The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

W. J. Hancox, Publisher

Burton Lewis, Executive Editor — Frank Walker, Editor

Published every week day morning (except Sundays and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. Branch offices at Summerside, Montague, Alberton and Souris.

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers Advertising Services Toronto, 425 University Ave., Empire 3-8894, Montreal, 640 Cathcart Street UNiversity 6-5942, Western office 1030 West Georgia Street Vancouver (MA 7037).

Member Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association and The Canadian Press. The Canadian Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches in this paper credited to it or to The Associated Press or Reuters, and also to the local news published herein. All rights on republication of special dispatches herein also reserved. Subscription rates:

Not over 35c per week by carrier.

$11.00 a year by mail or rural routes and areas not serviced by carrier.

$14.00 a year off Island and U.K. $20.00 per year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Commonwealth.

Not over 7c per single copy

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest 'ink'"

A Hard Strain

Viscountess Rhonda, whose father had been a member of Lloyd George's cabinet, tells in her memoirs of riding with her father about the Welsh constituency of Merthyr Boroughs. It was a constituency of uneven lines, so that, in moving from one part to another, a short cut would be taken through one of the constituencies that adjoined it.

"As we drove along," says Viscountess Rhonda, "my father returned everyone's salute and his hat was never more than a second on his head. Suddenly, after a couple of hours of this, he, although passers-by continued to recognize him, clamped his hat firmly down and, with a sign of relief, sat back. "What's the matter?" said I. And he said with a grin: 'We're outside the constituency'."

Recalling the annecdote editorially, the Montreal Gazette remarks that many a Canadian candidate today will be able to understand how this member felt and why he grinned. Certainly one of the worst strains a political campaign imposes upon a candidate is having to be so very pleasant to so many people for so long. With the best goodwill in the world, it must become intoleraoly wearisome before polling day arrives. It's part of the game, and every candidate claims that he enjoys it immensely. But like election promises, such claims should be taken with a charitable pinch of salt.

Well, the strain will be over now within a few hours. Meanwhile we trust that the electors will do their part by turning out in full force at the polls, and that win, lose or draw, every candidate will get his or her full quota of honest votes.

Mr. Kennedy At Yale

In his recent address to the graduating class at Yale University, President Kennedy made statements of major importance with regard to the national economy. His words have significant lessons for Canadian readers, regardless of their party affiliations or of the outcome of today's election. In essence his remarks were an appeal to business leaders, trade unions, and the general public to free themselves from old prejudices and face the current realities of American economic life.

Mr. Kennedy believes that the free world now has an opportunity of destroying one of the classic dogmas of the Communist creed—namely, that the nations of the capitalist world, for all their promises of unity, would never be able to work out an effective system of economic co-operation. But to take advantage of this opportunity, the free world can no longer apply the scale of values which served it in the past.

He reminded American business that it had enjoyed privileged positions with Republican administrations in the days of Hoover and Eisenhower, but these relations had not prevented the depression and three recessions. It is far more important, he said, to have confidence in the American economy than in any administration temporarily in power in Washington. He urged business leaders to avoid the fallacy of believing that every federal expenditure is the cause of inflation, or that competition from the European Common Market can be met otherwise that by encouraging more efficiency in production at home.

Upon labor leaders he urged the need of thinking not only of lower work weeks for existing members of trade unions, but of concentrating as well on the problem of finding new jobs for young Americans. This meant raising the levels of national production. The problem had particular urgency, in this age of automation, for the 500,000 Americans without skill or training who must be absorbed in the labor market each year.

The general public, said President Kennedy, no longer could have the comfort of opinions without the discomfort of thought. It had to understand that the United States was entering a new economic era, where problems without precedent would have to be solved, and where new principles would have to be devised for situations of challenging scope and urgency. It was a forward-looking speech aimed at healing the feud with business which arose out of the quarrel over steel prices, and on which the whole emphasis was placed on avoiding the danger of a divided nation at the very time when it needed all its strength.

Food For Thought

Much has been said about the population explosion, and the latest figures contained in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook are conducive to more serious thought on this aspect of the age in which we are living. They show, in brief, that the world has 3,104 million people, and that the population is rising by 54 millions each year. In other words, each year the equivalent of three nations the size of Canada is added.

About 2,000 years ago the world contained approximately 250 million people. By 1620, when the Pilgrim Fathers left Europe, the number was around 500 million. This figure had in turn doubled some 200 years later.

As the population increases, as birth rates rise and death rates fall, the population explosion feeds on itself. The present rate of increase in growth of the world's population is about two per cent per year; this is sufficient to double the world's population every 35 years.

If this rate of increase continues, it is estimated, the world will have 50 billion people (17 times its present number) in another 150 years. As a well known scientist has put it: "A population of this magnitude is so foreign to our experience that it is difficult to comprehend its implications." One implication, surely, it has that must be obvious to all: men must find ways of living more in accord with the principles of true brotherhood; by pooling their resources in productive enterprises and not squandering them in suicidal races for supremacy. If they cannot live at peace together in the more crowded world of tomorrow, they will assuredly not survive at all. That would solve the population problem all right; but there would be none left to put the fragments together or even write the epitaph.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Vote now, grouse afterwards. No one is entitled to beef about the results if he scorns the democratic privilege of exercising his franchise. The vote wasn't easy to come by in the old days; we shouldn't take it too lightly now.

* * *

Just for the record, we note that the Chelmsford, Ontario, town council has written Prime Minister Diefenbaker apologizing for "incidents" which marked his campaign visit here on June 2. The letter declared that most of the demonstrators were from out of town and that not all of Chelmsford should be judged by their actions.

* * *

Snakes and snake bites, which have brought fear to the public and profit to the purveyers of potables, are debunked by a gentleman who is now honorary curator of reptiles at the San Diego Zoo, California, and regarded as the world's foremost authority on rattlesnakes. According to his statistics only about 20 people die in the United States in a year from snake bites, which is something like 1½ per cent of the number who are stabbed by the rattlers and other deadly hissers. In causes of death snakes rate among the insignificant; more people, says this expert, are fatally bitten by bees than by all the snakes in the country.

THROUGH THE NEEDLE'S EYE

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Water Pollution A Serious Menace

A young father living in greater Ottawa moved his family into a small cottage beside the mighty Ottawa River. Municipal water is not supplied to that district, so he fetched his family's needs in a bucket from the beautiful river.

Being a newcomer, he was not aware that our capital's scenic pride has been converted into an open sewer by municipal parsimony.

His young wife and baby daughter got stomach cramps; but he got typhoid fever —and died. That disturbing and shameful tragedy gives meaning to the warning recently issued by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker that our treasure of fresh water will be worthless by the year 1985 unless steps are taken to halt man-made pollution of our lakes and rivers.

More than half the entire world's supply of fresh water runs through Canadian territory. So prodigal are we with that under-rated natural wealth that, in a few years from Confederation, we feckless few will have destroyed the worth of most of the water in our settled

PREVENT, NOT CURE

Since the unhappy death of that young father, the kettles kept steaming as Ottawans using river water or wells boil out the impurities.

But many residents complain that even boiled water gives them stomach cramps. And Ottawans have not got over their embarrassment when, not many years ago, a visiting monarch was so disordered by Ottawa's "sewage cocktail" that protocol had to be reshuffled to ensure that our royal visitor was never more than a few minutes dash from the bathroom.

We gladly accepted certain ideas from the first Canadians, and willingly adopted as our own whatever we found most attractive in their Indian way of life. These features included birch-bark canoes, maple syrup, moccasins and simplified sewage disposal.

Our adoption of the latter recently caused some astonishment to the ambassador from France, who had to vacate his official residence because of the offensive odour rising from the Ottawa River lapping his garden. For 2,000 years his people have been living on the banks of the River Seine, in what is now the capital city of Paris with 5,000,000 inhabitants; yet Parisian fathers can enjoy fishing in that river on Sunday afternoons. No fish can survive within 100 miles of Ottawa.

TREATMENT PROJECTS

Thus in 1960 our federal govtion to make loans to assist munernment authorized Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation to make loans to assist municipalities to construct sewage treatment plants. This program was designed to assist in the elimination of the widespread pollution of our water and of our soil.

A recent check showed that over 160 municipalities have already received approval of their applications for loans totalling over $44 million —being two-thirds of the cost of each project. Typically these loans range from $1,109,000 for Sudbury to $69,000 for Orillia; from $900,000 for Galt to $224,000 for Kamloops and $94,000 for Sarnia. Enquiries of preliminary applications have also been received from many more Canadian communities, including for Arthur, Prince Albert, Timexample Charlottetown. Chatham, Cornwall, Guelph, Port Arthur, Prince Albert, Timmins and Woodstock.

A further praiseworthy preventive measure has been taken, in that C.M.H.C. will now not make home-building loans in areas on the periphery of our cities where there is not yet adequate sewage facilities; the septic tank is being outlawed except in rural areas.

Soon we who knows?— our capital may once again become safe for momarchs and minnows.

Soviet Aid To Cuba

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Russia has quietly agreed to step up its food shipments to Cuba.

A curious element in this agreement, as seen by American research analysts, is that the reported increase includes canned meat—at a time when Soviet Premier Khrushchev claims there is a shortage at home necessitating a 30-per-cent price rise for Soviet housewives.

The United States agriculture department estimates that on the basis of the reported agreements, Soviet shipments to Cuba in food, machinery and fertilizer will rise by 40 per cent this year over shipments in 1961.

Russia has agreed to supply Cuba with wheat, flour, corn, barley, potatoes, vegetables and vegetable oil, butter, lard, canned meat, canned fish, Baby food and rice. These are in addition to trucks, tractors, factories, steel and other products.

SUGAR FOR RUSSIA

In return Cuba would provide Russia with sugar, coffee, tobacco, fruit and metal ores.

In an extension signed in May and announced by the Cuban government, Russia agreed to step up supplies this year, including 45,000 tons of wheat flour; 20,000,000 cans of meat; 2,000 tons of baby food; 10,000 tons of rice and 3,000,000 cans of condensed milk.

Cuba's dependence on such a distant source for part of her vital food supply is an indication of Fidel Castro's problems in his own Latin American backyard.

In terms of transportation costs, it would cost less to import from Central and South American producers—if Castro had the cash.

Why would Russia ship so much food to Cuba when there is a shortage at home?

The conclusion seems to be that the Kremlin realizes the importance of food in foreign policy operations. Critics can be rebuffed; supporters assisted. And it may be that retaining a foothold in the Caribbean is a matter of great Kremlin urgency and priority.

But if food is to become a football in the cold war game where neither side dare fling a nuclear shot, then the United States also must be greatly extended. For its larders are full and the end to surpluses is not in sight.

With the world's population expected to double from its present 3,000,000,000 in less than 50 years, food may indeed be the crucial weapon in the power struggle.

Enthusiasm for a challenged ideology may wane on an empty stomach.

The Subconscious Driver

Toronto Telegram

One need not be a psychiatrist or a psychologist to observe that driving often brings out the worst in people. An ordinarily courteous person gets behind the wheel and becomes capable of spitting out expletives. A mild-mannered man, under the pressure of traffic, becomes aggressive and refuses to let the other cars pass him.

The psychiatrist says that such behavior is caused by impulses that stem from the subconscious mind. Dr. Joost A.M. Meriloo, of New York, describes the average driver as "a puny member of the great mass who becomes governor of a small kingdom, his own car." The frustrations he experiences in everyday life find release in this area where he considers himself all powerful.

On the basis of this principle it is possible to explain the driver who insists on passing all other cars in sight. Having been by-passed by someone, beaten by rivals in business or even looked in promotions at the office, he is determined to pass others in the area he believes to be under his complete control.

The conclusion seems to be that the way in which a man drives a car is a better indication of his personality than almost any other activity he undertakes. If more drivers would understand this, they would look for the causes of accidents not in the mechanical deficiencies of vehicles or in the faults of other drivers, but within themselves.

GETS TWO YEARS

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—Peter N. Kiger, 23, of New Castle, Ind., an honor student at Depauw University who refused both military and civilian service, will have to serve two years in prison. Federal Judge S. Hugh Dillin sentenced Kiger Thursday because he refused to report to a hospital for civilian work as an alternative to the draft.

Beware Of Beer On Bright Days

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Insects always have been with us and will continue to coexist with mankind until the end. Someone was quoted recently as saying that when the atomic age annihilates itself, the ant will be the dominant species on earth, this insect deserves it, if it is this smart.

Insects are objectionable when they bite, sting, annoy, or transmit disease. Biting bugs usually are after blood; the stingers, such as bees and wasps, are more peaceful and attack only when startled, frightened, or bothered.

Bees are more likely to sting on bright, warm days. They are angry, disappointed, and moody after rain has washed the nectar from flowers. This is important to know, especially for the individual who is allergic to bee stings.

Stinging insects are attracted to gaily colored, dark, and rough clothing; wiffle garments with a hard finish disturb them less. Perfumes, highly scented hair dressings, and other cosmetics also attract stinging insects.

An ordinary sting or bite is likely to itch and swell. An antihistaminic ointment brings prompt relief. Calamine lotion, vinegar, and mud are better than nothing. Occasionally, antihistaminic tablets are recommended as prophylatic mosquito pills. The insects continue to sting but the area does not itch.

Insect repellents are here to stay. They are not effective against a provoked bee or wasp but are excellent against other pests, including flies, mosquitoes, chiggers, and no see 'ums. It is well to remember that the effect of repellents wears off; they ought to be reapplied after washing the skin.

Scales, hairs, wings, and body fragments of dead insects pose a special problem to some allergic individuals. They get into the dust and produce conjunctivitis, hay fever, bronchitis, or asthma. Allergic reactions also are produced by the pellicles of the May fly given off during the molting season. These particles are light and friable and are carried long distances by the wind.

Desensitization is suggested for those who suffer severe reactions. This procedure may prove lifesaving.

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

LABILE PRESSURE

Mrs. A.J. writes: My doctor says I have a labile blood pressure because it goes up 20 to 30 points when I'm having it taken. Please comment.

REPLY

Some persons are overly sensitive and react along this line to minor degrees of tension. Their blood pressure will go up 20 to 40 points whenever they have their enter the physicians office. The level returns to normal after a period of rest and relaxation.

VENESECTION

M.A.S. writes: I was reading in a medical book that years ago doctors treated all kinds of diseases, such as infections and dropsy, by bleeding the patient. What was this supposed to do?

REPLY

The old-timers believed venesection would remove the poison causing the disease. The ensuing weakness often was mistaken for relaxation.

IRREGULARITIES DIFFER

N.V. writes: Are hormones needed for irregular menses?

REPLY

There are varied causes of this condition. Hormones are used in some but not in others. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for leaflet on menstural irregularities.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT —

Many homes first start in rubbish.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the views of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

QUEEN SQUARE SCHOOL

Sir, — A short time ago we noticed where the new school being completed on Upper Queen Street would not be called Queen Square School but St. Jean School. The name Queen Square has been with us for a long, long time and many smart men in different walks of life recall their days at Queen Square School. Why change it now to some old French name?

We notice this school alone is to be changed. Prince Street School will still be the same; West Kent is still to be West Kent. Why pick on Queen Square?

Now is the time for us to raise our voices in this matter as was done in the Dominion Building name. Those of us who have interests in the school don't want the name St. Jean no matter what this Island was called centuries ago. We don't want the name of any of our schools changed just to please a few. So now is the time for us to speak up, not next fall, and see that the good old name Queen Square School remains no matter where the building is.

I am, Sir, etc.,

WALTER A. O'BRIEN,
Charlottetown.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Russians report that a giant eagle forced down a two-motor plane. An American eagle, no doubt. — Ottawa Journal.

A telephone subscriber complained that his phone rang constantly, but there was nobody on the line. Finally he discovered that the ringing began every time he turned on the water. Specialists discovered the vibration of the plumbing was sufficient to set off the telephone bell. — London Daily Mail.

There is now talk of a 35-hour week. If his tendency continues, we may run our work days on which to celebrate statutory holidays.—Calgary Herald.

A short dispatch from Coventry, England, says garbage collection in that city, by a proclamation of council, from now on will be known as cleansing officers. This is a nice, clean move that should be emulated elsewhere. — Saskatoon Star-

Mammoth Bones In Wyoming

National Geographic Society

Evidence of a fierce, prehistoric battle involving man against mammoth has been unearthed in a Wyoming bog.

The Ice Age beast has a rough coat of shaggy, reddish-brown hair, stood 11 feet at the shoulder, and weighed about five tons. It apparently was driven by hunters into the swamp about 11,000 years ago, then slain with boulders and spears.

Bones of the mammoth and the hunters' weapons were excavated near Rawlins, Wyoming, in a project sponsored by the National Geographic Society. The expedition was led by Dr. George Agogino, professor of anthropology at the University of Wyoming. He was assisted by Cynthia Irwin and her brother Henry, graduate students at Harvard University.

CHANCE FIND

Harvard's Peabody Museum and the University of Wyoming supervised extraction of the mammoth's skeleton, which is one of the best preserved ever found in the United States. The elephantlike creature became extinct in North America some 8,000 years ago.

Like so many scientific discoveries, the Wyoming mammoth was chanced upon. A gaswell company was drilling in the area when crewman Ivan Hayes's scoop struck a snag. Investigating, he found himself gazing upon the biggest bones he'd ever seen. Hayes called Dr. Agogino.

The anthropologist organized an impromptu dig. He mustered a Geological Survey team, Rawlins high school students, geology students from the University, even janitors. The hunt was on.

First day out, they claimed a real prize — the mammoth's skull.

"The next day," Cynthia Irwin writes in the June National Geographic, "evidence appeared of a new creature— man!... It proved to be a large, worn stone knife — a man-made tool in direct association with the mammoth remains.

"At once the picture changed. Mammoth remains along were well worth excavation and study. But seldom in history — perhaps less than a dozen times — had scientists excavated evidence of man and mammoth together in North America."

Dr. Agogino moved fast. The Delta Drilling Company allowed him time for a thorough investigation; the Union Pacific Railroad, owner of the site, gave him permission to dig. From National Geographic he got financial support.

It was hardly a luxury expedition: tinned meat and peanut butter as staples; ice on sleeping bags; no fresh water within nine miles.

HAD BEEN SCRAPED

Dr. Agogino's team, in two seasons of work, found the mammoth's complete skeleton. It was unaltered bone, beautifully preserved in its dark tomb. Some bones showed signs of scrapers and knives. Carbon-14 dating of tusks established the mammoth's age as about 11,200 years.

Significantly, the incisor tooth of an Ice Age horse came to light. Association of man with either horse or mammoth is very rare.

The excavators, in addition to recovering tools made and used by the Stone Age hunters, found a site where they unquestionably camped and wielded rocks to crush the mammoth's bones for marrow.

"Although we can never reconstruct the mammoth hunt precisely, the evidence pointed to an ambush, followed by a drive of the panic-stricken animals into the muck," Miss Irwin writes. "Despite the presence of stone knives, we found no stone spear points in the bog. It is possible that our hunters had only fire-hardened wood points, effective only at close range on a weakened beast trapped in the mud."

CN

TENDER

Tenders are invited for the Clearing, Grading, Ditching, Fencing, Construction of Pipe Culverts and all other incidental work required for Construction of Subgrade for a Railway Industrial Spur, approximately 2.46 miles long, at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. Sealed tenders marked on the outside "Confidential — Tender for Railway Spur at Lunenburg, N. S. and addressed to Mr. R. P. Puddester, Regional Engineer, Canadian National Railways, Moncton, N. B., will be received up to 12:30 p.m. (Atlantic Standard Time), June 29, 1962.

Plans, Specifications, Form of Contract and Instructions to Bidders may be seen and Form of Tender obtained at the following offices:

Regional Engineer—Moncton, N. B.
Resident Engineer—Halifax, N.S.

Plans and Specifications will be loaned to bona fide contractors on deposit of an accepted cheque made payable to Canadian National Railway Company, in the amount of Twenty-five Dollars ($25.00) which deposit will be refunded when plans and specifications are returned in good condition.

Tenders will not be considered unless submitted on the Form supplied by the Railway Company and in accordance with Instructions to Bidders.

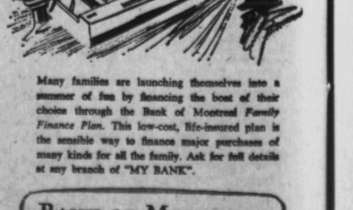
The lowest or any tender is not necessarily accepted.

H. C. GRAYSTON
Vice-President
Atlantic Region
Moncton, N.B.

"...we bought it through "MY BANK"

TO 3 MILLION CANADIANS

BofM



Many families are launching themselves into a summer of fun by financing the boat of their choice through the Bank of Montreal *Family Finance Plan*. This low-cost, life-insured plan is the sensible way to finance major purchases of many kinds for all the family. Ask for full details at any branch of "MY BANK".

BANK OF MONTREAL

Family Finance Plan

LOW-COST, LIFE-INSURED LOANS

Charlottetown Branch, 105-107 Grafton Street:
REG. G. BOYNE, Manager

Parkdale (Sub-Agency), Cor. St. Peter's Rd. & Palmers Lane: CLIFFORD FLOYD, Officer-in-Charge

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(June 18, 1937)

Mrs. H.B. Newcombe, Halifax, N.S., temperance lecturer and social worker of international repute, spoke last night in P.W.C. auditorium. "The greatest anarchist in modern civilization is alcohol" Mrs. Newcombe declared, and the only temperance, so far as alcohol beverages were concerned, was total abstinence.

Alan Macmillan, who studied in England last year under an IODE scholarship arrived home last night. He will spend his holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Macmillan, Charlottetown.

TEN YEARS AGO
(June 18, 1952)

The Summerside Golf and Country Club officially opens this afternoon. A beautiful new club house in which is located a spacious lounge, has made possible the establishment at Summerside of Prince Edward Island's only country club. The new club house is situated only a few hundred yards from the warm salt water and clean sandy beach of Bedeque Bay. Approximately 110 men and 100 women are golf playing members of the club.

Bryer R. Jones, Cross Roads, recently graduated from the University of Toronto with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Next fall he intends to take post graduate work in theology at working towards his Bachelor of Divinity. Mr. Jones was an honor graduate of Prince of Wales, and worked with the Department of Education for a time as Inspector of Schools.