals. The organ gets enough nourishment when the person is resting or tranquil because the muscle is not working as hard or as fast. The typical story is the development of pain or a sense of heaviness beneath the breast bone after walking a few blocks. The victim is forced to stop and the distress disappears after a few moments of rest.

A comparable situation exists in the abdomen when an artery carrying blood to the intestine is hardened or obstructed. A similar pain develops in intestinal angina except that it is noticed during digestion, rather than during exercise. This form of angina is amenable to surgery because it is easier to bypass an obstructed artery in this area than the coronary vessels along the outer surface of the heart.

Most victims are in their fifties or sixties when they develop discomfort that is easily mistaken for indigestion, spastic bowel, peptic ulcer, or pancreatitis. The pain, usually in the center of the abdomen, comes on 15 minutes to three hours after eating and is in proportion of the size of the preceding meal. In time the pain lasts longer and may become constant, but is worsened by eating. The victim fears food, reduces his intake, loses weight, and may develop diarrhea.

The type of discomfort varies. It may be crampy in nature and poorly localized. In others, it comes on suddenly and is so severe and persistent that the victim goes into shock. The outcome in these circumstances is not good.

Two types of surgical procedures are possible after special X-ray studies have been done to pinpoint the source of the trouble. The part of the intestine suffering from poor circulation can be removed to eliminate the pain. The blood vessel procedure is the alternative and is recommended when the obstruction of narrowing is limited to one vessel and the flow can be reestablished by removing the clot or by-passing the bottleneck with a plastic artery.

EAT WITH A HANGOVER? R.T. writes: Is it advisable to try to eat with a hangover, even though nausea is present and appetite is gone?

REPLY The hangover problem remains unsolved, but food rarely helps. I presume the stomach prefers to be let alone, as it is irritated and inflamed after the beating it took the night before.

ANEMIA AND CIRCULATION R.E. writes: Is anemia the same as poor circulation?

REPLY No. Anemia results from a reduction in the number of red blood corpuscles and or hemoglobin (coloring matter). Poor circulation stems from narrowing of the arteries which interferes with the blood supply to the tissues.

JITTERY GAS Mrs. B writes: Is there such a thing as nervous gas in the stomach?

REPLY I've heard of laughing gas but nervous gas is news to me.

ONE TRACK MIND R.S. writes: What is monomania?

REPLY A mental condition in which the individual concentrates on a single object or idea.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT— A good hobby releases tension created by an active life.

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

NOTES BY THE WAY

Again that whispered joke must be heard in the Soviet Union: "Our agriculture is miraculous — our experts plant grain in the virgin lands and it comes up in Canada." — Milwaukee Journal.

A patient rang his dentist for an appointment. "So sorry, said the dentist, "not today. I have eighteen cavities to fill." Whereupon he hung up the phone, picked up the golf bag and departed. —Gal' Reporter.

Adjournment At Geneva

By Dave McIntosh Canadian Press Staff Writer—

More and more, it appears that German disenchantment with NATO may be the price of an East-West treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons. Such a price could be high. Franz Josef Strauss, former West German defense minister and still a major political power in Germany, has warned that disenchantment could lead to the emergence of another Hitler.

The 17-nation Geneva disarmament conference passed through another mournful adjournment Thursday — probably until January—with little or no progress made.

RUSSIAN FEARS One of the main reasons for this lack of progress is Russia's avowed policy — Canadian diplomats say this fear is perfectly genuine — that West Germany will get some kind of control over the use of nuclear weapons.

The United States has proposed formation of a NATO seaboard nuclear force but only Germany has strongly supported it.

As the biggest contributor to NATO's conventional forces in Europe, Germany naturally

feels it is entitled to consideration in planning how NATO's nuclear armaments would be used. Germany is extremely sensitive to any indication it is being ignored in NATO planning.

U.S. PROPOSAL DEAD? At Geneva, the U.S., Britain and Canada tried to reassure the Russians that new nuclear arrangements within NATO would not constitute dissemination of atomic arms to non-nuclear members of the alliance. Russia wouldn't accept such assurances.

Ottawa informants say that the U.S. proposal for a multi-lateral NATO nuclear force is, in effect, as dead as a doornail. But a decent interval would have to be allowed after Sunday's German general election before this could be conceded officially in Washington.

The feeling in Ottawa is that President Johnson, faced with the choice of placating a strongly ally (Germany) or obtaining a non-dissemination treaty with Russia, will choose the latter — if he has not already done so.

What will Germany ask for in place of a NATO nuclear force—nuclear know-how?

No Threat For Innocent

London Free Press

If lawyers are unable to agree on either the reliability or desirability of compulsory breathalyzer tests in cases of drunk or impaired driving, what is the layman — who may have to take one of those tests some day — to think?

Although the Canadian Bar Association had proposed a federal law which would force motorists to submit to such a test, its membership rejected the proposal as being an infringement of civil liberties.

It's a delicate issue in a judicial system in which a man is assumed to be innocent until proved guilty. Tests of breath or blood are self-incriminating; to be sure. But so is the impaired or drunk driver's behavior — the accident which is evidence that he was in no condition to drive safely.

Even physiologists disagree whether a man is unfit to drive with an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or 0.08; but they all agree that at .15 the offender is helplessly drunk by any standard — even allowing for wide differences in individual tolerance for alcohol.

At what point should the rights of society take precedence over

the civil liberties of the accused? The motorist convicted of impaired or drunk driving always has the right to appeal if he believes he was wrongly convicted. But the victim of his irresponsible action has none if he has been sent to a premature grave.

Surely the point is that only the guilty need fear a blood or breath test, and that the innocent should welcome a chance to prove that what may have appeared to be drunken behavior had another and less reprehensible cause.

QUAKES NOTED NEW YORK (AP)—Seismologists at Fordham University reported Friday two quake shocks estimated to have occurred 2,700 miles southwest of here, probably off the coast of Ecuador. The first was recorded at 7:21.33 a.m. EDT and the second at 7:27.43.

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Mr. Farmer: Sure sounds like a lot of money, L'il Angel. How much of that am I supposed to give? You know we farmers don't have a regular income like the city folks! I'd give a couple of bucks, but that wouldn't help much.

L'il Angel: Mr. Farmer! Look at it this way! If you were on a payroll, I'd say give your FAIR SHARE—an hour's pay a month. Since you're not—take a couple of bucks once a month... and it adds up to say... twenty-four bucks in the year!

Mr. Farmer: By golly, L'il Angel... you're alright! And 27 angels... 'er agencies, you say? My Fair Share? O.K.

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