

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

PAGE 4 WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1966.

Ironic Sequel

According to Arthur Blakely, Ottawa correspondent for the Montreal Gazette, one of the unexpected side-effects of the criticism of Mr. Diefenbaker in the Spence report on the Munsinger affair has been to rally party support to the Conservative leader. An earlier suggestion by some observers was that it would, in effect, reinforce the position of Dief's critics in their determined bid to force a review of his leadership at the party convention in November; but to date, at least, the impact of the Spence report on influential party stalwarts in many areas has had the reverse effect.

According to reports reaching Ottawa, a number of highly placed Conservatives who had intended to support Mr. Camp in his drive for a leadership review are now, at best, doubtful. They say that to support an anti-Diefenbaker campaign at this point would involve a vote of confidence in Commissioner Spence and his report. And that is something that no Conservative—whatever his feelings about the leadership—is indicating any eagerness to give. A survey indicates that most of them tend to agree wholeheartedly with Dief that the Spence report is a biased document which does what the Liberals hoped and expected it would do.

Quite apart from the natural tendency of any political party to rally in face of an attack of this kind, there are other reasons why even the most outspoken anti-Diefenbaker rebels shy away from any position which would seem to align them with Mr. Justice Spence. One is that the commissioner's criticisms weren't levelled at Mr. Diefenbaker alone. He was also critical, though his criticisms were much milder, of the roles played by former Trade Minister George Hees and former Justice Minister Davie Fulton in the handling of the Munsinger affair. If and when Dief decides to retire to the sidelines—or has retirement forced upon him—these gentlemen will be among the leading contenders to succeed him.

From the Ottawa bureau of a leading Liberal paper, the Toronto Star, comes a similar report, headlined under a four-column, front page caption: "Tories Rally Behind Be-leagued Chief." But perhaps the most intriguing statement comes from Richard Jackson in the Ottawa Journal, who quotes Elder Liberal Statesman Thomas Crerar, who only a few months ago resigned from the Senate after a lifetime in federal politics, as telling friends it's not unlikely there'll be another federal election—this winter—and that Conservative Leader Diefenbaker "undoubtedly" will emerge the victor with a minority mandate!

Urges Full Support

Addressing a National Dairy Council luncheon in Quebec recently, Agriculture Minister J. J. Greene announced that the new Canadian Dairy Commission personnel would shortly be named, and would be supported by legislation that will permit it to make decisions that will affect all segments of the industry. The Commission, he said, could prove "a great milestone in the evolution of Canadian agriculture," but he warned that to be successful, it must have the support of all concerned in its activities. He pledged that he would do his part by appointing the best men available and by supporting the Commission in every way possible. Again, however, he emphasized that "only you, as processors and producer groups, as farmers, can guarantee its success and with it the success, health and vigor of the Canadian dairy industry."

The minister's point was well taken. The commission is being set up at the request of our dairy organ-

izations, and it is hoped that it will serve as a means of ironing out the difficulties that have been experienced in creating a truly national dairy policy. We have much to gain in this province by supporting it 100 per cent.

The minister also took note of the challenge the farming industry is facing generally at this time. Increased production has heretofore been accomplished—despite a decline in farm employment from 25 per cent of Canada's total labor force in the mid-40's to just over 10 per cent today—with little, if any, change in acreage. In recent years the average has been constant at approximately 1 3/4 million, although there has been about a 9 per cent increase in the amount of improved land. Farms are now larger, averaging some 360 acres as compared with about 275 in 1951; the capital invested in farming has risen by over 50 per cent in a decade; capital spent on machinery in particular is up about 100 per cent.

But these figures do not tell the whole story. Currently it would seem that somewhere between 10 and 20 per cent of our farmers have successfully bridged the gap from the older type of agriculture to the newer technology. Probably a further 50 per cent are endeavoring to and are capable of meeting the challenge, while the remainder are on farms that are marginal or sub-marginal from the standpoint of resources.

Mr. Greene did not go at length into the problems involved in this situation. He cited it merely to show its relation to the dairy industry and the need of coordinated action on the part of farmers, processors and government agencies in dealing with it successfully. And he ended on a timely note when he urged that less attention be given to "regional, provincial, group or personal interests" and more to the well-being of Canada as a whole.

A Basic Difference

Reference was made recently in these columns to a campaign in Toronto to adopt the political party system in municipal elections. It is an issue, we note, on which two of the big metropolitan papers are at loggerheads. The Daily Star is for the scheme, The Telegram regards it with grave misgiving. It sums up the issue in a manner which our readers may find both interesting and informative.

Doctrinaires, says The Telegram, talk of the discipline, efficiency and cohesion that party organization establishes, which is precisely why this kind is not wanted in civic government. Voters want members of Council to represent them, not a political party with motives of its own; they want their representatives to be sensitive to their needs, not beholden to the dictation and discipline of party organizers; they want members of Council to concern themselves with local issues, not with party ambitions; they reject the idea that what is good for the party is necessarily good for the city.

Advocates of party politics draw a parallel with the practice in federal and provincial governments. The comparison is fallacious. Federal and provincial governments deal with a complexity of different problems affecting the society and economy of broad, disparate regions. Party organization, party policies and affiliations are a natural and logical growth from these differences, making for cohesive, integrated pattern of government and an opposition with a different approach and philosophy.

A municipality, on the other hand, is a self-contained community, a family of citizens whose needs and problems are essentially personal. A well-ordered family is not divided in the administration of its affairs; it rejects divided loyalties; it is united and deals with its concerns in concert.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Something of a record was set in New Zealand recently by an Antonio, Texas, cattle breeder. He paid 6,900 guineas (\$20,286) for an Aberdeen Angus bull, champion yearling Eustace 72 of Mangetoro.

President Johnson doesn't miss a political trick. It is reported that he has his limousines "bugged"—in reverse. These cars are air-conditioned and with the windows rolled up—impervious to sounds from the outside. But tiny microphones enable him to hear people along the curb, though they can't hear him. The president makes a habit of popping out of his car along motorcade routes for unscheduled speechmaking and handshaking sessions but he doesn't want to make this effort if the people along the way are unenthusiastic.



MR. SMITH AT HOME

HEAD-HUNTER WARNINGS

Still Heded By Filipino Picnickers

National Geographic News Bulletin

No one knows how many islands and islets form the Philippines. Republic officials say simply "more than 7,100."

New islands appear from time to time as volcanoes thrust their smoking cones above the sea. The island galaxy supports 32,600,000 people, living mostly on Luzon and Mindanao. Malays predominate though the modern Filipinos are best described as a mixture of Malay, Spanish, English, American and Chinese immigrants writes Robert de Roos in National Geographic's September issue in an article entitled "The Philippines Freedom's Pacific Frontier."

AMERICAN FLAVOR
One in 13 Filipinos lives in or near Manila and neighboring Quezon City, the capital. Manila, astride the placid Pasig River, looks less like an Asian metropolis than an American city. American corporate and brand names blink from neon signs.

English is the common language in the Philippines though 80 dialects are spoken. Only six million Filipinos speak the "official" language—Tagalog. Much of the Philippines remains a green, lush tropical wilderness. High mountain ranges and dense forest isolate parts of islands. Ninety percent of the islands are uninhabited.

Some tribes still practice head-hunting. A news item in a Manila paper last April warned Filipino picnickers: "It's Head-hunting Time Again."

Mindoro Island, less than a hundred miles from Manila, is largely unmappped. The east-central coast of Luzon, the chief islands, is an almost unknown land peopled by nomadic hunters.

Luzon's bundok, or mountain country, has become famous as "the boondocks"—military slang for just about as far from civilization as a person can get.

Less than 60 miles northwest of Manila near the gorges of the Maronut River, Mr. de Roos found a primitive world. Tribesmen hunt with bow and arrow. They have a striking lack of "things": no shoes, towels, stoves, radios guns. The only tools in evidence were a handmade machete a hammer, and a primitive anvil.

"There in that possessionless village I saw two little flower gardens containing perhaps ten

plants," Mr. de Roos said. "One, no more than two inches high, was ringed by a tiny palisade of wood chips."

CORRUPTION AND POVERTY
"The young Republic of the Philippines—founded July 4, 1946—is a land of grace and many problems," Mr. de Roos writes.

"It is a turbulent country, new to the ways of independence after four centuries of occupation by foreign rulers—Spain, the United States, and Japan. It is a country imbued with America's ideals of freedom, though corruption and poverty still keep that idealism from flowering fully."

Bullets fly in the southern seas between smugglers, hijackers, and customs men. Smugglers, using catamarans powered with Mercedes-Benz engines, become wealthy running contraband in from Borneo. Progress is being made in the Philippines, however. The International Rice Research Institute collected 10,000 varieties of rice from all over the world for experimentation. As a result, the rice plant has been redesigned.

Reports the Institute's director: "In three and a half years we have reduced (rice's) height from more than five feet to a little more than three. The object is to produce a plant which will not bend or break in the wind and monsoon rain—and still will yield well."

City dwellers figure their living costs by the price of rice. Farmers use more land for rice than any other crop.

From The Horse's Mouth

Toronto Globe and Mail

At their meeting in Vancouver, the provincial Ministers of Education have decided to ask the federal Government to issue social security cards to teenagers. Every youngster would be numbered, and according to Dr. R.W.B. Jackson, director of the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, the system would provide "instantly available complete background information for use in diagnostic, counselling, curriculum and other areas."

Dr. Jackson said the move would not be an invasion of privacy and he denied it would invade personalization. Still, it seems very much part of a concerted drive by government officials, police chiefs and other exponents of a disciplined

Philippine economy is based, however, on copra, sugar, abaca (hemp), lumber fishing, gold, lead manganese, iron, copper, and chromite. The islands supply half of all coconut products in world trade. One in every four citizens depends on the bountiful coco palm for a living.

FROM THE SOUTH
Filipinos trace their origins to about 3000 B.C. when the first immigrants came from Indonesia and Malaya.

In the 14th century Arab missionaries brought Islam to the Sulu Archipelago and other southern islands. Moslems still form 96 percent of Sulu's population.

The Christian influence dates from 1521, when Magellan landed on Cebu, opening the way for Spanish colonization in 1565. Spain's rule lasted 333 years, ending with the Spanish-American War. The United States guided the Philippines during the next 48 years, leaving a heritage of language and liberty.

World War II and Japanese occupation left the Philippines a desolation. A million men and women died. In a United States military cemetery just outside Manila, white markers—17,100 of them—mark across the green grass. Stone arches bear the names of 36,279 Americans who lie in unknown graves.

At Corregidor, the island fortress whose fall on May 6, 1942, ended organized resistance to the Japanese, there is a sign: "Please maintain silence, and you will hear the wailing of the wounded and the whisper of death."

society to turn every citizen into a cipher, compelled to carry an identity card and with the sorry record of all his follies and misadventures stored in the unforgiving memory bank of a glass computer.

But social security cards for teenagers hardly seem an adequate step on the road to the thorough classification of every Canadian. For one thing students have a way of losing bits of paper; for another, tinier tots would still escape the system.

For the sake of complete control from the cradle to the grave, our officials should emulate the practice of our race tracks. For what could be more fool-proof than to take every new-born child and tattoo an identity number on the inside of his upper lip?

Lost Atlantis Found

Montreal Star

One of our most intriguing inheritances from ancient times is the story of Atlantis, the ancient continent that suddenly was engulfed in the sea. Many people believed in it. Plato wrote what purported to be a history of it. It was thought to have been situated in the eastern Atlantic, somewhere out past the Pillars of Hercules.

The believers at last have been vindicated, although they were mistaken about its location. Underwater traces that fit Plato's description of the city have been found by a seismological research expedition poking about on the fringes of the island of Thera, in the Aegean.

Medieval Europeans got the story from Arab scholars, who may well have got it from Egypt, as the Greek leader of the expedition suggests. Plato reported that Solon had heard about it in Egypt. Part of the island of Thera is now known to have been sunk in a volcanic upheaval about 1500 B.C.

There is a core of truth somewhere, probably, in every ancient bit of history. It takes on a different shape, from much handling, but the truth is in it. Maybe if Avalon is found in time, we may be able to fix the site of King Arthur's tomb.

WORKERS DO BETTER
Real wages in Sweden have gone up 29 per cent in five years.

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THANKS YOU
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Medical Exam-Depth

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
Physicians who are stickers for details usually get good results because they dig beneath the surface. A middle-aged teacher went to a hospital complaining of weakness and lack of appetite of several years duration. He was becoming short of breath, found it difficult to walk or stand without support, and his face and ankles were puffy.

The liver was enlarged and hepatic tests also were positive; the combination suggested a liver disorder and nutritional deficiency. The patient admitted his diet had not been too good but blamed lack of appetite. He was a bachelor and lived chiefly on carbohydrates and black coffee. At the hospital he was given a well balanced diet and large amounts of vitamins and minerals.

Dramatic improvement followed and the teacher might have gone home a changed man. But his physician insisted that additional treatment was needed because the important aspects of his case had not been answered. Why was his appetite poor? Further questioning revealed that he drank too much and was afraid to admit it because of his profession.

Why did he overindulge? In a more exhaustive study his physician uncovered a broken romance and feelings of guilt and inadequacy. At first the teacher was reluctant to talk about these things, but he soon realized the wisdom of cooperating fully. After all, feelings of guilt hang around the neck like a millstone.

Many individuals are unwilling to follow through on finding the basic cause of their illness, especially when they begin to feel better. Most of us have emotional conflicts that are bothersome from time to time. Certain chronic illnesses such as peptic ulcer, eczema, allergy, and hypertension could be cured if the physician would pursue the problem more thoroughly.

Ulcer symptoms are easy to relieve with antacids and various drugs are available to lower high blood pressure. But it is important to uncover and eliminate the factors responsible for overstimulation of the nervous manifestations.

BABY'S BOOTIES
Mrs. C.P. writes: Am I right or wrong in insisting that my baby's feet be kept warm with booties no matter what the weather is like?

REPLY
There is no need for booties in hot weather. The skin of the feet, like that of the hands, face, and body, constitute part of our cooling system.

BED AS PUNISHMENT
Mrs. S. writes: Is putting a child to bed during the day a good means of punishment?

REPLY
No. Bed should be used for sleeping only. If the child associates it with punishment he may rebel against going to bed at night or remain wakeful for hours.

TONGUE VEINS
E. R. writes: What causes redness and swelling of the veins beneath the tongue?

REPLY
Inflammation could be responsible, but are you familiar with the normal appearance of these veins? They usually look prominent and engorged.

PREMATURE GRAYING
R.F.C. writes: Can gray hair in the 20s be corrected?

REPLY
If there are only a few, they can be pulled out. Otherwise, do what the older gals do: Resort to rinses or dyes.
TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—
Sitting too long in one position is tiring.
(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

Erhard At Washington

By Arch MacKenzie
Canadian Press Staff Washington

WASHINGTON (CP) — The two-day conference here between President Johnson and Chancellor Ludwig Erhard of West Germany started with the advance label "routine."

Informally has been stressed in an apparent effort to emphasize the personal accord between the two men without stimulating expectations of major results.

The formula is not new. Foreign leaders think it helps periodically to display close ties with the United States and its leader.

This time, both men face domestic troubles for which no ready solutions exist. They have mutual problems of international importance, arising from old cold-war postures and the prelude of drift in Atlantic Alliance policy.

Aside from any pick-me-up in prestige that Erhard may anticipate, there are two leading issues on his agenda, both with military overtones.

West Germany, while it has replaced Britain as the world's third major industrial nation after the United States and the Soviet Union—wants to ease or end an agreement intended to lighten the U.S. military-cost burden in Europe.

BUYING LAGS
West Germany had pledged to buy over a two-year period ending next June, \$1,350,000,000 worth of American arms. It is behind schedule in its purchases and wants to stretch out the period as well as to switch the buying pattern to include space equipment. The U.S. has not so far been ready to make many concessions.

For both leaders, apparently, there are pitfalls. Britain could speed its plan to reduce the size of its army of the Rhine. Or there could be an increase in American pull-out sentiment, now represented by a 31-senator resolution calling for a cut-back in U.S. forces in Germany. President Johnson has opposed the resolution as untimely and capable of further softening Allied dedication to NATO's military structure.

The other Erhard question with political impact concerns the American view on a higher nuclear status for Germany within NATO. The delicate question has been around for several years and is tied in with the Soviet Union's views on signing a tighter agreement to discourage nuclear proliferation.

RUSSIA FEARFUL
West Germany's role inside NATO has been held up consistently by Russia as a threat to peace, particularly if Germany gets special status in the nuclear picture.

A NATO committee comprising the U.S., West Germany, Britain, Italy and Turkey finished another discussion of the question just before Erhard arrived in Washington. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara came back speaking confidently of progress.

The question then is whether the sort of solution by the committee now envisaged will satisfy Erhard—or more practically his voting support. Or whether it will be bland enough to take away the talking point that the Soviet Union has been using to talk at nuclear disarmament proposals.

Fish-Farming In Britain

BBC London Letter

A biological survey of Loch Leven (one of Scotland's famous freshwater lakes, or lochs) is being conducted as part of an international program of research into all aspects of food production.

Interviewed in the BBC world Service program "Scotland, Today", the research zoologist in charge, Neville Morgan, explained that the object of the international program was to measure the production of animals and plants in different habitats—in the sea, in fresh waters, on land, and in temperate, tropical and arctic zones.

"In this way we will be able to determine what these different types of habitat produce in a whole year in the same way as

the farmer knows that his land will produce so many beef cattle per year or so many tons of barley per acre.

In Scotland, Mr. Morgan said, work was being done in the marine and freshwater fields and on moorland studies.

At Loch Leven they were hoping to measure the amount of plant life being produced in the area, the amount of food for fish, the amount of fish and of birds which could usefully be cropped from the Loch.

To meet the needs of the world's growing population, desert areas could be improved by irrigation. It was hoped to crop the vast resources of the sea properly, and in many tropical countries fish-farmers in fresh waters showed a great potential.

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- 15 calves from grade cows
- 3 registered bulls.

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DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
Province of Prince Edward Island

NOTICE

Prince Edward Island

1966—Summary of Hunting Regulations—1966

Game	Open Seasons	Daily Bag	Possession
Pheasant	No open season	-	-
Ruffed Grouse	Oct. 1—Nov. 30	3	6
Hungarian partridge (a)	Oct. 1—Oct. 10	3	6
Snowshoe Hare	Nov. 15—Jan. 15	5	10
Fox	June 1—Feb. 28	-	-
Raccoon	No closed season	-	-
(a) Residents only			
Migratory Birds			
Ducks (other than Black and Wood Ducks)	Oct. 1—Nov. 30	6 (b)	12 (d)
Black Duck	Oct. 15—Nov. 30	4	8
Wood Duck	No open season	-	-
Geese	Oct. 1—Nov. 30	5	10
Wilson's Snipe	Oct. 1—Nov. 30	10	-
Woodcock	Oct. 1—Nov. 30	8	16
Furbearing Animals			
Beaver	Nov. 1—Nov. 15	-	-
Mink	Nov. 1—Dec. 31	-	-
Muskkrat	Nov. 1—Dec. 31	-	-
Skunk	No closed season	-	-
(b) Exclusive of mergansers	(c) of which not more than four may be black ducks		
(d) of which not more than eight may be black ducks			

LICENCE FEES*
Resident hunting \$ 2.00
Non-resident hunting 10.00

Provincial Licenses may be obtained from Authorized Vendors, Provincial Department of Fisheries, Charlottetown, or any detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In addition to the Provincial licence required to hunt game and migratory birds, waterfowl hunters are also required to purchase a Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit available from post office.

CECIL A. MILLER,
Minister of Fisheries

Charlottetown, P. E. I.
September 23, 1966