The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

W. J. Hancox, Publisher

Burton Lewis — Frank Walker
Executive Editor — Editor

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

PAGE 6 THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1962

Farm Credit Legislation

We do not think Agriculture Minister Hamilton exaggerated when, in introducing provisions this week for extending the authority to make loans through the Farm Credit Corporation, he termed this legislation "a new milestone in our attack on the problem of low-income farmers." The Opposition members evidently thought so too, for their only criticism was that it should be still further extended. Mr. Thompson, the Social Credit leader, went so far as to say that the amendment was so important that it should be proceeded with immediately, without going to the standing committee on agriculture as it customary.

The Farm Credit Corporation was established as successor to the Canadian Farm Loan Board in 1959, and it was charged specifically with the administration of long-term farm mortgage credit designed to meet the needs of Canadian farmers operating under modern conditions. For the year ending March 31 last, loans were approved for a total of $68,574,850, the average amount being $11,652. This represented an increase of 5.1 per cent in the number of loans approved, 12.9 per cent in the amount approved, and 7.4 per cent in the average size of loans compared to the figures for the fiscal year 1960-61. In this Province, 113 farmers qualified last year for loans amounting to $733,200.

It may be, as Opposition members have suggested, that the regulations should be changed to make it easier for small farmers to obtain loans. But this is a matter for expert decision. According to the Corporation's report for last year, a number of applicants were ineligible for assistance because they did not have enough security to permit a sound and constructive loan. These persons were advised to defer their application until they had sufficient equity to give them a better opportunity for success in farming, or were directed to other sources of credit which would better meet their needs.

Others, it is noted, were turned down because they already owned an economic unit or had the resources required to establish one. Regardless of the outcome, all had the benefit of discussing farm organization, farm planning, and the use of all types of credit with a qualified representative of the Corporation familiar with their area.

Nothing is perfect, and if this Act can be improved upon the Government should not hesitate to follow any worthwhile advice that is offered, from either side of the House. But as it stands it represents one of the best means of aiding our farmers that any administration has yet devised in this country.

Lord Amory's Reminder

All this talk about Commonwealth free trade as a substitute for entry into the European Common Market is getting the British government pretty well fed up. This was evident in the blunt remarks of Viscount Amory, British high commissioner for Canada, in his address to the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council at Fredericton the other day. Lord Amory cannot speak in the Canadian Parliament, but when he reminded APEC that "no proposal for free trade in the Commonwealth has ever been made by a Commonwealth country except Britain" he quite evidently intended his words to carry as far as Ottawa.

What they conveyed was a reminder of the fact that back in September, 1957, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, British chancellor of the exchequer, offered on behalf of the British government to eliminate British tariffs on Canadian goods if Canada would reciprocate. This offer of an Anglo-Canadian free trade area—which incidentally would have been of great benefit to this Atlantic region—was given the brush-off. Britain waited for a couple of years before seeking, instead, to join the booming Common Market. Meanwhile further restrictions were being placed at Ottawa on certain classes of British imports.

This was one good reason why, as Lord Amory said at Fredericton this week, "Britain cannot look to Commonwealth trade alone to provide the export market we need. We wish indeed we could!"

"Heap big smoke, no fire," is what all this "Commonwealth first" talk from Conservative apologists at Ottawa amounts to. It has not only failed to convince the British government as to its sincerity, but it is doing irreparable harm to British-Canadian relations at this juncture, and giving an impression abroad of Canada's attitude which we believe to be quite at variance with Canadian opinion generally.

Himalayan Wrangle

It is on the fringe of the towering Himalayas that the Indian-Chinese quarrel over "illegally-occupied" land is being waged. There has been fighting and bloodshed, and the prospects are that the situation will deteriorate further with heightened violence until winter closes the mountain passes. India has threatened that it will "fight to the last man" to oust the Chinese from the territory, and China has warned India that it will shoot or force down any intruding aircraft.

In this "top of the world" area, trying to figure who owns what would give headaches to any commission. There is an almost inexplicable overlapping of claims, not only in the northeast where the fighting is going on, but in Ladakh, the Aksai Chin plateau, and in Sikkim between Nepal and Bhutan. What is significant to the outside world is that, for the first time in Communist history, the Soviet Union is actively working against a major Communist nation, by supporting India with transports and helicopters for use in the border skirmishes.

This lesson of putting national interests above "ideological brotherhood" will not be lost on the Chinese, who have committed themselves to building a strategic road through the disputed country to link southwest Sinkiang with Tibet. As one commentator puts it, for the Chinese to give up this area to the Indians is just about as possible as having the Indians give up Kashmir to Pakistan in the foreseeable future.

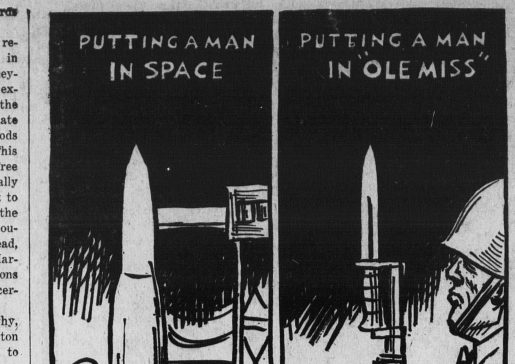
Already the impact of this dispute is being felt in the United Nations. India is no longer heard so loudly and clearly over its advocacy of Communist Chinese membership. The relations of Pakistan with China, too, can shift if the Indian-Chinese breach widens further, creating new problems in world diplomacy.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Those who worry about the danger of electronic "brains" evolving in such a way as to outwit man and dominate him will be reassured by a statement of Dr. Philip Morrison, Cornell physicist and "brain" authority, at a scientific meeting last week. "If we fear they will go too far on their own," he said, "we simply pull the plug."

* * *

It is incouraging to note, on the authority of Mr. Hugh R. Montgomery, president of the Canadian Construction Association who is now touring the Atlantic Provinces, that this area's share of Canada's $7.5 billion construction program for 1962 is estimated at $599 million—an increase of 7.1 per cent over the 1961 volume figures, while the estimated national increase is expected to be about 5.7 per cent. The estimate of $30,586 for this Province, however, remains unchanged from the 1961 figure. The highest per capita outlay for construction is this area is in Newfoundland, but Nova Scotia has the largest program.



PICTURES OF OUR TIME

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE

English Gaining In International Appeal

National Geographic News Bulletin

When Greek tourists, Russian sailors, and German businessmen haggle with the merchants of Yokohama, the transactions probably are in English.

No other language has served a greater variety of needs, or come closer to the mythical goal of a world tongue. As the speech of civil aviation, it has reached the far corners of the earth. Half the world's newspapers and scientific journals are published in English.

The adaptable language has even touched the Stone-Age innocents of New Guinea. A Chinese man sampling the amenities of civilization instructs a barber to "cut 'im grass belong head belong me."

Some 300 million people speak English, making it second only to Chinese. Hindustani comes next; yet India, its homeland, retains English as an official language.

The international appeal of English lies in its flexibility. While precise enough to be a tool of science, it possesses the delicate shades of meaning required for literary purposes. Foreign speakers appreciate the abundance of short, punchy words.

English has been aptly symbolized by an oak tree. The trunk and bare branches represent the native language forms—direct, simple, forceful. Words adopted from other tongues lend graceful, ornamental foliage to the speech.

The immediate ancestor of English was a Teutonic dialect spoken by tribesmen on the North Sea coast between Holland and Denmark. In the 5th century, many of these people—the Angles, Jutes, and Saxons—settled England. The descendants of tribesmen who stayed on the Continent still use a version of the original language, Low German or Frisian.

Celtic Britons, who were driven westward by Germanic invaders, left the ingredients of modern Gaelic and Welsh. But their influence on the Anglo-Saxons was insignificant; English retains dun, glen, and crag. Curiously, bog meant "ghost" in ancient Celtic.

Roughly 900 words, including such indispensables as egg and sky, came from the next wave of colonists—the Danes and Norsemen. Missionaries from the Continent brought words of Latin derivation: bishop, altar, candle.

After the Norman conquest in 1066, French became the language of the upper classes though the church and law courts retained Latin. Anglo-Saxon, which had attained sophistication with epics like Beowulf, ceased to exist in written form. It was cherished, however, as the spoken tongue of England's peasantry.

In a vigorous comeback, English absorbed the language of the Normans nobility during the 14th and 15th centuries. French endures in expressive synonyms, coupling words like mansion with "house."

Meantime, Geoffrey Chaucer, using the Midland dialect of London, emerged as the literary father of modern English. To this day, farmers in the North of England preserve elements of Chaucerian speech in such colloquialisms as stane for "stone."

The invention of the Caxton press in 1476 helped standardize the language. The Renaissance contributed 10,000 new words from all over Europe. But the colonial era stimulated English to its greatest expansion. Great Britain outdistanced France in the race for overseas territories in the 18th century; traders and explorers garnered further exotic additions to the tongue. From China and Malaya came tea and bamboo. New World Indians contributed hurricane, tobacco, and tomato.

Most Anglo-Saxon travelers were reluctant to learn other languages, and foreigners who dealt with them had to pick up English. In 1700, there were about 8,500,000 English speakers. Two centuries later, the number had reached 123 million, the National Geographic says.

ROOTED IN ENGLAND

The Puritans who landed in New England brought an East Anglian nasal twang that was to be recognized as a general feature of American speech. Early settlers in the northern United States tended to come from the North of England. They retained the flat a and strongly sounded r which vanished in the Mother Country during the 18th century.

By contrast the soft speech of Southerners reflects the fact that many of their ancestors emigrated from southern England after the emphatic r ending had been lost.

Some American words have become archaic in Britain, the place of origin. Among them are rare in reference to "meat," fall for "autumn," and gotten for "got." On the other hand, the British have adopted such purely New World words as advocate, blizzard, lynch, and telephone.

Today, the English vocabulary has grown to more than a million words, of which 75 percent source...

In turn, few foreign languages have failed to draw on the colorful linguistic resources that is English. Probably the most widely used and widely understood word on earth is English's amiable "Okay."

Cuban Political Issue

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Some moves in the political infighting for the U.S. congressional elections Nov. 6 suggest the Democratic administration is putting extra-heavy emphasis on possible dangers in Berlin to take voters' minds off Cuba.

While Western allies generally agree the situation in Berlin is not healthy, there is a sharp split between Bonn and Washington whether Soviet Premier Khrushchev will really dare risk bringing the crisis to a head within the next few months.

State Secretary Rusk and Defence Secretary McNamara have been letting the word drop in places where it is sure to be given wide circulation that they expect the Berlin crisis to deepen seriously right after the elections.

Khrushchev has stated, for the record, that he won't press the Allies until the American elections are over. And the general view in Washington is that he will make some big move thereafter, such as announcing a peace treaty with East Germany, that could create all kinds of new trouble for Western access in Berlin.

GERMANS CALM

However, the West German view is that Khrushchev takes risks only when he is sure of large political returns and the Germans see no evidence, at this time, that his chances of gaining good returns have shown great improvement.

All the Soviet moves on the Berlin issue, according to high German authorities, are just part of a war of nerves.

The curious part of the U.S. government's sounding of the alarm on Berlin is that the opposing Republicans have failed to heed President Kennedy's plea and are turning Cuba into a big political issue. In fact, Senator Barry Goldwater, the right-wing Republican from Arizona says Cuba has become the hottest issue he has ever seen in politics.

Republicans, from Gen. Eisenhower down, are playing the Cuban issue to the hilt and poll-takers agree the Republicans are making some yardage. With Russia said to be pouring guns, ammunition, patrol boats and rockets into the Communist Caribbean stronghold. Americans have become increasingly uneasy about Cuba.

READY FOR ACTION

"If you left it up to the American people tonight, we'd be in Cuba tomorrow," Goldwater has said.

But while Kennedy keeps assuring the American people there is no military menace and he will make sure it doesn't become one, Republicans keep pounding home that Kennedy may never act; that he is inept in foreign policy.

The Kennedy administration's answer seems to be one of attempting to shift American attention from Cuba to Berlin.

The Berlin issue has been there for many years. To many an American the thought must have occurred that if the Allies aren't prepared to meet the crisis at this time, it may too late to start worrying about it now.

But because Cuba is so small and so close to the U.S. it may be difficult for the voters to understand why Kennedy can't resolve the so-called crisis there.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.
October 18, 1937

Two local hockeyists with promising futures stretching before them join the list of hockey immigrants from this Province. They are Wilf Whalen and Robert "Tie" Williams, who will line up with Reserve in the Cape Breton League for the coming season.

Thousands of dollars damage was caused in the eastern section of the province early last week by a "terrific gale", according to reports. The heavy seas smashed onto the verandah at a house owned by a Lounching fisherman, a considerable distance from the shore.

TEN YEARS AGO
October 18, 1952

E.L. Eaton, Kentville, N.S. who is in charge of blueberry and cranberry investigations in the Maritime Provinces, arrived here for a brief visit, yesterday. Mr. Eaton is attached to the Dominion Experimental Farm in Kentville.

Miss Marjorie McBride, Girl's work secretary of the Maritime Religious Education Council, with offices in Saint John, N.B. is in Charlottetown to direct a rally of Canadian Girls in Training, at the Baptist Church today.

Hot Water Aids In Curing Warts

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

THE LATEST treatment for warts is to soak them in hot water. But the trick is to keep the water at a constant temperature between 113 and 118 degrees F. Several treatments are needed, each lasting an hour or more. Dermatologists from the Cleveland clinic reported cures in nine out of 15 patients, but time will tell whether we can discard the older remedies in favor of this procedure.

According to Dr. John DoCricchio and Dr. John R. Haserick, the idea came from the observation of Dr. George Crile, Jr. that some tumors are benefited by the application of heat. They decided to try it on warts, which are skin tumors caused by viruses. In addition, viruses often are inactivated by heat. The skin can take considerable heat without blistering.

In treating a plantar wart, the foot is placed in a bath containing gauze backs on the bottom to prevent pressure on the lesion. The foot is immersed ½ to 1½ hours. It is removed sooner if pain if felt and reinserted as soon as distress passes.

Two treatments a week are given and the plan is continued so long as progress is noted. If there is no change after three to four weeks, the method is considered a failure.

In each of the nine patients who were helped, the lesions disappeared within three months. The warts become smaller in four others and failure was reported in two instances.

A simple wash basin was used to treat warts on the hands. The hot and cold faucets are turned on until the desired temperature is reached.

(Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

BURNED SKIN

Mrs. J. writes: My son is recovering from second degree burns. How do you get the healed skin to return to its original color?

REPLY

The skin may be damaged to such an extent it may never return to normal. Time will tell. But why be concerned about the color so long as the area is healing and there will be no ugly scars?

ULTIMATE STATURE

M.G. writes: Does a baby's length at birth indicate his mature height?

REPLY

No, although tall persons beget tall persons and their babies are likely to be longer at birth But factors other than heredity play a role in determining the adult height. Malnutrition, illness, and an unfavorable environment may interfere with growth.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Trim fat from meat to reduce weight and lower cholesterol

NOTES BY THE WAY

Girls who wear shorts so tight that they could easily be blistered with a paddle should be. — Woodstock Sentinel-Review

Canadians are thrifty people. Last year they carried on almost 10 billion conversations on 7,719,180 telephones. — St. Catharines Standard.

In New Haven, Conn., the other day, an elderly former schoolteacher was reminiscing about one of her old pupils. "He delighted in learning something new," she recalled. "It was really very childish and yet it was pleasant to have him smiling, yielding, consenting to everything." The pupil — Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev. Oh, for the good old days! — Milwaukee Journal.

Conscience is a dreadful bore. The more you listen to it, the more it talks. — Sudbury Star.

A worker in a chemical plant at Huddersfield, England, could not understand why people were staring at him everywhere he went. He stepped to a mirror and discovered that his face was blue, his hands yellow and his ears red. He told doctors he "nearly collapsed" and it seems to us he showed admirable control when he didn't collapse entirely. No one is at all sure what happened. A spokesman for the firm in question said: "The blue could have been caused by chemicals affecting his blood stream in some way and the yellow may have been the result of chemicals getting on his hands. But we cannot explain his red ears." — Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Builder Of Canada

Winnipeg Free Press

Canadians of Polish descent will take much pride in the announcement that Canada will issue a special stamp to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski.

Sir Casimir was one of the early builders of Canada. Born in Poland and exiled to the United States for his part in the 1830 uprising in his native country, he came to Canada in 1842 and became a citizen four years later.

As an engineer he was responsible for building the International Bridge across the Niagara and for the Grand Trunk railway between Sarnia and Toronto. He was the first chairman of the Niagara Falls parks commission and planned the park system along the Canadian side of the river.

He helped to found the Engineering Institute of Canada and established the Gzowski medal in engineering.

He was an honorary aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria, president of the Jockey club of Toronto and of the Dominion of Canada Rifle association, president of the council of Wycliffe college of which he was a founder, and for nearly 20 years was a member of the senate of the University of Toronto.

In acknowledgement of his distinguished services to Canada he was knighted by Queen Victoria. It is fitting that a country that was the beneficiary of these services should now honor Sir Casimir.

A Fine Canadian Name

Montreal Star

Some may find a touch of irony in the fact that Canada's first satellite, intended, it is said, for the peaceful study of the ionosphere from above, was built by the Defence Research Board. But let that pass—in space the military and the civilian are virtually inseparable.

Alouette, she has a fine Canadian name which is as familiar from childhood to the English-speaking as to the French, and she is working in a field of research in which this country is entitled to a certain priority.

It is not necessarily a joyous distinction, but one thing Canada has more than any other country is electromagnetic disturbances in the ionosphere — that higher outer atmosphere at the beginning of space which reflects radio waves.

The North magnetic pole is on Canadian soil, and the area of disturbance extends in a broad circle centred on the pole and sweeping as far south as Churchill. The disturbance is a good curiosity or a subject for academic discussion.

It disrupts communications and navigational aids and blankets radar. (It also produces some freaks: there are at least two TV sets in the North-West Territories which pick up passable pictures on occasion from the United States, and at least one radio communications outpost which is bedevilled by the calls of a taxi company in Palm Beach, Fla.)

For years the Defence Research Board has been looking at the underside of this great belt of disturbance.

Now Alouette is looking at it from the top-side, learning more about it and about how to get radio waves through it.

As our contemporary Montreal-Matin has remarked, Alouette has become overnight a new Canadian symbol—and at 600 miles in space it will be hard to defeather it.

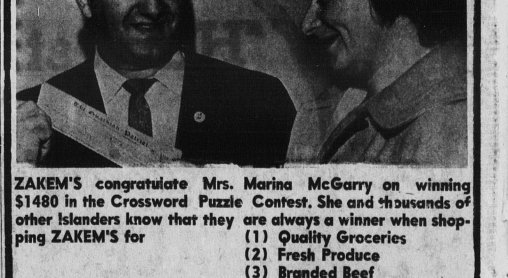
The Poet's Corner

INDIAN SUMMER

These are the forgiving days
when great winds blow.
Sun warms and lingers like a friendly flame.
The film of nature unrolls and we watch the leaves
Move in the treetops while all around is quiet.
This is the close of a season, and a beginning.
We bury bulbs along with sorrow, go
To school to ourselves, learn the spring and neap tides,
All of us students. These are the forgiving days
When great winds blow, and in the bush beneath them
We start again, and there is no end to living.

—Meiora Hobbs Pond
in the Christian Science Monitor

ANOTHER WINNER From ZAKEMS



ZAKEM'S congratulate Mrs. Marina McGarry on winning $1480 in the Crossword Puzzle Contest. She and thousands of other Islanders know that they are always a winner when shopping ZAKEM'S for
(1) Quality Groceries
(2) Fresh Produce
(3) Branded Beef

Green Gable Bacon lb. 69¢
Ground Hourly Hamburg 2lb. 89¢
Frozen Whole Lamb Fronts av. 6-8 lbs. lb. 29¢
Libbys Big 48 oz. Tomato Juice 26¢
South African Oranges 5 LB. CELLO BAGS 75¢
King Cole 60's Gauze Tea Bags Save 14¢ 79¢
Scotties Facial Tissue 400's 2/59¢
Personal IVORY Face Soap 4/35¢
Chum Dog Food 10/$1.00

Save our Cash Register Slips—you'll be the next winner!