

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew W.J. Hancock, Publisher

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Memorable Occasion

The new \$2,500,000 car ferry Prince Nova which was launched at Pictou yesterday is expected to be on the Wood Islands-Caribou route in May, 1964, and we take pleasure in extending congratulations to all concerned on the expeditious manner in which the work is being pushed to completion.

It is a matter of satisfaction, too, that at yesterday's launching ceremonies Solicitor-General J. Watson MacNaught, our representative in the Federal Cabinet, took occasion to make a definite announcement with respect to our Causeway project. Involving a two-mile tunnel with the remaining seven miles causeway, this direct traffic link between Borden and Cape Tormentine will be in service within ten years. This is the first time a Liberal commitment has been made on this point, and we regard it as important.

The plans now indicate a reduction in the construction cost to between \$80,000,000 and \$90,000,000 from the previously estimated \$105,000,000 for a causeway-bridge system. Assuming that both rail and auto traffic will be provided for, a saving in cost is to be welcomed. Also, it is claimed, the new design will better overcome such problems as ice movement, tides and fish migration.

The \$105,000,000 figure, it will be recalled, was the one given by Prime Minister Diefenbaker, and it was accompanied at that time by a concrete pledge that the project, having been found feasible, would be undertaken.

Development of new techniques has resulted in the adoption of a different design, we trust for the better. What is important is that the scheme is not, after all, a mirage that was dreamed up for political purposes by either party, but a great engineering feat that is being shaped into reality, and that will stand, for generations to come, as a monument to the vision and initiative of all who worked for its achievement.

Hockey Players' Brief

An argument has been presented on behalf of professional athletes to the Royal Commission on Taxation which has drawn more than one unfavorable comment in mainland newspapers. The gist of the presentation is that, because the active life in professional hockey for the average team member is only between six and seven years, his earnings, which are much higher than average incomes for the period, should be averaged for a period of some 30 years—the average working life in other vocations.

If this principle were to be admitted as a basis of taxation, it is hard to see why it shouldn't apply to all persons whose incomes tend to have a wide fluctuation from one year to another. These would include most self-employed workers in business and professions, salesmen working on commission, authors, composers and many others.

The professional athlete should know what his peak earning period is likely to be and it should be his responsibility to find another source of income before his athletic powers begin to decline. This is the opinion expressed by Letter-Review, a weekly publication issued in Port Erie, Ontario, which adds this intriguing piece of advice:

"He can, for example, enter politics, where his athletic reputation will make him an acceptable candidate with the hockey fans, and if he is elected to the Dominion Par-

liament, he will receive a larger income than he earned from his profession. If he can retain his seat for a sufficient length of time, he will receive a pension much greater than he would have been entitled to for the same length of service in any other job."

Falling this, it is suggested that if a hockey player is dissatisfied with his present prospects of life-income, he may have a good case to put before his employers or the National Hockey League officers in demanding some better form of pension or cash grant to be payable to him when old age impairs his usefulness to his team and hence its ability to earn money for his owners.

Good For Cape Breton!

It is pleasing to note that Canada's new heavy water plant, for the production of atomic energy for industrial uses, is to be built in Cape Breton, thus assuring a greatly increased market for Nova Scotia coal as well as the employment of some 2,000 persons in the plant's construction, and 200 when it goes into operation.

This is a big project indeed, involving an estimated expenditure of over \$25,000,000. The plant will constitute "a dramatic first attempt at a solution of this kind to the problem of the Nova Scotia coal industry," says an official statement. It is expected also to gather a "nucleus of scientific personnel" which could make Cape Breton one of the leading centres in the Western world for research and development in the nuclear power field.

Cape Breton has survived a series of hard times, and there is no part of Canada where the possibilities of a new industry of this importance could be utilized to better advantage. A few years ago it was thought that the coal industry was finished, and there was even talk of removing the miners to more prosperous areas of the country, where they could engage in other occupations. This new contract, secured against keen competition from other parts of Canada by the Nova Scotia Power Corporation, ensures them more stable employment and will, indirectly, prove of benefit to the whole Atlantic area.

Republicans Chances It is said that the prospects for the Republican Party, in having to oppose Mr. Johnson instead of Mr. Kennedy in the coming U.S. presidential election, have taken a turn for the better. According to the New York Times, this is especially the case in the large northern states with big urban votes—the states where Mr. Kennedy's victory in 1960 was largely made.

But there is a fly in the Republican ointment. The ratings of the various Republican contenders for the nomination have also changed. In particular, Senator Goldwater's chances are rated lower. He had been regarded as the Republican front-runner chiefly on the premise that he had strong appeal to Southern conservatives as an "anti-Kennedy" candidate. His stock has dropped sharply since the prospect arose that he would be running against a Texan President.

But in the case of the other active contender, Governor Rockefeller of New York, the gain, if any, is considered small. His stock fell, it is generally conceded, because of his divorce and marriage to a recently divorced woman with small children.

That leaves the prospective contenders who occupy the middle of the road and have figured up to now as possible compromise contenders in the event of a Goldwater-Rockefeller deadlock. They are three in number—former Vice President Nixon, whom many Republicans would like to give a second chance next year; Governor Sarantinos of Pennsylvania; and Governor Romney of Michigan, both of whom have the advantage of large states as home bases.

None of the three has so far bid overtly for attention as a contender for the nomination, although Mr. Nixon's frequent public appearances have created a strong impression that he is keeping himself available. Since the nomination has become more attractive, the expectation is that the competition will become more intense once the present moratorium on partisan politics has ended.



AERIAL VIEW, CHARLOTTETOWN

ALL ADD UP TO MONEY

Naming Currency Can Be A Problem

National Geographic News Bulletin Kyats or riyals, kips or hwan, they still add up to money. Some 130 nations issue their own currency, calling the basic units everything from drachmas to dollars, pounds to piasters. And naming currency can be a problem.

New Zealanders, who propose to change from the pound-sterling system to decimal currency in 1967, are now debating a name for their new monetary unit. Many favor Maori words like kiwi and tui (local birds), kumera (a native sweet potato), and rata (a native tree). Staunch nationalists advocate more obvious New Zealand names such as zeal, zed, and Zealandia. Accountants favor the dollar. Some suggest ayal. THE DECIMAL SYSTEM BEGINS Outside of the British Commonwealth of Nations is, most coin issuing countries use a natural alloy of gold and silver. Through the years, coins have been made from many other ingredients. The Greeks used iron and Sparta used solid iron. Ancient Egyptians used copper, the Chinese minted brass coins, and the Russians tried platinum and leather. After World War I, Germany issued coins of porcelain and paper-masse. Spanish Loyalist printed cards and coins during the civil war there. The United States, faced with a copper shortage in World War II, issued light-weight, zinc-coated steel pennies. They were shoddy coins, and nobody liked them.

Venezuela's Example

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer Once again the Organization of American States is being confronted with a critical test of whether it can become an effective instrument for curbing communism in the Western hemisphere. And again it may lack a watershed compromise, in the form of a new treaty, to defuse the fury of Venezuela and the United States.

Venezuela has come through one of the bloodiest presidential elections in its history. Scores of persons were wounded and dozens killed as terrorists roamed the streets, warning voters they would be killed if they turned up at the polls Sunday. Much to the satisfaction of those who favor democracy, the Venezuelans bravely, death and voted in huge numbers.

Throughout the bloody campaigning, the Venezuelan government charged that an international terrorist organization, Communist in nature and sympathetic with Fidel Castro's Cuba, received assistance from the Caribbean island. This is a breach of the basic OAS philosophy that if foreign power may intervene in the domestic affairs of one of its member countries.

ARMED CACHE FOUND To add to Venezuela's case, that country said it discovered on 10 shores a huge cache of arms—one official estimated it at 270 tons—which, Venezuela maintains, came to the terrorists from Cuba. While some of the arms were reported manufactured in Belgium, most carried Cuban markings stamped into steel barrels and otherwise identified as having come from the Caribbean island.

Venezuela is inviting to the cache to back its demand that the OAS take far greater action than in the past to block Castro from exporting revolution to other Latin American countries.

Confident that its evidence is strong, the Venezuelan government wants the OAS to send a fact-finding commission to examine the cache and to organize an emergency session to foreign ministers to deal with the Venezuelan charges. The U.S. is watching the situation with great interest. It also wants the OAS to take a stronger action toward Cuba. However, such big countries as

Leukemia Viral Concept Founded

By Dr. Theodore R. VanDellen Evidence continues to mount that leukemia is caused by a virus. This does not necessarily mean that the disease is contagious or can be passed to others by the victim. It indicates a virus is capable of initiating leukemia in much the same way as streptococci trigger an attack of rheumatic fever.

Strep do their dirty work 10 days to two weeks before the development of fever and painful, swollen joints. Another sign is that in leukemia the virus at "as long before blood abnormalities and swollen glands are noted."

This may explain why leukemia seldom occurs in more than one member of a family. Only three such families were found in one study of 182 patients. In the first, a father and son died; in the second and third, cousins were affected. Two cases have been reported in which infants born of a leukemic mother developed the disease several months after birth.

There also are seasonal variations in the incidence of leukemia. December and June are the peak months. The greatest number of cases of rheumatic fever occur in February and March, when strep infections are common.

The viral concept of leukemia received impetus from outbreaks in several communities in this country and elsewhere. In Niles, Ill., eight children suffered from leukemia. Seven had attended the same parochial schools or had brothers or sisters who had leukemia. In other victims had playmates in this school.

Blood studies showed antibodies against leukemia in some members of the families, indicating they had been exposed. These antibodies were not noted in leukemia-free families. The question arises: Are some people susceptible and others resistant to leukemia?

Today's Health Hint—A good way to get so it being and relaxing.

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files) TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO (December 4, 1938) Government snow plows opened highways to motor traffic for some distance out of Charlottetown over the weekend, highway officials said last night. The Malpeque Road was open to Brookfield, the St. Peters Road to York and the 49 Road to Millville.

A large crowd of skaters flocked to the Forum both Saturday afternoon and evening. The return of the band is responsible for the sharp increase in patronage. Manager Archer announced that many of the popular numbers requested will be played tonight.

TEN YEARS AGO (December 4, 1953) Two large sea bass were caught in the Hillsboro River yesterday about a half mile below Mt. Stewart village. Albert McLeary was surprised when he hauled his smelt net, to find the big fish in the meshes. The largest weighed twenty-two pounds, and the smaller sixteen pounds.

A horse drawn vehicle backed into a car on Elm Avenue yesterday morning causing considerable damage to the fenders and doors of the automobile. It is reported that "Dobbin" took a batky slip and decided to go backwards, instead of ahead.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Progress is slow because too many backyard thinkers won't budge and too many forward thinkers want to move too fast—Wellsford Tribune

Sign on a restaurant in La Spezia: "Workers restaurant. Royal Service, Capitalistic cuisine. Bourgeois prices."—La Nazione Florence.

Then there was the minister who went to sleep while listening to a recording of his own sermon.—St. Catharines Standard

Service clubs and similar organizations have been set a fine example by the Hanover Branch of the Canadian Legion, 130 of whose members have pledged their eyes so that the blind may see. What finer legacy could any of us leave than the gift of sight?—London Free Press.

The custom of having a "best man" at weddings is believed to be a survival of primitive marriage by capture when a man seized a woman and carried her away by force. Under such circumstances, he would choose a faithful friend or follower to go along and ward off attacks of the girl's kinsmen while he stole her away.—New York Times.

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