

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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Much Too Grandiose

There is no doubt that Ottawa's old, wartime buildings that house the defense department headquarters are in need of replacement. For years there has been talk of a new headquarters building, a Canadian "Pentagon", and plans for a structure of this kind were announced some time ago, at a cost of about \$35,000,000. Now, however, Public Works Minister McIlraith has let it be known that the proposed new structure, a three-tower complex that will dwarf the capital's 291-foot Peace Tower, will cost Canadian taxpayers an estimated \$100,000,000. This was what brought Opposition Leader Diefenbaker to his feet in the House of Commons on Wednesday in a protest which, we imagine, will be strongly indorsed across the country.

He could not conceive, he said, "with taxes being raised as they are now being raised by this government to become the highest taxes in peacetime history," why the administration should engage in this type of self-glorification. He pointed out that with building costs going up as they are, it could be expected that by completion date the cost price would be from \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000. The whole concept of such a vast expenditure is surely one that warrants challenge by Parliament and the public alike.

At a time when the nation's armed forces are being streamlined and unified, when Canada's defense role is being reduced in recognition of a limited purse and of the fact that defense self-sufficiency is unattainable in this age of rocket-missile—at a time, too, when the government professes concern over inflation and the need for expenditure restraints—a project of this magnitude is nothing short of a prodigal waste of tax dollars.

Surely Defense Minister Paul Hellyer, who prides himself on having deflated a bloated defense department by bringing it more within the scope of Canada's means and needs, does not subscribe to this grandiose scheme. In any case, the Opposition has a duty to register its protest in the strongest terms.

Seeking A Showdown

Western Liberals are calling a conference in Saskatoon in August to draft a united Prairie approach to federal Liberal policies. The conference, which is to be attended by 25 participants from each province, will precede by about two months a national Liberal policy conference in Ottawa, and the aim is to set a backfire against former Finance Minister Gordon and his policies of narrow economic nationalism. If the Western campaign goes unheeded at the party's national rally in October, "you can write the party off on the Prairies for a decade" says Liberal Premier Ross Thatcher of Saskatchewan.

His warning is echoed by Gildas Molgat, Liberal leader in Manitoba, and by Adrian Berry, Liberal chief in Alberta. They see Mr. Gordon's influence as the worst liability in the whole area from the Great Lakes to the Rockies. Ray Perrault, B.C.'s Liberal leader, expressed a similar view in a Vancouver speech the other day.

But perhaps Mr. Gordon is but the symbol of a deeper cause for dissatisfaction with the party, as Prairie Liberals see it. The Winnipeg Free Press recalls that "free-wheeling, outward-looking Westerners" played a key role in Liberal policy making for almost a century. They formulated and executed the vast immigration program under Sir Clifford Sifton in the early 1900's; they backed Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the trade reciprocity struggle in 1911; as Progressives under J.A. Crerar they persuaded

the party to adopt policies of lower tariffs, tougher anti-combine legislation and grain-and-railway rate regulation; during the King and St. Laurent ministries they pioneered the first federal-provincial tax agreements which forced the central provinces to share their wealth with the less-favored regions of the country. But when the Liberal party was defeated in 1957 and decimated the following year, it came under the domination of Ontario and Quebec supporters who were out of touch with Western Canada and whose natural interest was in re-establishing the party in the great urban areas of central Canada.

Mr. Gordon himself has confessed that the party "must develop policies that will fit the needs and aspirations and interests of the people in the West." Yet today that whole territory has elected only one member of Parliament on the government side. Unless the Liberals can do far better than that, they must virtually abandon hope of winning a parliamentary majority.

Prime Minister Pearson, of course, has one method by which he could heal the Prairie breach before the differences become irreconcilable. He could make it abundantly plain, between now and the August meeting in Saskatoon, that Mr. Gordon's views are anathema to the party, and bid him pipe down or peddle them elsewhere. But few can bring themselves to believe that Mr. Pearson is made of such stern stuff as that!

Britain's New Tax

Britain's Labor government is embarking on a new form of taxation which is intended to help solve the country's balance of payments problem and shore up the sickly pound sterling. The Economist of London predicts it will come to grief and most economic authorities appear to be of the same opinion. The essential device is a selective employment tax designed to increase employment costs in services industries and reduce them in manufacturing so that workers will be forced from one sector to the other.

Beginning Sept. 5, employers must pay the government \$3.50 a week for each man on their payroll and smaller amounts for women and children. But next February, employers in manufacturing will get back \$4.45 from the government for each working man—a \$1.05 bonus, in other words, plus smaller amounts for other categories of workers. Employers in service industries—laundries, banks, gas stations, dry cleaning establishments, ect.—will get nothing back.

What prompted this radical step is the fact that of the 1,300,000 workers who entered the British labor force in the last five years, only 142,000, or 10.7 per cent, went into manufacturing. The rest went into services. Theoretically, then, the new plan could help correct this imbalance. But this Robin Hood kind of taxation offers potential pitfalls.

Critics claim that the cost of living is certain to jump as barbers, restaurant owners and others increase prices to offset some of the new tax. The new levy may encourage hoarding of labor by some manufacturing firms; this could be a major deterrent to greater productivity. Moreover, manufacturing often demands specialized skills that workers from service industries cannot immediately provide. "How," asks one commentator, "do you make a riveter out of a hairdresser?" Aims of Industry, a London publication, scornfully calls it "a clever move by the Chancellor to gather in some more money and leave others to do the dirty work of getting it."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Is there a 'monster' in Loch Ness? The question is still unanswered in spite of years of watching and scientific investigations in and around the beautiful Scottish loch. Now, it seems, some of the highest authorities in the land are taking "Nessie" seriously. On the strength of a report by the Joint Air Reconnaissance Intelligence Centre, questions are being asked in Parliament and a full-scale investigation is called for.

Many visitors to England this year will take advantage of the fact that Sir Winston Churchill's beautiful country home—Chartwell near West-berham in Kent—is being opened to the public. The National Trust, to whom the house belongs, has done much work to adapt Chartwell for its new role as a Churchill museum, and has arranged the house as it used to be in the 1940's. Many of Sir Winston's belongings are displayed. The garden is famous for its wide lawns, clipped hedges, flowering shrubs and chain of lakes.



THERE'RE ALL MAKING A COME-BACK

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Bad Case Of Snobbery In Reverse

Canada's stormiest Liberal—the seal pearly run out of his party because he refuses to perform at the crack of the ring—'master's whip'—has found a new cause to sponsor. This time Ralph Cowan, the high priest of common sense for the Liberal Party, has been on the subject of awards and decorations for Canadians.

And there have been nasty episodes, such as when the president of a friendly nation, which has sent many admirable immigrants to Canada, arrived here on a state visit. He brought a little case of awards, intended for the Prime Minister, and distinguished sons of his country. But he was abruptly told in Ottawa to "pack up that bauble, and take it back, whence it came."

Ralph Cowan is rightly showing up this government stupidity. Two priests officiated as emissaries of the gods. Bride and bridegroom were seated side by side on sheepskin-covered stools. During the somewhat complicated ritual, they shared a sacred wheat cake and clasped hands as a sign of union.

Popular In Ancient Rome

June weddings were as popular in ancient Rome as they are now in North America. Juno was a powerful Roman goddess and a guardian of marriage. June may or may not have been named for her, but the people of Rome regarded this pleasant month as an ideal time to get married.

Romans considered May a highly inopportune time for marriage, but the Christian bias. May as well as June weddings were encouraged, because the Christian clergy frowned on marriage during Lent and other periods of fasting and penitence.

Ever pagan Romans believed matrimony to be a sacred and solemn undertaking. As defined by the Roman jurist Modestinus, marriage was "a union of man and woman, a partnership of all life, a sharing of rights human and divine."

TEEN-AGE BRIDES — Rome's June bride was often a teen-ager—14 or 15 years old. On the night before her wedding, she dedicated her childhood clothes and toys to the household gods. She wore her engagement ring on the left third finger in the belief that a sinew ran directly from it to the heart. Engagement and wedding rings are still worn on the same finger.

In the confarreatio, or formal ceremony, the young Roman bride went to the altar in a flaming orange veil. Her elaborate coiffure was crowned with flowers.

Later, the young bride lit a symbolic fire on the earth of her new home. Then she tossed the torch out. The guests scrambled for it as a lucky possession—a custom kept alive today in the bridesmaids' competition for the bride's bouquet.

'We Never Close' Target

From the United States come indications that more American schools are posting "we hardly ever close" signs.

Traditionally, schools have stayed open less than eight hours a day in a 24-hour day and less than 180 days in a 365-day year.

In the past a good many children looked on their schools as enemy bastions, locking them in for part of the day and out for most of the day. Now more inner-city schools are opening early and closing late for after-school activities appealing to all ages.

Thousands of schools—probably a majority of schools—still do that. But in recent years more and more American schools are keeping open longer.

Back of this trend there is the economic angle, the growing feeling that so expensive an educational plant should be operated to the limit.

More than that, there are new activities being linked with schooling. New schools are being built with library facilities, or with a swimming pool open to the neighborhood, or with rooms for civic societies to meet.

Fragrance Of June

In the suburbs it's the sound of the lawn mowers, and in the country it's the sound of the haymakers, but everywhere it is the fragrance of new-mown grass, the fragrance of June.

June is hay month for the farmer, when he takes his first cutting from the meadows. April's sprouting and May's swift growth have come to hayfield perfection.

A month ago it seemed impossible that the grass would be ready for the mowers by now. It always does. So the farmer plowed his crop land, planted his corn. Then he took two quick breaths and began to ready his mower, his rake and his baler. June was upon him. And now, as always, the grass is ready, the meadows like inland seas of green.

So the tractors purr, the mowers clatter, and the tall grass falls in gleaming swaths. All morning the green fragrance fills the valley. Then the rakes turn and spread the grass for the sun and the fragrance changes and strengthens.

It becomes the sweetness of dew and sunlight, the ripeness of soil and seed, tinged with the very essence of June. Not as sweet as wild roses, not as sharp as wild mint, but the smell of hay, new hay, curing through the warm afternoon.

Then the baler chomps, the square bales are hauled to the barn, stacked in the mow, first crop safely harvested and put away for winter.

Coping With Worries

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
Some worries are justified and others are not. No one can be criticized for being upset when a young son or daughter becomes ill or a parent suffers a stroke. Only the most stoical business man is able to shrug his shoulders when he sees a fortune slipping through his fingers.

Nature intended us to worry about certain things, possibly as a protective device. On the other hand, most of us take life too seriously and become overly concerned about unimportant matters. It is wise to take stock by asking yourself what is causing apprehension. Are these your own troubles or do they belong to some one else? Finally, can they be solved?

We receive many letters from readers who keep watch over the activities of their married children. One woman complained that her daughter-in-law was not cooking properly and that Harry, her son, might become malnourished. Everyday letters arrive from grandparents who are fearful about the upbringing of their grandchildren. These problems belong to another generation and the sooner they are dismissed the happier all concerned will be. Another group carries the burdens of the world on its shoulders and frets about conditions over which it has no control. It is an admirable trait to take individual responsibility seriously but a person can spread himself too thin.

Another set of unnecessary worries stems from within and represents an inherent weakness in character. We resent our neighbors' good fortune or develop animosity, hatred, and jealousy because we are unable to keep up with the Joneses.

Some individuals are "born nervous"; others acquire the tendency through disagreeable conditions. The nervous system should be kept as fit as possible. Good mental hygiene is another way of saying sensible living and moderation in all things. Another good rule is to do only so much work as the body and mind can take. A wise man knows his limitations; he is happy when all his energy is directed into productive endeavors.

ITCHING EAR CANALS — Mrs. N.I. writes: My husband's ears itch badly and every day a scab or tough coat forms over the opening. What could be wrong?

REPLY — This condition is known as otitis externa. A fungus infection is responsible in many cases. Laboratory tests should be done to determine the specific culprit before effective treatment can be instituted.

SHAVING A MOLE — T.P. writes: Is it safe to use an electric razor over a mole?

REPLY — Yes, provided the lesion is not irritated by the razor. Perhaps it would be wiser to have the lesion removed.

SPASM AND ALLERGY — R.U. writes: Is allergy a factor in pylorospasm?

REPLY — This is one of many causes. In pylorospasm caused by allergy, food is likely to be the culprit.

CORRECTIBLE — K.V. writes: Is astigmatism curable?

REPLY — Not as a rule, but properly fitted lenses correct the abnormality.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT — Don't wear sunglasses indoors unless directed to do so. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian File)
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (June 10, 1941)
Mrs. Cora Casselman, first woman elected to the House of Commons as a Liberal in Canada, took her seat in the House.

Small British naval parties landed on the Lebanese coast to seize control of bridges and other vital points ahead of the allied troops advancing on the capital of Beirut.

TEN YEARS AGO (June 10, 1956)
It was announced that David W. Hurst, son of Mr. and Mrs. R.B. Hurst, Charlottetown, received the degree of M.D. C.M. at the June 2nd convocation of Queens University Kingston, Ont.

In the examinations in music, McGill University Conservatorium of Music, Charlottetown Centre, honors were by Sister Mary Carmelita, in highest grade harmony and counterpoint.

TEST DEVICE

KINGSTON (CP)—The Public Utilities Commission has conducted tests on a device guaranteed by the manufacturer to remove fluoride from drinking water commission chairman R.W. Sutton said Thursday. We won't release the results until we get a report from the Ontario Water Resources Commission," Mr. Sutton said.

TRACE FUGITIVE FATHERS

TORONTO (CP)—Special investigators of the Ontario welfare department last year located 1,364 fleeing fathers and husbands. Welfare Minister Louis Ceclie's annual report said the figure represented 25.2 per cent of the total sought, compared with a 42 per cent location rate in the 1963-64 fiscal year.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Whenever a governmental project is described as "imaginative," you know it is going to be almost as expensive as those that are called "bold." — Guelph Mercury.

The psychiatrist who says there is nothing to worry about over teenage hair and dress styles obviously hasn't a teen-ager in his family. — Galt Reporter.

A government economist says that raising the federal income tax is the easiest way to relieve people of their excess money. Without that, attracting the attention of the police. — Calgary Herald.

A driver with snow tires still on his car is not necessarily a pessimist. He may not be able to afford new regular tires to replace them. — Ottawa Journal.

Wife to husband, upon opening his anniversary present to her: "Oh darling, a milk coat! Is it genuine milk?" — Husband: "Well, if it's not, I'm out \$25." — Oshawa Times.

"Super" trains for Canada are in the works. Likewise people who will try to outrace them to crossings. — Windsor Star.

Our first department store Santa Claus story of the season: Little girl, on a shopping tour with her mother, was presented to her second Santa of the day. When he asked her name, she replied pettishly: "Don't you remember? I told you at that other store down the street." — Montreal Star.

A man who never seemed to please his wife told her one Sunday that he would fix her breakfast just like she wanted it and serve it to her in bed. She requested a glass of orange juice, two pieces of toast, two slices of bacon, one hard-boiled egg, and one scrambled egg. Her husband fixed everything and carried her tray to her. She looked at it and said: "Just as I expected! You scrambled the wrong egg!" — Montreal Star.

Kennedy In South Africa

By Arch MacKenzie, Canadian Press Staff, Washington

WASHINGTON (CP) — U.S. Senator Robert Kennedy's African safari illustrates how much political horsepower there remains in the family name, at home abroad.

statement as a re-emphasis of American support for Britain in its dilemma about Rhodesia. Others saw it also as an example of Johnson's tendency to react quickly to what Kennedy says and does.

The assumption here is that the 12-day trip to South Africa and other countries is another step by the younger brother of the late president John F. Kennedy in his quest for the U.S. presidency by 1972, or even sooner.

As for the South African government, it appeared to be torn between extreme reluctance about admitting Kennedy at all and anxiety about barring a potential American president.

Before the New York senator left U.S. shores, the president made his first major pronouncement on American policy toward Africa, speaking to carefully-assembled envoys representing a number of black African states.

Thus, while Kennedy has been snubbed by the government itself, and news coverage limited to reporters already in the country, he has been able to lecture South Africa, rather mildly, about its policy of strict apartheid.

PLEDGES RIGHTS

"We will not permit human rights to be restricted in our own country," said the president, referring to the 20,000,000 U.S. citizens of African descent.

Increasingly, Kennedy seems to have captured the leadership of the Liberal wing of the Democrats while his chief presidential rival, Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, has to stifle his own liberal background in loyalty to the existing president.

The Whippoorwill's Calls

Ottawa Journal

When dusk is deepening in the valleys and twilight last silver-piercing hues are fading above the mountain rim, the clear, far-carrying calls of the whippoorwill begin.

It is a strange bird of the size of a robin, with grey and black rough feathers, large shoo-butt eyes and peculiarly small feet. During the day it sleeps on the woodland floor and its coloring blends with the dead leaves of the forest floor.

REPLY — Not as a rule, but properly fitted lenses correct the abnormality.

Legends have blossomed concerning the bird of strange appearance and protective coloration. The nest is on the ground and usually has two cream-colored eggs spotted with brown and grey.

Through the summer the whippoorwill is with us and their haunting, piercing calls are part of the mystery of night. In late September they leave as suddenly as they arrive. They journey by night to southern states and to Central America. Listen to the calls in the dark.

WANTS FREE NEWS FLOW — LONDON (Reuters) — Modern communications are knitting the world closer together and underlining the need for a free flow of uncorrupted news between nations. J. L. Burgess, chairman of Reuters news agency, said Thursday.

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ROBERT H. MOFFATT

Vaughn McAuley, President of Maritime Motor Transport Association, announces the appointment of Robert H. Moffatt as Secretary-Manager of the Association and Managing Editor of the official publication of the Association, Maritime Truck Transport Review.