

W.J. Haines, Publisher
Frank Walker
Executive Editor
Published every week morning (except Sun-
days) during holidays at 145 Prince Street,
Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd.
Branch office at Summerside, Montserrat, Alber-
ta.
Represented nationally by Thomson Newsprint
Advertising Services Toronto, 425 University Ave.
New York, 400 Madison Ave. Montreal, 400
Rue St. Jacques, 6-5942, Western office, 1030 West
Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C. 7037.
Canadian Newspaper Publishers
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Not over 35c per week plus postal rates and area
not served by carrier.
\$11.00 a year off Island and U.S. \$20.00 a
year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Com-
monwealth.
Not over 7c per single copy.
Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

PAGE 4 MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1963

Ave Atque Vale

"The rank is but the guinea's
stamp; the man's the gold for a'that."
The substance of these lines
of Burns was seldom far from
the mind of our late esteemed colleague,
Mr. J. Calvin Lewis, in his years
of editorial writing for The Even-
ing Patriot, in his studious of-
fices devoted to poring over the
classics in English, Latin and Greek,
in his attitude toward public men
and institutions, and in shaping his
own philosophy of life. Few men of
our acquaintance were less impressed
by "the guinea's stamp," few
showed truer reverence for what he
regarded as the gold.

He cared more to fight for every
man's right to think and speak freely
than to champion any particular
party cause, for he believed, with
Thomas Jefferson, that "the God
who gave us life, gave us liberty
at the same time." He felt that
every man's loyalties should begin
there. Life hadn't always been easy
for him; but from his struggle he
gained an independence of spirit
that made spycopying, in all its
forms, the fault to be avoided above
all others.

Mr. Lewis was associated with
The Guardian being taken over his
duties on our evening contemporary,
and in both capacities his work
showed the same zealous concern
with getting at the facts and pre-
senting the truth as he saw it. He
had a fine, trenchant style and a
wide range of knowledge to which
he was constantly adding, and which
was reflected in an editorial output
of exceptional variety and read-
ability.

But it was as a warm-hearted
and generous friend that we wish
to pay tribute to Calvin Lewis on
this occasion, to express our sense
of personal loss in his passing and
our deep sympathy to his wife and
family, to whom he was so devoted.
His home was truly a home, where
he enjoyed the affection his nature
craved and which he held to be the
most precious thing on earth.

With a few roses from his garden,
and a live of a life friend, and
brought from it the thoughts which
embellished his finest literary ef-
forts and which will remain a
cherished memorial to his worth.

British Coinage Change

A matter of interest to the
whole Commonwealth is the report
of a British government-appointed
committee of inquiry which has
recommended that the United King-
dom go on decimal coinage by Feb-
ruary, 1967. The committee, in its
experiments, has found that "even
British subjects do arithmetic bet-
ter in dollars and cents than they
do in pounds, shillings and pence."
Most of the Commonwealth will
be on the decimal system when Aus-
tralia and New Zealand change over
in 1966 and 1967. The countries in
the European Common Market use
it. And, of course, America has
counted in tens and hundreds for
a long time.

In its report to Parliament the
committee, under the chairmanship
of Lord Halsbury, sets out how
Britain can make the change, esti-
mates the cost, and suggests
problems to be faced. It cites a
figure of £100 million (\$280 million)
for a 1967 change-over, but this
figure would increase by about five
million sterling (\$14 million) for
every year of delay.

The committee has failed to
agree on one important matter—
four members say the pound should
remain the main currency unit, the
other two come down heavily in
favor of a 10-shilling unit. The
minority say it is simpler for 10
shillings to represent 100 cents. (The
fraction of a cent would not be
needed.) The sixpence and half-
penny coins—now worth seven and
35 cents respectively—would stay
as 5-cent and 10-cent coins.

Retention of the pound as a unit
is advocated by the majority be-
cause of its importance as a pre-
stige symbol in monetary circles.
The City of London cannot afford
to lose the pound sterling with its
powers to attract international
financial business. This argument, the
committee says, was put with "force,
conviction, and unanimity" by ex-
pert witnesses.

Government acceptance of the
majority advice would mean divi-
sion of the pound into 100 cents,
or decimal pennies—worth 2.4 pence
each. The present shilling and two-
shilling pieces would stay for a time,
and become known as 5-cent and 10-
cent pieces. They would be replaced
gradually by coins of similar ap-
pearance.

Parliament must now debate the
report. There is some doubt, how-
ever, as to whether this will be
done before the next general election.

Vital Statistics

According to the vital statistics
of 1962 issued by the Dominion
Bureau of Statistics, the excess of
births over deaths raised our popula-
tion 326,000 last year to give us a
population approaching the nineteen
million mark. The death rate of
Canadians is low in comparison to
many other countries and about 23
people out of every 3,000 died; the
rate in the British Isles in com-
parison, was nearly 38.

Over the provinces of Canada
the birth rate was the greatest in
Newfoundland followed in order by
Alberta, New Brunswick, Prince
Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Que-
bec, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Mani-
toba and British Columbia. The
province of Quebec was about the
average for all of Canada and was
about one birth more per thousand
than Ontario.

The diseases most prevalent in
causing death were those of the
heart and circulatory system. Can-
cer was found to be increasing and
nearly 900 more died of this last
year than the year before.

At the end of the Second World
War the birth rate which was low,
rose and stayed up until a couple
of years ago when it commenced
dropping and 1962 was the lowest
in that period. At that, however,
nine babies were born every ten
minutes, while of every 1,000 born
28 died. This figure indicates an
advancement in medicine because in
the 1920's approximately four times
as many died.

Aroused Opposition

Like the present for the man
who has everything, says a com-
mentator in the London Spectator,
every fresh honor for Sir Winston
Churchill is almost bound to strike
a somewhat bizarre note. Anything
ordinary he has already received or
declined. Hence the proposal, now
being seriously examined, that the
House of Commons should make
Sir Winston an honorary life member
(on the understanding, of course,
that he never actually appears.)

This unprecedented suggestion
has outraged strict constitutional-
ists, as "undermining the elective
principles" and so on. The Specta-
tor scribe, however, expresses hope
that the Prime Minister will decide
to support it. "The prestige of Par-
liament," he adds drily, "it not so
high these days that it can afford
to dispense with the lustre brought
to it by the continuing reflection
of a more golden age."

EDITORIAL NOTE

Speaking in Quebec recently,
Immigration Minister Guy Favreau
produced impressive figures to prove
that immigrants, far from taking
jobs from the native-born, creates
new industry, new jobs and new
wealth. New Canadians have estab-
lished 9,850 businesses, provided
45,077 jobs, bought 7,147 farms, in-
vested \$1.1 billion new capital into
the Canadian economy, and bought
millions of dollars worth of job-
creating Canadian products. Immi-
gration, in other words, is a spur
to economy, not a drag.



THE CONFUSING CHEER LEADERS

Ottawa Report by Patrick Nicholson

House Should Work Harder & Longer

Canada's 205 members of the
House of Commons are reassembling
here, with their critics
they're being 30 per cent job
boost still ringing in their ears.
The obvious fact arising from
that criticism is that our MPs
must now work.

Another obvious fact, which
was clear by proceedings in our
Parliament during the past two
years, is that there is a crying
need for our Commons to be
made to work as an effective
conductor of the nation's busi-
ness.

Longtime participants and ob-
servers are quick to admit that
the basic problem with our Com-
mons is that it still operates
under rules and practices which
were designed for a constitu-
tional "little government" of the
dead dead days beyond recall.

Today the House, perhaps for
better but probably for worse,
"big government" which intru-
des into every corner of Cana-
dian activity, demanding that we
pay at least triple times and fill
more than 100 pages of paper
cannot keep pace with the
increased volume of government
activity, how can it expect
to serve as an adequate watch-
dog when it works a 25-hour
week and a 20-hour year?

That short working week, and
the often unlimited debate, are
both handicaps from the 19th
century days of an underem-
ployed Commons, when sessions
were so short that fixed dates
and time tables did not seem
necessary.

PROGRAMME NEEDED
A thorough revision of the
parliamentary practice is needed.
Sitting hours should be length-
ened. The last few weeks should
be utilized for the nation's busi-
ness. Parliament should meet on
fixed days each year, and ad-
journ on fixed days for shortened
sessions, Christmas and Easter
recesses. Above all, there should
be a timetable for the business
of the House, so that the inter-
minating speeches in debates
should be taken on certain dates.
Then, if everyone who wishes
to speak has not done so by the
usual 10 p.m. daily adjournment,
then, if necessary, the House
could be called to order until
until every M.P. has had his
say. It would be quite some-
thing if Ottawa's Commons
woke up in the morning to find
that our lethargic legislators

were still on the job after an all-
night session.

In the present there is a gullible
on certain debates, and they are
terminated by a vote being taken
at a fixed time. But this cuts
off many M.P.s who wish to
speak. Why could not the House
continue its sitting into the night,
to permit all who wish to speak
to do so?

DESKS AND TEXTS
Other long overdue reforms,
which would shorten and smarten
debates, would be to enforce
the rule that speeches must be
read and not be read; and to
reconvert the Commons Cham-
ber from a communal office and
reading-room back into a debat-
ing chamber.

It is all a matter of what
critics refer to as "those damn
decks." So long as each M.P.
has his own desk, he will be
tempted to use it, to escape from
the boredom of those long essays
read in a droning voice, and
visitors are shocked to see their
M.P.s reading magazines, hid-

den behind newspapers, or writ-
ing letters to "My dear wife."
In what our political education tells
us should be the place where our
legislators meet to discuss the
nation's business.

Much parliamentary work is
carried out in places other than
the Chamber. M.P.s have volun-
tarily met in the House of
Commons, and many visitors to be received—in
their offices. There are so many
committees that most M.P.s are
appointed to—but often fail to at-
tend—as many as three or four.

Many M.P.s, especially those
appointed to—but often fail to at-
tend, put in a working day which
no labour union would tolerate;
an equal, a 40-hour week, prob-
ably underemployment themselves.

But life would be made more
reasonable for all—and the govern-
ment of the country would be
really improved—if the rules of
the House were made more realistic.

The great need now facing our
reformed Parliament is that
it should work and be made to
work.

Sad Commentary

Calgary Herald

A sad commentary on the di-
rection that government is tak-
ing is reflected in proposals for
appointment of an ombudsman.

Such an officer, modelled on
Scandinavian custom, would
have the duty of defending the
rights of the individual against
the encroachments of bureau-
cracy.

The system was recently
adopted by New Zealand, and
according to reports, legisla-
tors have been progressively re-
moving control of government
from the hands of individual citi-
zens as well as from their own
direct jurisdiction.

Instead of placing a watch-
dog over bureaucracy's relation
with the individual, it would be
resorted to trend away from
reversed, the growth of bureau-
cracy checked, the powers of
administrative boards properly
controlled and a return made to
government by elected representa-
tives controlled by the nation's
courts of law.

What was removing the
source of the disease, rather
than allowing it to continue un-
der treatment.

It is too late for this, the
merits of appointing a public de-
fender should be closely exam-
ined.

The Tribal Call

Montreal Star

The biggest brake on the con-
tinued development of a nation-
al spirit in the emerging areas
of Africa is the magnetic pull
of the call of the sea. However,
the dark continent has been car-
ried up and boundary lines ju-
dicially over the years. The
national control, and now of new
national building, tribal loyalties
have continued to be ahead. It
is likely to remain, that loyalties
of the tribes, which is building
a new break between the
Republic of Somalia and Ken-
ya.

At this stage there is little
doubt that the substantial num-
ber of Somalis living in northern
Kenya prefer to stay there. In-
ter with their Moslem brothers in
the union formed through the
merger of the French and
British territories three years ago.

Kenya is as determined they
will not secede and completely
ignores the trouble it is asking
Kenya to take ahead if it
attempts to preserve a scrap of
almost useless territory simply
because of a national pride and
prestige and geographical size.

Self-determination in the
eyes of the Somalis is a
Kenyan state is something for
themselves not others. In this,
of course, they have the aid of
sup. Ethiopia is perhaps just as
anxious the Somali tribesmen in

Denyration
And Drinking

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
Many myths about the hang-
overs which attend alcohol af-
fects the kidneys were disprov-
ed recently by Dr. Kathleen E.
Roberts of San Francisco. We
know that drinking liquor in-
creases urination but not be-
cause of fluid passing through
ed. The cause is more compli-
cated and centers about the pitu-
itary gland, located deep in the
brain.

This gland produces the anti-
diuretic factor that controls the
output of the kidneys. Were it
not for this hormone, all anti-
diuretic fluid passing through the
millions of renal filters would
escape from the body as it does
from the latter in a severely di-
abetic antidiuretic agent stimu-
lates another part of the kid-
neys to produce a severely di-
abetic fluid, along with essential
chemicals.

Doctors conducted exten-
sive tests on 20 normal men and
women after they received 8 to
10 ounces of 100 proof alcohol.
Similar studies were done on 70
chronic alcoholics who arrived at
the hospital with a severely di-
abetic state.

All of the tests demonstrated
that alcohol partially inhibits
the release of the antidiuretic
hormone from the pituitary. This
in turn gives the kidneys a free
rein. If sufficient hormone is taken
off the alcohol content in the
fluid, the body loses enough fluid
to become dehydrated.

Salt has the opposite effect
upon the pituitary gland. It
suggests the output of the anti-
diuretic hormone. This explains
why salt encourages fluid to ac-
cumulate in the tissues in cer-
tain persons. What happens
when salt and liquor are con-
sumed together is not clear. It
could be that salt has the stronger
influence and, as a result, the
antidiuretic hormone is not re-
leased.

The old time notion that ser-
vants and British history has
had a certain novelty value, but
is nevertheless irrelevant to the
present. The real fire-works
may be finished.

Public opinion, in particular,
appears to be getting bored with
the current political scene. There
has been a certain novelty value,
but is nevertheless irrelevant to the
present. The real fire-works
may be finished.

Most of our people will be
vastly relieved to have Lord
Denning's assurance that there
will be no decline in the stand-
ard of public life in Great
Britain. That is all that we
want to know.

A Manchester Guardian re-
porter, trying to find out what
ordinary people thought about

flushing is common during
fever. Some normal persons have
a more florid countenance than
others and this is a normal vari-
ation. On the other hand, a red-
dish face also is associated with
alcoholism, carbon monoxide
poisoning, too much blood (po-
lythemia), arteriosclerosis,
and heart and kidney disease.

FOOD AND PESSURE
C.B.G. writes: Does eating
chili or hot bantams make the
blood pressure bump up?

FLORID
No, but many people prefer
to blame food rather than their
own constitution for hypertension
and other ailments.

CARDIAC COUGH
A.L. writes: Is there any way
to relieve heart cough?

REPLY
Yes, with digitalis, vasodilat-
ors, and diuretics. A cardiac
cough is too serious to rely upon
self-medication. See your doctor.

TODAY'S HEALTH YOUTH
Minor foot pains may precede
more serious foot problems.

BIG DIFFERENCE
Australia has an average of
only 3.6 persons a square mile
compared to 346 in India.

NOTES BY THE WAY

As Parliament sits in Winter
it might be easier for football
fans to get into the stadium to
see M.P.s. — Ottawa Journal.

Perhaps the worst penalty for
bigamy is that of having two
mothers-in-law. — Samia Ob-
server.

High School Principal Jim
De Groot and principal particu-
larly a fire drill for the new high
school that will clear the build-
ing as quickly as it does when
disturbances sound on a
normal school day. — Sparta
Herald.

Many of the lowest crimes in
Canada are committed in the
city of Toronto. The police
in Ontario, do not carry the
imprint of a Black Hand. They
are perpetrated by smooth-
talking operators who prey on
a normal school day. — Sparta
Herald.

It is always doubtful to a
pacificist mind whether any
war or battle should be commemo-
rated, but no pacifist ever seems
to pause and reflect whether
what has happened if they had not
done it. The Second World War
is often said to have had no
effect on it. It would have been
a Britain at all—Daily Tele-
graph London.

Denning Report Result

By Alan Harvey
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The report, said there were a
"good many yawns."
He said the reaction of the
suburbanites in commuter, faded
umbrella brigade was that the
"whole thing's been blown up
by Prime Minister Macmillan's
personality."

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH and the
Financial Times, Conservative
papers that usually take the
true-blue Tory line, appear con-
vinced that the report will have
made a dignified exit within the
next few months.

But Henry Fairlie, in the
right-wing Daily Express, says
without hesitation that Macmil-
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Ghostly Towns

Ottawa Journal

The news that the site of the
village of Thorncroft, Ont., has
been bought by the Dominion
Company of Canada for \$1,000 is
a sad commentary on what
might have been.

For 80 years ago the C.P.R.,
pushing a rail line through
northern Ontario, marked out
Thorncroft as a possible division-
al headquarters. But nothing
was picked eventually, and
instead the scheme (North Bay
building or a human being and
became the setting for a heaver
dam instead. Another place
marked at the same time, Cal-
ander, achieved immortality by
over the Dionne quintuplets
were born nearby, but Thorncroft
had no such luck.

Most of the villages to cease to
exist, before it ever got started.
But at least Thorncroft has not
been to revive, infinitely sadder
are the villages and towns, dot-
ted across the country, which
once thrived but are now slowly

stinking into the soil from which
they sprang. Past coal-mining
communities in Western Canada
and in the Maritimes are now
often nothing but the ratings
of a mine, flanked by a few
sagging, deserted buildings.
Scores of one-time Saskatchewan
ghost towns which served as
grain-shipping centres are now
decaying and lifeless. With good
roads and trucks, farmers a
longer need to stop at the byway
elevators but take grain direct-
ly to the pools at Regina or Sas-
katoon. And so the little towns,
with no more reason to live,
drop into slow slumber. They
are among the country's saddest
sights.

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RESTAURANT
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House"

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convenience, too...

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TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES AIR CANADA

To keep a teen age daughter
away from your best perfume,
the routine is to give her dust
cloth. — Jeanne Hill, in The
Dousman Index.

Chickens are like many nam-
es. The hen lays the egg but
it is often said that the crowing—
Hamilton Spectator.

What a small boy usually has
up his sleeve is a dirty arm. —
Earl Mathes, in the Tri-County
Record, Kiel.

It is always doubtful to a
pacificist mind whether any
war or battle should be commemo-
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