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PAGE 4 FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1965.

In Hot Water

The Company of Young Canadians is a new federal agency under the wing of Prime Minister Pearson's office, mobilized to wage war on poverty. It was ushered in with quite a fanfare at the last parliamentary sitting, and it may yet prove its value to the country. However, it has caught the headlines on an issue which is not likely to commend itself to a large number of Canadians, who as taxpayers have a right to be concerned in its activities.

The director of the company is Duncan Edmonds, who recently gave the Student Union for Peace Action a \$4,000 grant from the organization after it had been refused by the Centennial Commission. The Commission's reason for its decision was the particular brand of political action which the Student Union exemplified, and which it deemed unacceptable.

The Union is a university protest group which has staged such demonstrations as ban-the-bomb sit-downs at the gates of the La Macaza bomber base, anti-discrimination sit-ins at the doors of the U.S. consulate in Toronto, and the protest picketing of the late Adlai Stevenson when the American ambassador to the United States came to Canada last spring for an honorary degree.

It was felt by the Centennial Commission that the taxpayers' money could be better expended than in promoting demonstrations of this kind, but Mr. Edmonds apparently thought otherwise and the grant went through. His assistant director, Stewart Goodings, felt that a wink was as good as a nod, and thereupon had an article published in the Student Union's newsletter, setting forth what he conceived to be the guiding principles of the new government bureau.

Therein he stated that the Company of Young Canadians is determined "to reflect the aspirations and concerns of the Canadian youth community," that students are wrong if they think the company will be "simply a device to divert radical energies into safe, responsible and conventional channels," and that "new power centres" should be encouraged. He conceded that "one can hardly expect to replace the existing structure overnight," but plainly implied that this was his conception of the company's long-term objective.

With this sort of thinking Mr. Edmonds took exception. "It's not my idea of things," he said, "but one can't deny Mr. Goodings his right to say it if he wishes." But this didn't satisfy public opinion and, as noted in a dispatch in yesterday's Guardian, Mr. Goodings has been called on the carpet by his immediate superior, and the public has been assured that "he is not likely to write that kind of article again."

Which still, from the taxpayers' standpoint, leaves a good deal unexplained. Just a Coincidence?

Canadians are now being told, through a series of advertisements issued by authority of Health and Welfare Minister Judy LaMarsh, what benefits they will receive under the Canada Pension Plan. The ads will run, in most dailies and some weeklies, between now and the middle of October. Coincidentally, the first mailing has taken place of an 81-page booklet telling the electors in even more detail what the Plan holds out for them. It is being distributed to all households—about 4 million of them.

According to an official of the advertising firm handling this account, there is no connection between the beginning of this campaign and any current political activity. The advertising, he explains, is being run just now because it wasn't possible to run it sooner.

Still, as a writer in the Toronto Globe and Mail suggests, it's one of those coincidences that fairly take the breath away. Unless the Prime Minister has been leading everybody astray, the period of this campaign should run well into an election campaign during which Liberal candidates will be pointing to the creation of the Canada Pension Plan as a great Liberal achievement. It will be nice for the party to have this newspaper advertising running, and those booklets plopping through the letter boxes of every home, just at the time when it will want to have everyone reminded of the Government's good works. Nice—and cheaper than having to do it all at party expense.

It can be argued, of course, that this publicity serves the public interest. But if an election is indeed in the offing, its value as party propaganda literature is also pretty obvious. The Toronto paper maintains that this has become a bad government habit of late, and it cites in this connection a recent advertisement concerning Canada's new Labor Code. Over the drawing which showed Labor Minister Allan MacEachen being interviewed was a dialogue which began: "Our new Labor Code has been called a first. Mr. MacEachen, would you agree?" Needless to say, Mr. MacEachen agreed.

Miss LaMarsh's contribution to the shining image, concedes our Toronto contemporary, was perhaps a shade less blatant, but it finds a cynical touch "in the way this trumpeting of party policy happened to accompany Mr. Pearson's hints and chuckles about an election." And it concludes by warning that "if this does not stop, it will be difficult to deny the right of Opposition parties to equal space at the expense of the common purse."

"Difficult," perhaps, but we imagine that Mr. Pearson and his colleagues will find it not impossible to do in the circumstances. We might as well be realistic about it. The Opposition parties, after all, haven't got access to the common purse, the party in power has. The old conception that "to the victors belong the spoils" has wide ramifications, and is by no means as obsolete as we have been led to suppose.

For Safer Driving

Cooperation between British car manufacturers and a surgeon has resulted in the development of a new British-safety car seat, which is said to be superior to those now on the market. The seats were designed as a result of the surgeon's work in evaluating those design aspects of a motor car which gave rise to serious injuries or death in severe road accidents.

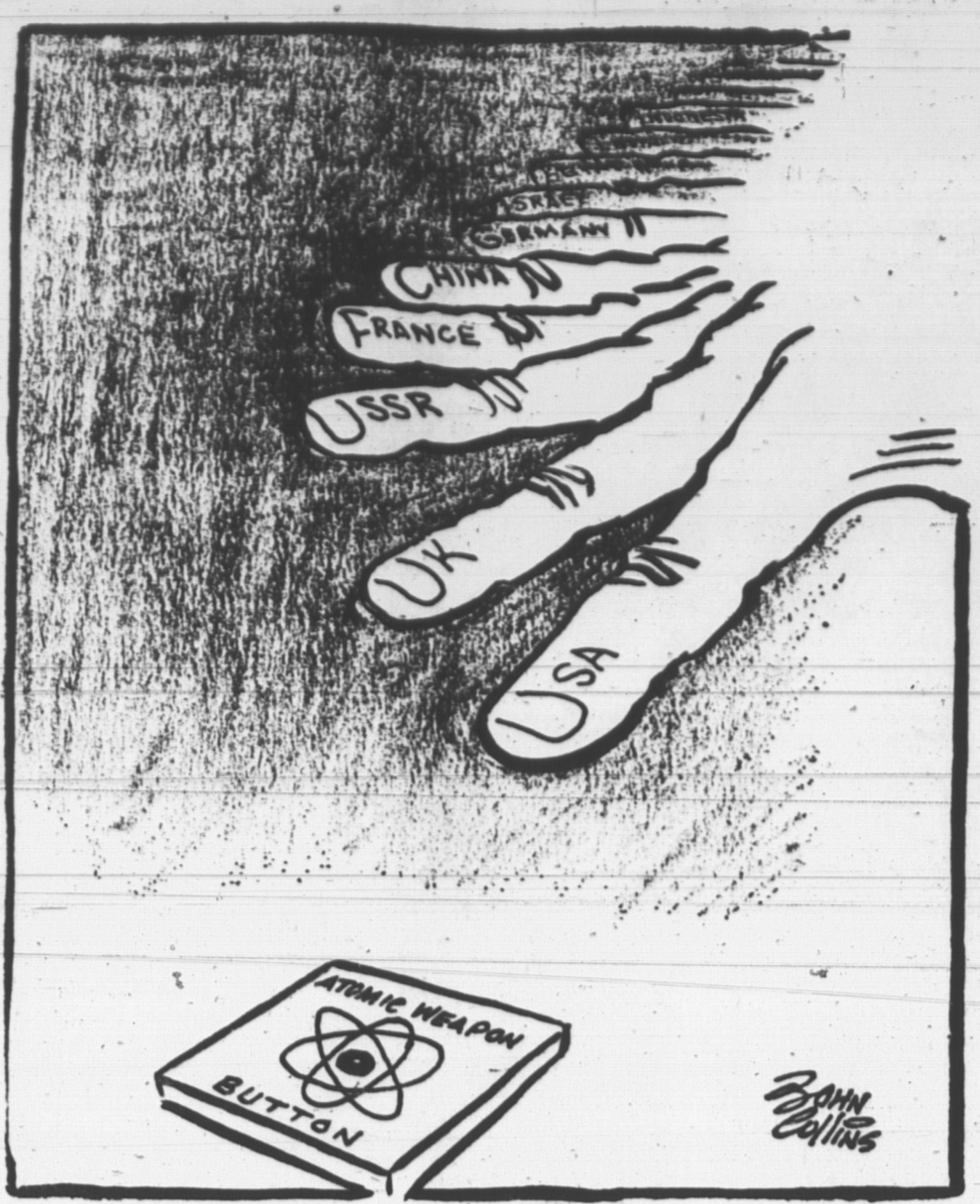
The basic conception, as described in a London news letter, was a very strong seat frame, firmly fitted into the floor and an integral part of the car itself, "with seat belts, instead of hanging above the interior of the car like Christmas decorations, built into the frame, so that they are readily accessible and very easy to put on." Instead of being anchored to the pillar at the side of the car, the belt is anchored to the seat, and this has the great advantage that when the seat is moved backwards and forwards the relation between belt and wearer is maintained.

According to a plant official, seat frames, belting system, floor and body shell of the car have all been tested under simulated accident conditions corresponding to a 40-mile an hour head-on crash into a concrete block. The tests have proved that "you don't have to build a car like a tank in order to make it safe to withstand the effect of severe impacts."

However, there's a catch in it from the standpoint of making the safety seats commercially available. They are somewhat heavier than the standard seats, and inevitably quite a lot more expensive. The company is still considering whether to start by offering them as optional equipment on the standard cars they are producing.

EDITORIAL NOTE

A New York bank has announced that it's new Fifth Avenue branch, in addition to providing secretarial help, travel service and investment advice, is to be fitted out in Louis XVI decor, with a maid and a butler to dispense refreshments to its depositors. Its facilities, however, are not for the lowly New Yorker who merely wants to cash his pay cheque. A client must have a minimum-checking account balance of \$25,000 and twice that for business account. The bank hopes to attract at least 800 patrons. They'll need a stiff drink to brace themselves before writing the kind of cheques that will be acceptable.



NUCLEAR MUTATION

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Signs Point To Serious Economic Trouble

The unseemly haste with which the Liberal strategists have been rushing towards the Unnecessary Election must raise the simple question "Why?"

Newspapers all across Canada have editorialized their criticism of this wanton journey to the polls. The two most commonly suggested motives attributed to the Liberal strategists are that the public opinion polls indicate this to be a favourable moment for the Liberal Party, and that they want to make sure that their leader fights the campaign before the Conservatives get themselves a new leader in shining armour. To put it bluntly, they hope that the Canadian public will look at Liberal leader Lester B. Pearson and Conservative leader John G. Diefenbaker, and decide that Mr. Pearson is the "lesser" of two evils.

Other reasons may lurk undiscovered beneath the surface. Is there another big scandal about to be uncovered, which would shatter what remains of the Liberal image? Is Mr. Pearson about to quit the leadership of the Liberal Party?

ECONOMIC DANGER SIGNALS

The most compelling reason for a precipitate election, I believe, is that thinking Liberals—such as cabinet ministers who can read the omens—are terrified by the economic whirlwind which their policies have generated and which is about to wallow Canada and force every Canadian belt to be tightened. There are three fields in which the danger signals are already flying, very obviously for business men to understand and very dangerously for all Canadians to fear. First, inflation is galloping upon us, and Canada faces the frightening need for a really painful tight money policy. Second, we are losing ground in foreign trade in manufactured goods. Sure, there has just been a bonanza in the sale of wheat to the Communists, but this does not provide a single job for our increasingly urban population of skilled factory workers. Further, this does not provide a durable trade pattern, and the Russians are already howling because we are buying

practically nothing from them, while they are pouring their gold out in wheat purchases from us. Third, our international balance of payments is becoming so gravely alarming that strict import controls, restrictions on foreign travel and a painful devaluation of the Canadian dollar may all be just around the corner.

Every Canadian housewife is worried because her housekeeping dollar does not buy so much groceries now as it did, when the Liberal Government came into office. The cost of living has soared during the Liberals' 28 months of indecision at a rate nearly double that during the 70 Conservative months.

LIBERAL FUNNY MONEY

From June 1957 to April 1963—the Conservative years—the Consumer Price Index rose from 121.6 to 132.3. It now has skyrocketed to 139.5. Had the prudent price policies of Conservative Finance Minister Don Fleming been continued, that index would only be at 136.7 today. The total of currency and chartered bank deposits held by the Canadian public rose from \$11,313 million in June 1957 to \$15,528 million in April 1963, and now stand at \$18,665 million. It has increased during the Liberal months at a rate very nearly double that during the Conservative years.

Loose Tongues

Montreal Gazette

Recent days have seen quite a number of attacks upon allied nuclear policy by West German politicians, including the country's former Chancellor, Konrad Adenauer. These attacks have no doubt been spurred, if not caused, by that current West German election campaign. If the world's politicians were to be held responsible for everything they say during election campaigns, they would all be guilty of varying degrees of turpitude. Nevertheless, nuclear arms and the German question is such a sensitive issue, that it could be wished Dr. Adenauer and his followers would have more sense than to exploit it. The basic argument these politicians have been using, or hinting at, consists of a sort of blackmail. If the Western powers and Russia reach some agreement to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, which prevents

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This inflationary trend is why Prime Minister Pearson had to demand serious cut-backs in our construction program. Our import and export totals, and President Johnson's curbs on the export of US capital tell an equally worrying tale. This all adds up to serious economic trouble just around our corner, and the Liberals are rushing for votes before you find out.

ALCOHOL AND HEARING

M. B. writes: I would like to know if a person who is deaf in one ear can drink wine and whisky. Someone told me that people who are hard of hearing are not supposed to drink. Any truth in this?

CAUSE AND EFFECT

T. T. writes: Is myocardial infarct the same as coronary thrombosis?

FOOT DEFECT

B. N. writes: My baby was born with a clubfoot. Can this deformity be corrected?

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT

Avoid wild, unfamiliar plants, including berries and mushrooms.

OLD MILLS DISAPPEAR

The last of Canada's five windmill manufacturers ceased production in 1963 but will continue to make spare parts for a few more years.

Amebiasis Is Prevalent

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen During the Boxer uprising, our troops in China were warned against cholera and other tropical infections, such as bubonic plague. Most of them escaped these conditions but brought back amebic dysentery, which is now prevalent in this country.

Certain varieties of amebae are harmless and live in the intestinal tract without endangering health. The histolytica type is the troublemaker. The cysts of these parasites are expelled from the body and transmitted to others via contaminated food or drink. This occurs to fruits and vegetables fertilized with human excreta, by flies exposed to the same type of excrement, or by infected food handlers. Water contaminated by sewage was the source of infection in one of our large cities in 1933. Faulty plumbing was responsible for 1,400 known cases and more than 100 deaths. A subtle cross-connection of pipes was blamed for an epidemic in another city 20 years later.

The ameba settles in the colon and forms ulcers along the inner lining. The symptoms are variable. Many victims are not bothered but are called "carriers" in the sense that they are a source of infection to others. Others have vague abdominal distress, aching, weakness, and irritability. Diarrhea is common but not constant. The dysentery form of the disease, with cramping and bloody stools, is seen so seldom that the name has been changed from amebic dysentery to amebiasis.

The diagnosis is made when the causative cysts are found in stool specimens. As many as six tests may be needed before the critters are found.

Emetine is a time-honored remedy that relieves the symptom but does not eliminate the infection. Diiodoquin, Carbarsone, or tetracycline is used for this purpose. Now and then the amebae are difficult to eliminate and several courses of treatment are needed, including the use of oral amebicides.

WAR IMMINENT

During the summer there was an increasing number of incidents. The breaches now have developed into battles which have drawn in entire infantry battalions, tanks and howitzers. Large-scale war appears imminent.

Prime Ministers Shastri of India and Pearson touched on the subject of Kashmir during the former's visit to Canada in June.

But it is generally regarded in Ottawa as unsound to try to intervene in disputes between India and Pakistan unless invited to do so by both countries. Though there have been per-

NOTES BY THE WAY

"What's the matter up at Tom's house?" "They're taking 'im away in the ambulance for beatin' is missus." — Vancouver Sun.

Today's well equipped camper carries so much gear and tackle and equipment that the way to get away from it all and live the simple life is to go home. — Ottawa Journal.

You may call a woman a kitten, but you must not call her a cat. You may call her a mouse, but you must not call her a rat. You may call her a chicken, but you must not call her a hen. You may call her a duck, but you must not call her a goose. You may call her a vision, but you must not call her a sight. — Galt Reporter.

A condor, wanting to lay an egg, threatens to stop work on a dam in California. Giving the engineers the bird, as it were. — Windsor Star.

A Sunday School teacher told the story of Lot's wife, how she looked back and turned into a pillar of salt. Little Johnny said: "My mother looked back once, when she was driving, and she turned into a hydro pole." — Globe and Mail.

Her Mother — "My daughter sings, plays the piano, paints, understands botany, zoology, French, Italian — in fact is accomplished in every way. And you, sir?" Prospective Son-in-Law — "Well, in an emergency I suppose I could cook a little and mend the socks." — Montreal Star.

Peace Keeping In Kashmir

By Dave McIntosh Canadian Press Staff Writer

In the high mountain passes of Kashmir, nine Canadian Army officers are watching a plodding 17-year United Nations peacekeeping effort crumble under tank, artillery and machine-gun fire. The UN established a meandering ceasefire line in Kashmir after the 1947-48 fighting over it between India and Pakistan following partition of the Asian sub-continent into the two Commonwealth countries.

Canada agreed in January, 1949, to participate in an 11-nation, 40-man UN observer mission Kashmir. Since then, nine Canadians have been living in that inhospitable territory to observe breaches of the ceasefire.

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If Montcalm Had Won

Winnipeg Free Press

An interesting, if academic, contribution to the ongoing dialogue between French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians has been made by J. B. McGeachy, writing in a recent issue of The Financial Post.

It is Mr. McGeachy's contention that French-speaking Canadians have a powerful sense of history but their memories are selective. "They recall some bits of the past but forget others."

And, as a result of this selectivity, they tend to ignore just how much they owe to English-speaking Canadians and to Britain.

Mr. McGeachy argues that if Montcalm had won the battle of Quebec in 1759, the "French fact" in North America would have vanished long ago, or rather, it would have survived as vestigial French-speaking pockets with no political importance.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE The Scottish-born writer bases his argument on the fact that in 1803 the Louisiana purchase took place. In those times the name Louisiana applied to all territory south of the Canadian border between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains.

Today the area includes Montana and the Dakotas, Nebraska and Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas down to the present state of Louisiana.

At the start of the 1800s this whole area was French. Napoleon dreamed of making it a great French overseas empire. But he was planning a war with Britain and recognized that, in such a war, French possessions in North America would be open to attack and could not hold out against superior British naval strength.

So Napoleon gave up his dreams of empire in favor of hard cash with which to wage his war. He sold the Louisiana territory to the United States for \$15 million.

"Can anyone doubt that, if New France had still been France at that time, Napoleon would have thrown the St. Lawrence valley into his deal with (U.S. President) Jefferson for say, an extra \$10 million?" Mr. McGeachy asks.

"The St. Lawrence valley would have looked just as untenable as the Mississippi valley in a war with Britain."

PURCHASE OR CONQUEST "But the Americans would have snuffed Quebec anyway," Mr. McGeachy continues. "They were great acquirers of real estate, by purchase or by conquest in the 19th century. If Napoleon had not been ready to sell the small French colony to the north, the Americans would have taken it in the same way as they took Texas, Arizona and California, that is, by force of arms."

"This didn't happen to Quebec. French Canada has not only kept its identity and survived, it has gained enormously in population and wealth and it has blossomed in culture. This has come about because for 200 years Quebec has been part of a larger political whole and particularly because, up to the end of the 19th century, anyway, this whole area was French."

Mr. McGeachy admits that in later decades the British provided such protection only under protest. But, he says, after 1812 the Americans abstained from annexing Canada, which they could easily have done, only because they believed this venture would involve them in yet another war with Britain.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(September 3, 1940) Gunmen attempted in vain to assassinate King Carol in Bucharest, Rumania, in an alleged Iron Guardist plot to seize power and place Prince Mihai on the throne.

President Roosevelt, in an historic message to Congress, announced an agreement under which Britain receives from the United States 50 over-age but useful destroyers and grants in return sites upon which the United States can build naval and air bases for western hemisphere defence.

TEN YEARS AGO

(September 3, 1955) Twenty-five years ago yesterday, 1930, Capt. Diedonne Costes and his navigator, Maurice Bellonte climbed into the open cockpit of their bright red bi-plane at Paris, hauled aboard a vacuum flask of vegetable soup and a bunch of bananas and lumbered into a dull morning sky for the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic from Europe to America.

Chevrolet Motors at Detroit announced it would make seat belts and shoulder harness optional accessories with the 1956 model cars.

The Frustration Of Aden

Christian Science Monitor

Britain's latest and worthy effort to find a way to orderly withdrawal from Aden and its hinterland has come to naught. Yet London still says 1968 remains the deadline for ending British sovereignty over this wedge of medieval Arabdom at the southern gates of the Red Sea.

What, it might be asked, makes it difficult to get out? First, the British are committed — as a condition for their withdrawal — to a viable political marriage between Aden itself and the feudal scheidoms which surround it.

And second, the British want to be able to keep some right to a defense base in Aden — still a link in the air and sea route to Southeast Asia and the Persian Gulf — once sovereignty has been surrendered to a local government.

The political sophisticates of bustling Aden have about as much in common with the bearded and beurbanded sheiks outside the city as has oil with water. Such cooperation as the British were able to coax them into lies in a pitiful heap of Dead Sea ashes.

And by associating themselves too closely with the uncouth sheiks, the British have made it possible for the responsible nationalist leaders in Aden itself to make a deal with London without Arab extremists shouting "Sell out!" Or "Traitor!" Unfortunately, in the present mood of Adenis, these charges would stick.

The extremists enjoy the patronage of United Arab Republic

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