

Reluctant Followers

The oldtime Tory "Establishment" crowd, as represented by the big business and bureaucratic interests, never took kindly to Mr. Diefenbaker when in power; but a valiant effort is being made to paper over the cracks in this election campaign, and the results will be watched with interest across the nation. A hard core of this antagonism was centred in Toronto. Dief's own reaction to it was epitomized in Peter Newman's account of "The Diefenbaker Years," in which it is stated that the then prime minister liked to paraphrase Franklin Roosevelt by saying, with a half-averted poker face: "There are more votes on Main Street than Bay Street." But the Bay Street gents proved this to be a fallacy when the showdown came.

How about this time? According to the Toronto Star, party candidates in the Metro constituencies are aware that the Diefenbaker name is still a handicap; but they're stuck with it and doing their best to make all the mileage they can on it.

Typical is the attitude of Dalton Camp, the national president of the party, who is planning to run against Trade Minister Mitchell Sharp in Eglinton. Questioned on his attitude toward his leader, Mr. Camp came up with this intriguing statement: "I'll support Mr. Diefenbaker at least as fully as Mr. Sharp will support Mr. Pearson." Which would seem to imply that, unknown to the public, there are feuds and rebellions among the Liberal leaders as dire as those that have plagued the Conservatives.

An even touchier case, notes the Toronto paper is that of George Hogan, the secretary of the Ontario Progressive Conservative Association, who is seeking the nomination in York West. Mr. Hogan broke with Dief as early as November, 1962, when he criticized the cabinet for not supporting the United States more enthusiastically in the Cuban missile crisis. Later he was one of the leaders in the campaign to oust his leader. In a newspaper article last January he went so far as to state that if Mr. Diefenbaker did not step down the party might not survive the next 30 days.

With this background, Mr. Hogan is understandably uncomfortable whenever Dief's name is mentioned. But he made a brave try last week. After acknowledging the differences between them, he went on: "But despite these disagreements, there can be no longer any doubt that John Diefenbaker was a far better prime minister than Lester Pearson is, or ever will be."

Our local Conservative candidates should be glad they're not running in Metro Toronto, where words of this kind have to do duty for campaign oratory.

Old Hatred Runs Deep

Highlighting the gravity of the Kashmir crisis was the report yesterday that the United Nations Security Council was near agreement on a resolution giving India and Pakistan 72 hours to stop fighting and indirectly telling China to keep out of the conflict. This followed close on the report of UN Secretary-General Thant to the Council, urging it to invoke the threat of economic and military reprisals against both countries if they failed to put an immediate end to the fighting.

The Council is well aware that even after a ceasefire has been achieved, this will mark only the beginning of a long and tortuous road to reconciliation. But it is a step which cannot further be delayed if world peace is to be maintained.

At bottom this is a religious quarrel between Moslems and the devout

ees of the Hindu faith, and it has been going on for centuries—largely overlooked in the west or hidden in a few paragraphs telling of a routine riot somewhere in the vast subcontinent. It broke out on a massive scale when India became independent and split into two states. There ensued what one on-the-spot observer has described as probably the largest civil disorder the world has known. The cost in lives has never been tabulated exactly, but it is estimated that eight and one-half million people fled successfully in each direction. About one in 45 of the inhabitants of India was a refugee; about one in 12 persons in Pakistan was.

This disturbance took place 18 years ago, but that is not too long for men still young to retain memory of its horror. An American commentator, in this connection, recalls that the Civil War in his own country bred bitterness that even yet has not fully disappeared. And indeed it took 300 years for the conquering Normans and the conquered Anglo-Saxons to forego their differences and melt into one English people.

It is said of the late Prime Minister Nehru of India that he regarded the differences between the United States and the Soviet Union as superficial matters which could be straightened out around a conference table. But when asked about India and Pakistan he retorted: "That is different. Those differences are fundamental."

Kashmir is the symbol of this fatal division. It has been likened to a volcano which bursts at irregular intervals. Hitherto its eruptions have been mild but now they could easily engulf a large part of Asia. To prevent this disaster is perhaps the greatest challenge with which the United Nations has been confronted.

It is essential now that the fires of the present outbreak be banked, leaving time to deal with the more stubborn underlying problem. How long this will take is a matter only of conjecture. But it will be the task of the world powers—and particularly those which have been supplying the warring nations with arms—to see that opportunity for further clashes is kept at a minimum.

Both India and Pakistan are poor, with annual per capita income not exceeding \$75. They are desperately in need of devoting their manpower and other resources to productive ends. They must, one might say at all costs—be made to realize their responsibilities in this regard.

Sixty Years' Growth

This month marks the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Lethbridge Herald has published a special edition called simply "Alberta," in which it recalls the past and compares it with the present. It is indeed a striking picture that is presented.

In 1905 Southern Alberta was closer to the frontier days when the Royal Northwest Mounted Police came to bring law and order to the Canadian West and to cope with conditions such as those which existed at Fort Whoopie, a wild and woolly American outpost near where Lethbridge now stands.

It was the Mounties, of course, who opened the way for the ranchers. Then came the railways and the sod-busters who turned the prairie into a world granary. Now Alberta is changing again, with the big oil and gas development sparking an industrial complex which produced well over a billion dollars worth of manufactured products in 1964.

Saskatchewan's story, if less sensational, is one of equally remarkable progress. There have been depression periods for both provinces, but the forward march has always been resumed, and the present prospects, with booming wheat sales and developing industries, are brighter than at any time.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Young people who join St. Swinburn's Church, Nottingham, England will have no excuse for sleeping in on Sunday morning. When they join they are given an alarm clock by the minister, who claims that since he gave out his first batch of clocks last December, attendance at church has much improved.

Soviet archaeologists claim to have discovered a bronze razor that is 2,800 years old. It's a solemn thought, comments an exchange, that while men not long out of the Stone Age painfully but dutifully scraped their chins with bronze blades, our own time, with its well-honed slivers of fine steel, produces beatniks and barbudos.



BACK TO SCHOOL

OTTAWA REPORT, By Patrick Nicholson

Campaign Sparks Public Awareness

Prime Minister Lester Pearson has called Canada's 27th General Election because he wants a majority to face "Parliament's increasing uncertainty and factiousness," he says. More specifically, Trade Minister Mitchell Sharp says: "The main purpose of the election is to get better representation for the Liberal Party in the prairie provinces."

Whether or not Mr. Pearson was justified in calling this fifth election within one hundred months will not be a major issue in the campaign. But this question will help many voters decide whether the Pearson administration is sufficiently sincere and public-spirited to deserve to be set firmly in the saddle with an effective majority.

Long before he became a politician in 1948, Lester Bowles Pearson was widely known and deservedly respected, both in Canada and abroad, as a civil servant skilled in international relations. With his personal charm and diplomatic tact, he was regarded as perhaps the "nicest" man ever to aspire to top political office in Canada, in that he had made no enemies and was properly liked by all who knew him.

GOOD OMENS FADED When in 1963 he made his third appeal to the Canadian people to elevate him to the position of prime minister, a mood of disenchantment with the former John Diefenbaker was sweeping the country. This mood was stimulated by the egghead and many newspapers. The same newspapers assured the same eggheads that the highly-organized Liberal party machine and the team of former civil servants assembled by the boyish grinning Mike Pearson would give the country effective leadership. Mike seemed to be a shoo-in to become Canada's 14th Prime Minister.

Yet while he campaigned across the land, those confident hopes faded. And when the people had marked their ballots, he had been given—for the third consecutive election—less support than had been predicted by public opinion polls before the campaign started.

His uncertain mandate was merely to form a minority government. In his 28 months of power, did he reassure Canadians sufficiently that they will now put greater trust in him? To answer this question, one must look beyond the leader and examine his team. Mr. Pearson was Canada's first prime minister to recruit his cabinet largely from among previous civil servants and crown employees; he was the first prime minister to utilize and rely heavily upon public relations techniques and practitioners; he was the first prime minister to bring the velvet gloves of the trained diplomat to an office where a ruthless knife should be at hand.

INSTANT FAME LACKS BODY In this era of instant coffee, the newspapers gave the new ministers instant stature, although five of them had never before set in Parliament and four others had sat there only four months. Subsequent events have shown that the transfer from bureaucracy to cabinet, or from plough to portfolio, is not so simple. The body of excellence is achieved only by brewing, or experience, and too many of those instant cabinet stars have proved themselves incapable of filling the big boots created for them by the newspapers.

Mr. Pearson's sympathy for the sinners, appropriate in a son of the manse, has raised doubts as to his strength as a leader; the cynicism of his public relations advisers, timing an election by private polls rather than by public need, has tarnished his image as a good guy. As this campaign opens, it seems certain that the growing public awareness of—and alarm about—the scandals, the indecision, the sharp leftward turn and the domination by Quebec will very significantly slash the Liberal hucksters' unsophisticated prediction that Mr. Pearson's following will be raised from 129 MPs at the last election to 175 at this.

Undulant Fever

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen BRUCellosis primarily is a disease of animals. Man contracts the condition through direct contact with infected cattle, pigs, or goats. The causative organisms are found in the tissues, excretions, and secretions. Unpasteurized milk and fresh cheese frequently are blamed. The disease is not transmitted from man to man.

The onset of the malady may be slow, with the development of a mild fever, headache, weakness, insomnia, loss of appetite, and generalized aches and pain. Now and then the condition erupts suddenly with chills, high fever, sweats, and prostration. The spleen and the lymph glands in the neck, armpit, and groin may enlarge. Occasionally the joints swell and become painful as though arthritis had set in. But when untreated, the fever and symptoms tend to recur (undulate) for three to six months. Today the period of disability can be shortened with one of the tetracycline drugs and dihydrostreptomycin. Sixty per cent of the victims convalesce in less than two months. A small number have a protracted illness lasting a year.

At one time we believed brucellosis symptoms were caused by an allergy to the microbes. We know now that the victims become hypersensitive to toxins produced by the germs. There are three main species of Brucella organisms. The Br. abortus comes from cattle and is the most common cause of human brucellosis in this country. Br. melitensis, found in goats and sheep, is the most prevalent offender the world over. The disease was observed first on the island of Malta during the last century and is the reason why the infection was called Malta fever.

The least common is Br. suis, which comes from swine. This is fortunate because this species is capable of producing a severe and chronic disease in humans and is a serious problem in the United States, Argentina, and Germany. Lesions resembling tuberculosis are frequently traced to Br. suis.

PAINFUL SPINE J.G. writes: I am 30 years old. Recently my back has been very painful. The doctor diagnosed it as arthritis of the spine. Is there anything that can be done to eliminate the pain?

REPLY The salicylates and other pain killers are most useful. Cortisone and phenylbutazone also are helpful. Heat, diathermy, and massage help the arthritis and temporary support is obtained with a corset.

CHOKED OFF W.H. writes: What is meant by strangulated hernia?

REPLY The ordinary hernia is a protrusion of a loop of bowel through a weakened part of the abdominal wall. If the intestine becomes stuck in this opening, the hernia is said to be strangulated and the pinched off loop is in danger of becoming gangrenous unless freed within a short time through surgery.

VEIN STRIPPING A reader writes: Is it true that if leg veins are stripped, the limb becomes cold and numb?

REPLY No. Varicose veins are passageways that are not working properly—and if anything, are reducing the efficiency of the circulatory system. Removal should benefit, and not harm, the leg.

BAD BREATH Miss D. writes: Is there any cure for bad breath?

REPLY Yes, when the cause, such as an infected sinus or pyorrhea, is corrected.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Keep radios and hair dryers out of the bathroom.

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

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (September 20, 1940)

Many Spaniards expressed belief that events on the Spanish Peninsula probably would depend on Axis success or lack of it, against Britain and Egypt, despite predictions abroad that active Spanish co-operation with Italy and Germany may be imminent.

Nazi dive bombers, in a concerted attack just before dawn, rocked northwest London while a second wave struck at an east London area. The German planes abruptly began coming over again in relays following a period of relative calm. They blasted away with high explosives and incendiary bombs at their objectives.

TEN YEARS AGO (September 20, 1955)

Wayne Cameron, Head of Hillsborough, and George Reilly of Malpeque, will represent the Island 4-H Clubs at the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto. The boys won this honor by placing first in practical and oral tests concerning their ability to judge cattle and on their year's work and personality.

Charles Linkletter, Summerside, was elected President of the Young Liberals Association of P.E.I. at their annual meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Charlottetown Hotel.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Actor—"Yes, my friends, usually my audiences are glued to their seats." Friend—"What a quaint way of keeping them there!"—Vancouver Province.

Fish aren't brain food, but trying to catch them evidently stimulates the imagination enormously.—Hamilton Spectator.

A popular song dies much quicker in these days of radio and television, but it dies a much harder death than formerly.—Sarnia Observer.

Two hunters had been out several hours and one of them had been growing uneasy. Finally panic overtook him. "We're lost!" he cried to his companion. "What on earth shall we do?" "Keep your shirt on!" said his phlegmatic companion. "Shoot an extra deer and the game warden will be here in a minute and a half."—Montreal Star.

We'd have permanent peace if the nations would stop hiding battle axes when they bury the hatchets.—Sarnia Observer.

Playing golf doesn't impel the typical preacher to use profanity, but it makes him tolerant of golfers who do.—Guelph Mercury.

A Lingerin' Gulf

Calgary Herald

Never let it be thought that Canada is unique because of its bilingual and bicultural problems. The United Kingdom appears to be having some similar difficulties.

The lingering reality of age-old cultural gulfs was made plain recently with the news that Scottish members of Parliament are planning to boycott this year's House of Commons Christmas car because it depicts a Scottish king paying homage to an English king.

It doesn't seem to matter that the card commemorates the anniversary of the founding of Parliament, which has been the safeguard of British freedoms for 700 years.

It wouldn't be surprising, at least to a Canadian, if the dissenters demanded that the greeting on the card be printed in the native tongues of the Scots, Welsh and Irish, as well as the English.

This, of course, could give rise to further demands that the greetings be printed, also, in the Cornish, Yorkshire and Lancashire dialects, to say nothing of the many forms of speech peculiar to different parts of London.

The strange part about the dispute in question is that it centres on one of the symbols of Christmas, which is supposed to be one season of the year when men are drawn together in the spirit of brotherhood.

MONUMENTS Granite - Marble - Bronze - Cemetery Lettering. Vere Beck & Son Ltd. "Memorial Craftsmen Since 1870" Charlottetown Montague

The "GOOD L'IL ANGEL" appeals to YOU MR. WORKER for Your Fair Share in the United Fund Campaign

L'il Angel: Hold up a minute please, Mr. Worker, while I tell you a little about this very important United Appeal Campaign for \$281,876.00 for 27 agencies to work with.

Mr. Worker: Hey L'il Angel! That's a lot of cash! What part can I possibly pay in such a big thing. I haven't got any spare cash to give away!

L'il Angel: Mr. Worker, I see you do want to help but you seem a little confused. Let me help you to help us.

Mr. Worker: What's this FAIR SHARE anyway? How does it affect my FAIR SHARE?

L'il Angel: Try this for size! Join your employer's payroll deduction plan. The small amount you give each week, a 1/4-hr's pay, or one hr's pay a month is your FAIR SHARE, and you'll never miss it.

Mr. Worker: Sounds O.K. to me, L'il Angel! I want to help but I just didn't know how to go about it. Count me in.

L'il Angel: Thanks Mr. Worker. We're counting on you!

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