

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The News
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Revised Tory Version

"In the hearts and minds of the
delegates who assembled in this
room on Sept. 1st, 1964," says the
inscription on the west wall of the
Confederation Chamber in Charlottetown,
"was born the Dominion of
Canada. Providence being their
guide they builded better than they knew."

The delegates to the Progressive
Conservative national convention at
Ottawa last week, by a margin of
one vote, decided that whether or
not Providence was their guide, the
Confederation Fathers hadn't builded
well enough by giving birth to a
Dominion of any kind. It should
have been something more grandiose.
So they decided that the word
"dominion" which appears four
times in their Party constitution
should be replaced by the word "national."

As explained by the reformers
who put this motion through, "dominion"
smacks too much of colonialism;
we are a "mature, growing
nation" and we need a new status
symbol to proclaim this fact to the
world. Away with such servile
concepts as our Confederation Chamber
tablet commemorates!

We are pleased to note that
among those dissenting from this
view was our junior Member of
Parliament for Queens, Mr. Heath Mac-
quarrie, who is too well versed in
political history not to know what
a silly resolution this was, and that
however obvious such terms as
"dominion" or "Dominion of Canada"
may be our or their ultra-nationalists
of today, they are still to be found
where the Fathers of Confederation
left them, in the British North
America Act which is the sheet
anchor of our provincial rights, and
in all our constitutional documents.

There is a move on foot now
to do away with the time-honored name
"province" itself and substitute
"state" for it instead. And why not?
Isn't that another despicable relic
of "colonialism"? Here again, the
Canadian constitution uses the
terms "province" and "provincial"
at almost every turn, while the
word "state"—in the sense in which
the reformers would use it—is conspicu-
ous by its absence. But that
won't deter them from trying to
make the switch, preferably before
we begin celebrating the centennial
of what the Confederation Fathers
thought they were building under
Providence.

Mr. Macquarrie, we fancy, won't
like this change any better than the
scrapping of the term "dominion"
for "national." Good luck to him!
We trust he'll keep on exposing the
fallacy of both these innovations,
and enlightening his Tory conferees
from other provinces on what their
party history means, and what the
Confederation Fathers meant when
they made this proud Island capital
the cradle of a self-governing
Dominion stretching from sea to sea.

Trade Gap Trimmed

Now that Parliament has reassembled,
we may expect to hear more
about budgetary matters and how
the country has been weathering
the economic crisis of the past
few months. One reassuring document
which has just been issued by
the United States Commerce Department
will surely not go unnoticed
by Government spokesmen in presenting
their case. According to this
unbiased authority, Canada has
significantly improved her balance
of trade and indeed made enormous

strides in narrowing the gap between
what we buy and what we sell
to our American neighbors.

Normally Canada goes into the
red on trade with the U.S., sometimes
by more than \$1,000 million
annually. In recent years the figure
has been in the \$350 million to \$375
million range. But, according to the
U.S. Commerce Department figures,
the 1962 trade deficit may be less
than \$200 million. The figures, not
yet finalized, work out to a \$16 million
deficit average each month,
compared with a \$31 million monthly
deficit in 1961 and a \$47 million
monthly deficit in 1960.

When the final figures are published
they may, in fact, show Canada
did even better than this in 1962.
The reason for this optimism is
the much maligned import surcharges
Canada imposed last summer
and the devaluation of the Canadian
dollar which would be in effect
during the final months of the year
while they were not in effect at
all during the first half of 1962.

In addition to the improving picture
on trade, the U.S. Commerce
Department figures show a movement
of private short-term capital
back to Canada. During the first
quarter of 1962 there was a net
movement of \$3 million into Canada
from the U.S. During the second
quarter there was a net movement
out of Canada of \$109 million, but
during the third quarter, a net of
\$8 million flowed back to this
country. This increase to Canada
was partly in direct investments
and partly in short-term capital
outflows. The latter, notes the survey,
may have been due to the high
interest rates established by the
Canadian authorities last summer.

Test Ban Discussions

There seems hope now that a real
approach will be made by the United
States, Britain and Russia in
seeking a nuclear weapons test
ban agreement. Premier Khrushchev
has removed a major barrier to
serious negotiation by telling President
Kennedy he would accept two or
three on-site inspections a year in
three on-site inspections a year in
the Soviet Union as part of a system
to prevent cheating. This does not
go far enough to suit Washington,
but it is a step in the right direction
and could lead to a real breakthrough
in the bargaining deadlock.

Representatives of the three
nuclear powers will reopen negotiations
at Washington today in an atmosphere
less laden with tension than could
have been predicted a few months
ago. Diplomats at the United Nations
are discussing the prospects
hopefully, and in Britain Premier
Khrushchev's acceptance, in principle,
of the on-site inspection is hailed
as an "important development."

Coinciding with this development,
however, comes the news of
President de Gaulle's determination
to go his own way in developing
nuclear weapons for the glory of
France, and—of more sinister significance—of China now having
two nuclear bombs and of intending,
"probably," to set off its first nuclear
blast before the end of this year.
This latter report comes from
Japanese sources, and is discounted
by U.S. embassy officials at Tokyo.

What is beyond question is the fact
that Red China is striving desperately
to get into the nuclear
bombs race, with or without help
from Russia. It will not be bound
by any test ban agreement between
the present nuclear powers, and since
the United Nations insists on ignoring
its existence as a nation, it will
certainly not be deterred by any
votes of censure from that source.
Surely it must be obvious that the
longer China is excluded from the
nuclear club, the more dangerous
there is of it running amuck
when it gets nuclear power in its
hands.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The International Horticultural
Exhibition to be held in Hamburg,
West Germany, this year will be on
an unprecedented scale. Holland,
Belgium, Denmark, Italy, France
and Austria as well as England,
Norway, Finland and Lebanon will
be represented at the opening show
in April. Brazil, the United States
and India, Thailand, Singapore,
South Africa and Australia will send
valuable specimens of flora, mostly
orchids. Cut flowers are being
supplied by Egypt and Morocco, citrus
fruits by Israel.

ONE WON'T MEET
ME HALF-WAY
AND THE OTHER IS
TRYING TO FILL IT
IN BEHIND ME



A GRIM WINTER IN EUROPE

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Dief To Be Honored In London

After February 25, John Diefenbaker will be able to walk
through the streets of the City of
London without fear of being
seized by the Press Gang and
handed off to serve as a
seaman in the British Navy.

That is one of the historic
privileges enjoyed by a Freeman
of the City of London, which
Prime Minister Diefenbaker will
become on that date.

GROWTH OF LIBERTY

The history of liberty in
medieval England reflected the
struggle of numerous corporate
groups, such as the guilds of
merchants and the livery companies
of merchants in London, to win
freedom from external control.
Traditionally any British
subject has been eligible to obtain
the status of a freeman of the
City of London.

ANCIENT COURT

Decisions to confer the freedom
as an honour are made by the
Court of Common Council, which
is the lower or elected
chamber of the governing body of
the ancient city of London, and
the City of London.

FERRY SERVICE PROBLEM

The ever smouldering,
and now becoming frantic,
concern felt by our Provincial
Government on how to deal with
the traffic problem between the
Island and the mainland, especially
in the coming Centennial
Year, is shared by all of us.

WINTERING HONKERS

It is a pleasure to see the
"Follow the Leader" in the
January 12 edition of The Guardian
and to see a good bird
clipping from the Minneapolis
Tribune, Jan. 16, of
the picture was taken in 200
feet weather and shows the
flock "sitting it out" of the cold
on the warm waters of Silver
Lake at Rochester. The water
is kept warm by nearby power
plants and some 5,000 geese
usually spend the winter there.

Antibiotics Treat Many Illnesses

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
THE ANTIBIOTIC revolution
introduced during the
years of World War II, and
has been a major factor in
the treatment of infections.
Penicillin was first and Cephalosporin
is the latest. There have been
many others since the interim.
It is difficult for younger people
to realize that hundreds of millions
of people are still dying of
infectious diseases. There are
millions of persons in all parts of the world
being treated with antibiotics.
Forty per cent of all infectious
diseases are being treated by
antibiotics. Forty per cent of all
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are being treated by antibiotics.

Childhood fever has almost
disappeared and appendicitis with
peritonitis are allergy and
asthma. The chance of surviving
pneumonia was two out of three
some days ago. Today it is
more than 20 to one. Malaria is
rare and ear infections can be
cured with a high percentage
of victims.

The major problems with
these antibiotics are allergic
reactions, and the development
of drug resistant strains of bacteria.
Many new antibiotics have been
introduced with claims that they
are more effective against these
resistant germs. But the
micro-organisms usually out-
wit the antibiotics. One or two,
making them use less against
spores.

There is a new synthetic
penicillin that has held up fairly
well. It is not a strong anti-
biotic but it is useful against
severe resistant staphylococcal
infections.

HEALS HURT

C. O. writes: My 81 year old
mother is active and healthy,
except that her feet give out
soon after she is on them. They
hurt under the heels. Can anything
be done to help her?

Yes, depending upon the
cause. Aching may be due to
poor circulation or to an ortho-
pedic defect. A foot specialist
she needs help. A woman of 81
who is otherwise healthy is not
through by any means.

ANGINA AND REST

M. M. writes: Should a person
with angina rest?

This is a good idea, especially
if chest pain is followed by
exertion. This does not mean,
however, that the patient should
cease all activity.

GOLDEN AGE OF GLASS

The golden age of glass
began in Venice in the 13th
century. The Venetian glass
industry was moved to the
suburban lake of Murano in 1291.
Armed with the Order of St.
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PUBLIC FORUM

Government levels towards
the establishment of a ferry service
between West Point and New
Brunswick, which would not
only provide a relief to the
hard-pressed facilities at
Borden, but would also
contribute, in the most effective
way, to the economy of West
Point.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Canada supplies the world with
a steady stream of "ladies"
simply because at home their merits
are denuded with a torpid dis-
tinction. — Peterborough Ex-
aminer.

Orded In Britain

Anyone who has lived through
a prolonged storm period in the
United Kingdom will remember
the tragedy of the animals
trapped in the barns and
sheds in the Highlands reach a
point where they are unable to
escape the weather through the
snow and, in weakness, let
themselves be blown into the
fall over them. Animals in the
South of England, where the
storms are less severe, are even less
able to look after themselves.
Thousands now are dead, cattle
as well as sheep, and thousands
more will die unless helped soon.
Equipment of straw bales, 20
feet high, would harness up
their bulldozers and bang about
covering the animals with a
blanket. When you have neither
bulldozers nor snowplows (the
snowplows are not only terri-
ble but frightful). A Highland
Scott might think nothing of a
20-foot drift but to a Southern
country farmer this is a serious
and destructive force. A
hurricane in Ontario.
The above is a report that British
ladies have had snowfall as
heavy as Colorado, that they
will be below zero in
Scotland and one community had
25 days without getting above
freezing point. Records made
nothing at a time like this. What
Britain endures today is a dis-
turbance of two orders of magnitude
of the worst winter in per-
haps a century. To suggest that
England will have snow falls
as deep as Colorado is a
snowplow twice in a century
should have such equipment
available. If we had snowplows
we should have fire engines be-
lieved every Canadian woodlot,
waiting for it to burn.

Canada's Strangest Unit

An odd-looking brigade was
the first and only outfit in the
Canadian Expeditionary Force.
It represented the complete
equipment of a regular army
unit called the Canadian Avia-
tion Corps. The Canadian Avia-
tion Corps was authorized through
a novel medium of a short memo-
randum dated Sept. 15, 1914,
with "OK" and the Minister of
Militia's initials, "S.H." (Sir
Sam Hughes), pencilled on the
bottom of it.
The Corps had a total strength
of two officers and one staff ser-
geant. Captain E. L. Janney
was appointed Commandant, and
Lieutenant J. H. Sharpe was
the other pilot. There are indica-
tions that Janney had never
flown an aircraft of any sort,
but Sharpe appears to have had
considerable experience.
The Corps' one piece of equip-
ment was a Curtiss biplane
purchased in Marblehead,
Mass. for \$5,000. Flying to Val-
courier, and then headed toward
the Athens for passage to
England with the first Canadian
unit, the machine arrived in
England with "OK" and the Minister
of Militia's initials, "S.H."
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Our Yesterday's

(From the Guardian Files)
TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.,
Jan. 22, 1938)
The Charlottetown Teachers'
Credit Union held its first annual
meeting in Prince of Wales
College, yesterday afternoon.
Representatives of various com-
mittees showed a successful
year. New members on the
board of directors are Miss
Mary Irving, Miss Marie Ram-
say and Miss Jacqueline Mac-
donald.

Miss Flora Margaret MacGo-
wan, Kilmuir, P.E.I., recently
received her RN degree. Miss
MacGowan is a graduate of the
Khalil School of Nursing,
Rochester, Minn., and was
affiliated for eight months with
the Lying-In Hospital and Chi-
ldren's Memorial Hospital, Chi-
cago, Ill.

Dr. Pearl Hogwood, who re-
cently returned after 33 years
service as a staff member of
the Nova Scotia Hospital, was
presented with a purse of gold
by Dr. Murray MacKay, super-
intendent of the hospital at a
reception held in her honor by
the staff at the hospital. Her
work in the St. John Ambulance
Brigade, has been recognized
by her admission as Com-
mander of the Order of St.
John, the oldest order of chivalry
in the Empire.

A committee of five was ap-
pointed last evening by Mayor
Henry W. Wedge to make a
study regarding the formation
of a community planning or-
ganization in Summerside.

The Corps' one-man ground
crew, Staff Sergeant H. Farr,
was disbanded in May, 1915, on
the "release of the Corps."
Farr had been killed in the
First World War. Farr had been
commissioned in the Royal Flying
Corps, and Janney, after various
trials, was assigned to manufacture
planes, open flying schools and
promote flying schemes, and
served with distinction as an
officer in the Royal Canadian
Naval Volunteer Reserve.

To this day one is quite
sure what ultimately happened
to the Burgess-Dunne biplane.

1963

EASTERN TRUST

MARKS 70 YEARS OF SERVICE
TO CANADIANS

In achieving its 70th anniversary, Eastern Trust has reported 1962
as the best year in its long history. Substantial growth took place in
the Company's business and its profits reached a new high.

1962 ANOTHER RECORD YEAR

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1962, 1961. Rows include Capital, Reserve, Guaranteed Trust Funds, Estates, Trusts & Agencies, Total Assets under Administration, Net Profit, Net Profit per share.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

G. Elliott Full, Chairman
R. L. Cotton
J. A. J. McMillan, M.D.
N. H. DeBouras
H. B. Schibus

The EASTERN TRUST Company

HEAD OFFICE: 184 HOLLIS STREET HALIFAX, N.S.
Manager: A. A. MacLEOD 154 Richmond Street

BRANCHES ACROSS CANADA