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Ain't It Awful!

Rumor has it that the Liberals are belly-aching like mad because the Shaw government is actually starting to mail out the supplementary allowances it promised to old age pensioners and disabled persons. They say the Tories have no right to do this because they—the Liberals—were the ones that cooked up these ideas in the first place. They neglected to copyright them but they claim that it is unethical to swipe them, especially after they had boasted, in their advertising, of a monopoly on promising to pay "ALL senior citizens \$100 a month." They didn't say where the money was to come from but they gave the impression—a misleading one, as we have shown—that it would be available under the Canada Assistance Plan which hasn't yet come into effect and which, in any case, makes provision only for pensioners in need.

As we indicated the other day, there are prospects of Opposition pressure at Ottawa forcing the Pearson government to increase to \$100 the pensions to all aged persons. The Conservatives are quite consistent in this because they made it a major plank in their federal election platform and have been harping on it ever since. This was the policy the local Liberals, under their brave new leadership, unabashedly stole for provincial electioneering purposes, after knocking it for all they were worth during the federal campaign.

Now it appears to be a case of six of one and half a dozen of the other, so far as party policy is concerned provincially on this issue. Except, of course, that the Conservatives are actually putting it into effect, and the Liberals only promising it. That's what really gets their goat. They say the Legislature should be called first, so that a vote can be taken. But why? Aren't they all for it, or do the Liberals intend to make another volte face on the issue, and scuttle it if it doesn't serve their purpose? If it is so urgent and important as they have made it out to be, why waste time in making it effective? And all the other campaign pledges to which they are committed, for that matter, if the Conservatives were to adopt them.

They could, of course, claim that it would be wasteful and extravagant for the Tories to do this, since the province—as they claimed at the last legislative session—is in such a bad way financially. But that is not now their argument. From the moment the election campaign started, Mr. Campbell and his cohorts made the welkin ring with promises that would involve many millions of extra provincial expenditure. Not a word as to how the money was to be raised, or of the retrenchments they had been demanding. They almost got away with it on May 30, and are still desperately trying. But the government appears to have stymied them in their major bid to old age pensioners; and their bleats can be heard from one end of First Kings to the other, where the voters have still to pass judgment on their antics.

Judges' Appointments

At almost every legal gathering, notes the Montreal Gazette, the question of judges' appointments comes up for discussion. It has been repeatedly discussed at the annual conference of the Bar Association of Canada. It was a lively topic of consideration at the conference of the Ontario Section of the Canadian Bar Association at the conference of Ontario it was one of the main topics of discussion at the annual conference of the Association of Canadian Law Teachers, at Sherbrooke.

At none of these various legal gatherings has the suggestion been made that good men may not be appointed judges under the present system—a system that almost invariably selects judges from among members of the party that happens to be in power. But it was almost always agreed that a system that allows itself to be influenced in one that is certainly open to abuses, while, even at best, needlessly narrowing the field of selection.

Various proposals have been made for establishing a better system. But one of the simplest and most reasonable was made to the Canadian Law Teachers by Prof. William H. Angus, Professor of Law at the University of Alberta, who has long advocated the removal of judicial appointments from patronage. Prof. Angus suggests that an independent committee be established in each province, along the lines of the Electoral Boundaries Commission, which was set up to work out a more objective distribution of parliamentary seats. Each committee would select a list of qualified candidates for the federal Minister of Justice to consider. If the Minister of Justice wished to consider other prospects, he could submit names to the committee for approval. Such a plan would come within the present constitutional framework of the country.

Some such way surely could be found of making appointments to the bench. As another speaker at last week's conference said: "Since judges are appointed to administer justice, the system by which they are appointed should reflect justice." No one was protesting that lawyers picked to be judges should not have a background in politics. Those who wanted reform in the existing system just felt that political considerations should not be the governing factor.

Our Best Producers

"We are always amazed," says the Windsor Star, "when we see figures dealing with agricultural production in Canada. They always prove that our farmers are the most efficient producers this country has. They put other producers of essentials to shame."

This is a point well taken. Agricultural outlook has been increasing at a rate of five per cent per year per man engaged in it, for the past 25 years. The rate in manufacturing industries is but two per cent. Yet the manufacturers, with their automation, time studies, etc., are supposed to be the epitome of efficiency.

Canada has only 11 per cent of its population engaged in agriculture, yet the industry feeds all of us and has plenty of foodstuffs available for export. This compares to 45 per cent of the people in Russia engaged in agriculture, and as high as 70 per cent or more in Asian or African countries.

Even now, with all the progress it has made in recent years, Russia is not able to meet its grain requirements, much less fulfill its export commitments to its friends in eastern Europe. Last year the harvest was down by a fifth, forcing Russia one again to shop for vast quantities of wheat from the capitalist world.

We talk of food prices being high in Canada; but it is the Windsor paper's contention that Canadian consumers pay out a relatively small proportion of their disposable income for food, compared to people in most other countries. It is the efficiency of our farmers that makes this possible. A fact which points up the value of all the federal aid our farmers can get in rehabilitating distressed agricultural areas, and placing the industry generally on a still more productive basis.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Safety devices may not be catching on yet in cars, but stereo is. According to a Washington dispatch, not since air conditioning, has there been a car optional as hot. Motorists are demanding stereo tape players in their cars to the tune of a prospective \$200 million market, and it is predicted that by 1967 they will sweep the automotive field. "Beethoven, Brahms, Bach, and the Beatles," we learn with mixed feelings, "will rule the road."

More than 200 delegates from all Commonwealth countries will spend a month this fall touring Canada, and meeting in Ottawa. They will be here for the general conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association of which Senator John Connolly of Ottawa is chairman. The cross-Canada tour which precedes the conference is being sponsored by the 11 Canadian branches of the association made up of representatives of Parliament and the ten legislatures. Delegates will leave Montreal Sept. 10 after a two-day visit in that city and will cross Canada, returning to Ottawa for the conference which opens Sept. 21.



A REASONABLE TIME

THE JUNE SOLSTICE

When Our Summer Begins Officially

National Geographic News Bulletin

"When the sun stands still" sounds like the title of a science fiction movie, but it denotes a routine annual event—the summer solstice.

Summer in the Northern Hemisphere begins officially in 1966 on June 21 at 3:33 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. At that moment, the sun reaches the limit of its apparent northward journey.

On June 21 the sun shines directly overhead at the Tropic of Cancer, an imaginary line encircling the earth at 23½ degrees N., about 1,600 miles from the Equator.

For several days during the summer solstice, the sun's noon position seems fixed. The name for this period is derived from the Latin sol, or sun, and sistere, to stand; it means, "when the sun stands still."

Actually, the sun begins its annual migration southward at once. Six months later it shines directly over the Tropic of Capricorn, 23½ degrees south of the Equator, starting south in the Southern Hemisphere.

The sun seems to change position because the earth tilts 23½ degrees on its axis in its journey around the sun. For 2½ months of the year the Northern Hemisphere receives the near-direct rays of the sun; during the other half year the Southern Hemisphere is facing more directly toward the sun.

But the seasons are more extreme below the Equator. Summer time there coincides with the earth's perigee—its closest approach to the sun. Hence, summers are generally hotter and winters colder in the Southern Hemisphere.

The hottest days in the United States usually come in late July and August when the oceans and air have warmed. Once they have stored heat, less sunshine is needed to sustain high temperatures.

The ancient Greeks had a word for this oppressive period, of four to six weeks, they referred to the time of searing heat waves as "dog days" because they usually coincided with the appearance of the dog star Sirius in the heavens. The star rises at a different time now, but the name stuck.

The hottest official temperature ever recorded on earth came after the dog days in Al Aziziyah, a village in northwest Libya. On a memorable, breathless day in September, 1922, the mercury bubbled up to the 136.4 degree mark.

SEASON IN THE SUN
To 20th-century man, the solstice signals the start of a pleasant vacation season in the sun.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (June 16, 1941)
The allies were reported unofficially to be almost at the gates of Damascus and Beirut while the campaign which they had hoped to hold to a minimum of bloodshed became more serious with each passing hour.

Mr. Robert Bell, former manager of the North American Insurance Company of Manitoba, addressed the weekly luncheon of the Rotarians on the topic "The Gift of Courage." Allan Stewart and William Rowe acted as joint chairmen.

TEN YEARS AGO (June 16, 1956)
George G. Barler of Charlottetown was elected as the first president of the newly formed Manu Brace Naval Veterans Association at a meeting held at the LPU Hall.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan former prime minister of Canada celebrated his 82nd birthday in Toronto.

but to the ancients it was a day of crucial concern. Solstice rituals were almost universal. Ancient and medieval people rejoiced in the long days of summer; they dreaded the impending slow descent of the sun and winter's approach. To encourage the sun to keep shining warmly, superstitious farmers of northern Europe kindled huge bonfires.

In the New World, the period before the midyear solstice was a fearful ordeal for pre-Columbian Peruvians. They lived in constant foreboding that the sun would continue in its journey northward and never return.

After fasting for three days, the Indians assembled in their cities at dawn to greet the rising sun. As it climbed higher in the sky, they lit a sacred flame by focusing the sunlight with a mirror. The fire was carried to all temples, and it was not extinguished until the next solstice ceremony.

Advice To The Beats

Toronto Telegram

Words of wisdom have been flowing from the Canadian Civil Liberties Association to the teen-agers of Yorkville.

The way to keep out of jail, a CCLA pamphlet advises, is to be polite to the police during questioning. "Your objective should be not to beat the vagrancy charge once you have spent a night in jail, but to avoid being charged and going to jail in the first place."

The advice is good as far as it goes, but if the aim is prevention rather than cure, the counsel should get down to basics. It should go something like this:

Clean up; get a haircut and a hairdo. Tidy up your fingernails.

Don't ask, "What can we do? Where can we go?" Go home.

Take down the storm windows wash them, paint them and wash the permanent windows for good measure. Mow the lawn. Scrub the floors.

Get a job, and if you have no skills, go back to school or register at night school for training. You'd be surprised how your parents and other authorities will respond with aid if you aim at something constructive.

In your spare time, help the Church, the Salvation Army, the Red Cross, the Crippled Civilians. Read a book; ideas can charge your life if you give them a chance.

Life doesn't owe you a living. We all owe the world a life.

Just because war, poverty, sickness and loneliness are in the world is no reason for being a cry-baby. Stop dreaming.

Your parents have nursed you; released you. It's time you began carrying some of the load.

Stop protesting that the world is unfair to you. Start asking whether you might be just a little unfair to the world.

For heaven's sake, grow up.

Lotteries Uneconomic

Windsor Star

Most of the advocacy for lotteries emanates from Quebec. It is interesting, therefore, to see what Quebec's Health Minister Eric Kierans (a former provincial treasurer) has to say about them. This is especially so because hospitals come under his department, and lotteries are supposed to pay for hospitals.

He says that if each of the 6,000 people in Quebec bought a \$5 lottery ticket, this would mean \$30,000,000. But, after prize money, etc., were deducted, only about \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000 would be available for hospitals or other governmental purposes. The spending of \$3,000,000 to get \$6,000,000 value is obviously uneconomic.

Eire has been cited as the great beneficiary of lotteries. But how much do the hospitals there actually get of the vast sums paid into the lotteries? First, some 75 per cent is distributed in prizes; then the government imposes a 25 per cent tax on the remainder, so the net to the hospitals is about 21 per cent. The hospitals there have averaged about \$4,270,000 per annum.

It is estimated the maintenance of all hospitals in Canada costs \$400,000,000 annually. One can estimate the vast amount which would have to be spent on lottery tickets annually to return (on the basis of the Irish example) enough to merely maintain our hospitals, let alone build new ones.

Any system of raising money which returns only 21 cents on the dollar is economic nonsense.

Exploring A Myth

Editor and Publisher

General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and American Motors placed first, second, third, and sixth during 1965 in amount of money spent by national advertisers in newspapers. Goodyear and Firestone placed eighth and 10th.

During the last month all of these companies have been the target of critically unfavorable publicity emanating from a Senate committee's investigation of automobile safety. The auto manufacturers co-operated to the fullest in even supplying detailed information on new cars that had come off the assembly lines with defects that had to be corrected.

Nevertheless, to our knowledge, there was any attempt or any hint by these manufacturers—these major newspaper advertisers—that the stories should not be reported in full or that they should receive special treatment.

Not to our knowledge, have these been any reprisals by these companies in reduction of

advertising schedules against media (newspapers, magazines, radio or television) because of the completeness or the nature of their coverage of this story.

Nothing could have done more to explode that old myth about advertiser influence over the news content of newspaper and other media than this one episode.

SEEK TAXLESS GARBAGE
WELLAND, Ont. (CP)—An attempt has been made by the First Baptist Church supported by 19 other Welland congregations to have the local garbage tax repealed in the case of churches and synagogues.

A letter from the church's lawyer said: "We feel the removal of the garbage tax would be one way of ensuring a very small donation from each and every homeowner in the city towards the support of our churches."

Biliary Colic

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
Many individuals with gallbladder disease have the impression that they never will encounter distress so long as they remain on a diet. This is true in some instances, and there is no doubt that discomfort is minimized by dietary restrictions. But eating the wrong food is not the only cause of gallbladder colic and inflammation and therein lie the limitations of this method of treatment.

The organ rebels when the individual is emotionally upset. This explains why the physician often is called in the middle of the night to relieve pain that had its origin in some domestic or financial difficulty. The victim explains he had not overindulged in food or drink and he does not understand why the organ has gone on a rampage. Further questioning usually reveals a recent family quarrel, a spat with the maid, tension at the office, or the loss of a large account. In this respect, excitement, anxiety or fear is implicated.

Others develop an attack early in the morning; suggesting that posture may play a role. This is a reasonable assumption because an organ full of stones is like a sack of marbles; in a certain position it is easier for these rocks to slip out into the passageway leading to the junction of the bile duct and the gallbladder. The experience will attest to its painful nature.

Occasionally the siege follows another illness or an appendectomy. Some women develop colic after confinement and a few blame pregnancy for all their gallbladder troubles, but undoubtedly gallstones were present long before they became pregnant.

Dietary treatment need not be discredited entirely, however, even though it may not provide complete protection. Fat is the main bugaboo, especially that of pork, veal, salmon, mutton and garden. The chief duty of the gall sac is to store the bile that digests fat and whenever fatty substances reach the stomach, the gallbladder contracts and sends a supply of bile into the intestine. Most of us never are aware of this process but a diseased organ acts up, when forced to contract and as a result, fats are not handled properly and pain and indigestion ensue.

NEPHRITIS
Mrs. K. writes: I have heard that medical science has no better treatment for chronic nephritis than it had 30 years ago. Is this correct?

REPLY
We have better treatment but no cure. In the last three decades we at least have learned what not to do.

HANSEN'S DISEASE
K. A. writes: Is leprosy curable?

REPLY
Like tuberculosis, the disease can be arrested—temporarily in many and permanently in a few. The outlook is determined by the type of infection present.

KNEE SPRAIN
G. T. E. writes: Is a sprained knee usually bandaged?

REPLY
Yes, but bandaging is not absolutely necessary. Healing occurs more rapidly when the knee is put to rest by restricting motion.

LEG PAIN ON WALKING
B. P. writes: What is the disease called in which horses and people have to stop walking because of cramping of the legs?

REPLY
Intermittent claudication, the result of poor circulation.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—The elderly need to feel useful.

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

LONG AND LEAN
Chile, though 2,600 miles long, has an average width of just 150 miles.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Pedantic Old Gentleman (to restaurant waiter)—"I believe it is improper to speak disrespectfully of one's elder." Restaurant Waiter—"So I've heard, sir." Pedantic Old Gentleman—"Then I will be silent concerning this foul you have just though the choir's singing atrocious."

Father criticized the sermon, mother disliked the blunders of the organist, the eldest daughter thought the choir's singing atrocious. The subject had to be dropped when the small boy of the family, with the schoolboy's love of fair play, chipped in with the remark: "Dad, I think it was a good show for a penny."—Montreal Star.

A deplorably large number of people haven't stored up enough treasure in Heaven to make a down payment on a harp—

A baseball umpire was undergoing a physical examination and after a thorough checkup, the doctor said: "You need glasses." The umpire bounced to his feet, jerked his thumb in the air and exclaimed: "That'll cost you 100 bucks—and you're out of the game!"—Toronto Globe and Mail.

A wink has been timed at one-seventh of a second. Science now may proceed to measure the duration of a peek.—Windsor Star.

What About Rhodesia?

By Joseph MacSwiney
Canadian Press Staff Writer

A feeling appears to be growing that the hush-hush Anglo-Rhodesian "talks about talks" have escalated—to borrow a military term—into negotiations. The significance of this is true—is that Prime Minister Wilson would then be permitting negotiations—even if indirect, with rebel Premier Ian Smith, the man denounced last November as a traitor to the Crown.

In announcing the talks April 27, Wilson stressed that they would be conducted informally by officials—not by politicians—"directed only to see whether a basis of negotiation genuinely exists."

However, they now have been going on for more than a month—first in London and then, following a recess for reflection, in Salisbury, and some observers feel they cannot still be regarded as purely preliminary.

There is no question that the thought of negotiations with Smith is enough to inflame most African leaders and this is one aspect of the criticism of Wilson by Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda. It is also the background of criticism of Wilson by his own left-wing followers in Britain, some of whom suspect a sellout by the premier.

TAKE NEW LOOK
In any case, the situation was sufficiently equivocal to cause renewed study of the communique issued following the Lagos conference of Commonwealth prime ministers in January. That emergency conference laid down terms of reference for pursuing Rhodesia on the road to majority rule.

The communique reaffirmed that "authority and responsibility" for guiding Rhodesia to independence rested with Britain, but added that the problem was a wider concern to Africa; the Commonwealth and the world.

In setting up a committee on Rhodesian sanctions, the premiers gave the committee power to recommend a new Commonwealth

wealth summit conference when it was judged necessary.

"In any case, the prime ministers agreed to meet again in July if the rebellion has not been ended before then," the communique added.

This conference now appears almost certain to be held in September—not July—and will consider other matters besides Rhodesia. This came about on the initiative of Wilson, who argued that the Anglo-Rhodesian talks indicated a possible end to the rebellion.

FORCE RULED OUT
Other sections of the communique provide a contrast with actual events since the conference.

The prime ministers discussed the question of the use of military force in Rhodesia and it was accepted that its use could not be precluded if this proved necessary to restore law and order.

"In this connection the prime ministers noted the statement by the British prime minister that on the expert advice available to him the cumulative effects of the economic and financial sanctions might well bring the rebellion to an end within a matter of weeks rather than months."

The communique also envisages a period of British direct rule for Rhodesia—something that has not happened since 1923—and this principle, too, appears unrealistic to some observers as time goes by.

Other sources maintain, however, that it is not British concessions but Rhodesian problems that are enhancing the prospect of real negotiations.

The most candid statement in this respect came last week when C. J. Hughes, president of the Rhodesian Associated Chambers of Commerce, told a meeting attended by Rhodesian government ministers that many firms were struggling for existence, suffering heavy losses to keep employees on the job.

More Food, More Millions

Milwaukee Journal

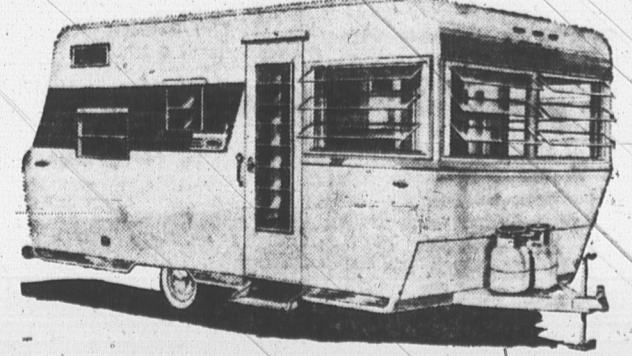
Three decades ago, North America was one of six major grain exporting areas, and the most important one. The six areas, the Economist of London points out, were all engaged in feeding a seventh—western Europe. Latin America was exporting just under 10 million metric tons of all grains, and North America less than 4 million metric tons. Even Asia exported.

Estimates for 1966 are that North America will export almost 60 million tons, Latin America perhaps 2 million tons and Oceania perhaps 3 million tons. Africa, an exporting area in 1936, this year will import about 2 million metric tons of grain. Eastern Europe, which in 1936 exported about 3 million tons, will import about 15 million tons this year.

The big change over the 30 years comes in the switch of Asia from a small exporting area to a tremendous importing area and North America from a small exporting area to a colossal among all exporters.

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