The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Published every week day morning (except Sundays and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. Branch offices at Summerside, Montague, Alberton and Souris.

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers Advertising Services Toronto, 425 University Ave. Empire 3-8894; Montreal, 640 Cathcart Street, University 6-5942; Western office, 1030 West Georgia Street, Vancouver (MA 7037).

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Not over 35c per week by carrier.

$11.00 a year by mail or rural routes and areas not serviced by carrier.

$14.00 a year off Island and U.K. $20.00 per year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Commonwealth.

Not over 7c per single copy.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Pensions Conference

The Pearson Government has avoided one road-block at the pensions conference at Ottawa, by bowing to Opposition demands for a $10 increase in old age pensions starting in October, at an estimated cost of $116 million for which tax revenue will have to be provided. Whether or not it was a pre-election commitment to give this increase immediately—as the Opposition parties maintain and Mr. Pearson vehemently denies—is beside the point. The Government has yielded, as it did to pressures to amend the Gordon budget, and it hopes thereby to have clearer sailing for its contributory pensions plan at the conference now in progress.

Even with this issue out of the way, the conference prospects are problematical. Last weekend Premier Lesage seized the opportunity of saying that the Province of Quebec will not take part in the national plan under any circumstances. He recalled that in its campaign platform the federal Liberal Party had promised to establish an option formula for all joint provincial-federal programs which would permit any province to contract out of it, and he declared that on this occasion "the use of the formula will consist, for us, in not taking part in the program which the Federal Government is thinking of establishing for all Canada."

Accordingly, the five-man Quebec delegation is attending this week's conference as "observers", not as participants. And, of course, there is Ontario which has its own plan with which the federal plan will have to be integrated. More than that, it will have to be integrated with the thousands of private pension plans which already exist and in which are bound up the life savings of many Canadians.

How far progress in this direction can be achieved at this week's conference it is impossible, at this stage, to predict with any assurance. A whole series of discussions may be required to iron out the difficulties; after which, of course, the plan will have to be submitted to Parliament.

All that can be hoped for is that some kind of scheme will eventually emerge that will serve the best interests of Canadians.

Getting To Be A Racket

As noted in these columns yesterday, more and more provincial premiers are calling elections after their governments have been in office for only three years or, in extreme cases, two. British Columbia, for example, votes on Sept. 30, which is three years and a month since the province's last election. Manitoba had an election last December, just 3½ years after the election of May, 1959, which in turn came less than a year after the election of 1958. New Brunswick voted last April 22, less than three years after the 1960 election there.

Newfoundland has had elections in 1956, 1959 and 1962. Nova Scotians go to the polls on October 8, although they last voted on June 7, 1960. Prince Edward Island had an election last December, three years and a couple of months after the 1959 voting. Quebec voters went to the polls in November, 1962, slightly more than two years after their previous provincial election.

Why this sudden rush to the polls on the part of so many provincial governments? Why, being elected to serve for a term of five years, don't they stay put, at least for the four-year period which was customary in the past? The Winnipeg Free Press, like ourselves, has been struck by this new trend, and finds little relation between the excuses offered for it and the real reasons behind the calling of snap elections in the provinces concerned.

It believes, as we are inclined to do, that many provincial elections these days are called not in the interests of the people but for reasons of political expediency and to suit the convenience of the party in office. To appeal for public approval on such grounds is to abrogate governmental responsibility. It is a case of partisan interests first—and the electors be hanged.

"There is no way in which provincial premiers can be made to permit a reasonable period of time to elapse between elections," says our Winnipeg contemporary resignedly. "The only effective action against their high-handedness is vigorous and continuous public protest." Unfortunately, there is little evidence of such protest where it would be most effective—at the polls.

Unwarranted Omission

An extraordinary situation has been revealed in the Federal Government's allocation of areas that would qualify for tax benefits to aid industrial development, in which the existence of this Province has been completely ignored. Apparently no one here—not even the National Employment Office—was consulted when these areas were designated. As they include 13 in other parts of the Maritimes, it would seem that the authorities have been going by that old map the CPR used to issue, on which Prince Edward Island was conspicuous by its absence.

We recall that map very well, for it caused the Conservatives a lot of grief under the R. B. Bennett regime, when it was used in connection with a national political campaign. The Liberals spotted the omission of the Island from the map on the back of a Tory brochure and went to town on it.

Actually, we hadn't been discriminated against at that time, though it was hard for the Conservatives to get this argument across. In this case it would seem that there has been discrimination, and it is to be hoped that Resources Minister Rossiter will be able to convince Ottawa to this effect without delay.

The Other Side

"What is most heartening about Canada's booming trade," says an exchange, "is not so much that devaluation and pegging of the dollar at 92.5 cents (U.S.) has worked to our advantage. More important, Canada's industries are taking advantage of the opportunity presented to them in world markets by setting the Canadian dollar at a realistic rate."

The cold figures are impressive enough. We had a trade surplus of $138,100,000 for the first seven months of the year. That compares very favorably with the trade deficit of $131,600,000 in the same period of 1962. And, taking into account the usual trade surplus in the latter part of the year, the total for the whole of the year should be impressive indeed.

But there is another side to the picture, which is not so gratifying. While our exports have increased by 7½ per cent over the corresponding period in 1962, the value of goods imported has remained practically static. Worse, there has been a growing imbalance of trade between Canada and the United Kingdom. Exports to Britain in the first seven months of this year were 15 per cent higher than a year ago, but imports therefrom were down by 12 per cent.

How much longer can Britain keep buying more and more from Canada, while Canada buys less and less from Britain? Trade is a two-way street, as Liberal economists have often reminded us. They should be doing some worrying now about keeping it that way.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Three young suspected thieves elected to hide out last week in the tall grass of a marsh near New York's Jamaica Bay. It didn't work; a police helicopter stirred up a breeze with its rotors, flattening the reeds and uncovering the suspects. They were captured by a patrolman who jumpd from the low-hovering craft.

"RIVER STAY 'WAY FROM MY DOOR"

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Lapse Of A Friendly Old Habit

Whatever happened to that gay Parliament Hill custom of coining nicknames for the popular or non-conformist denizens of our national legislature?

Prime Minister Lester Bowles Pearson is universally referred to as "Mike" — the nickname of unexplained origin which was pinned on him 47 years ago. More colourful is his title of endearment — "Old Butch" — which his daughter used more recently, and which deserves currency on Parliament Hill today.

But moving down the Parliamentary ladder from "Old Butch" Pearson, there are remarkably few M.Ps today who can boast the treasured symbol of popularity which is a nickname.

Ten years ago, such friendly appellations were very common here. In fact this column published an "authorized version" of those many colourful and distinguishing titles.

VERBAL CARTOONS

"Naturally," I wrote, "Most of these widely-used nicknames arise from some obvious quality peculiar to the person described."

Fred Shaw, the then Social Credit M.P. for Red Deer, Alberta, won the cognomen "foghorn" through his deep booming voice. Angus MacLean of P.E.I. had the habit of walking along the parliamentary passages so slowly that he was almost stationary; he inevitably became "Slo-mo-shun," after the record breaking speedboat of those days.

The old world courtesy of Herbert Wilfred Herridge, of Kootnay West, B.C., won him the nickname "Burlington Bertie"; but today's rather sad cold M. Ps call him plain "Bert"—or very occasionally "The Squire of the Kootenays."

The prime minister of those days, Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent carried a nickname which was pinned on him as an image-creator in the 1953 general election —"Uncle Louie". But nobody ever dared to use that to his face. Even among his colleagues, he was always "Mr. Prime Minister or "Sir".

The late Jack MacDougall, Liberal M.P. from Vancouver, had the felicitous knack of pinning apt and witty names on his fellows in Parliament. On account of his great organizing drive, he dubbed Vancouver's Tom Goode "Kingfish", after the great organizer in U.S. politics, Senator Huey "Kingfish" Long. New Brunswick's A.W. Stuart, the advocate of complex economic policies, he called "Sir Stifford", after the well-known British economist-statesman, Sir Stafford Cripps.

Newfoundland's Leonard Stick's great interest in international affairs won him the title "Mister Pandit." The late and loved M.P. for the Northwest Territories, Merv Hardie, naturally became "Eskimo Pie", while his neighbour representing the Yukon, big ambling friendly Aubrey Simmons, was "The Little Panda." George Pearkes, now Lieutenant Governor of B.C. was "The Muskrat", and his neighbour, now leader of the B.C. provincial Tory Party, Davie Fulton, was "Buttercup".

NO PALS — NO WIT

There were many more. But today, after "Mike", there is little except for abbreviations of convenience, such as "Pick" for Pickersgill and "Dief" for Diefenbaker.

The lapse of this friendly habit can perhaps be attributed in part to the large number of new and unacquainted M.Ps brought in by two recent elections. Mostly it is caused by the lack of friendliness among a group of men whose politics have given birth to personal prejudice. The minds of many are filled with the partisan struggle to the exclusion of broadmindedness which can recognize the free man's right to his own opinions and beliefs in every field, political, religious, racial or cultural.

It's a pity that Parliament has sunk to this petty level. When nicknames return to Parliament Hill, this will be a sign of a new spirit. Then there will be less partisan bitterness to delay our parliamentary processes and Canada will get more efficient government.

The Amazon's Flow

National Geographic Society

The Amazon, queen of mighty rivers, is getting her first physical checkup in a long while.

Scientists are measuring the river's flow, taking its temperature and determining the amount of sediment it carries to sea. The survey, sponsored by the United States and Brazilian Government, will be the first modern hydrographic study of the great stream.

A fit subject for superlatives, the Amazon is the world's largest river in every respect but length. Its 3,900 miles— draining from the Andean highland of Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia, and extending to the Atlantic Ocean—are exceeded only by the Nile's 4,145-mile length.

FLUVIAL COLOSSUS

Every aspect of the Amazon ranks it as a colossus among rivers. Its discharge into the ocean, never accurately measured, is estimated to be seven times that of the Mississippi. The area it drains, a huge basin extending over 2,053,000 square miles, is nearly twice that of any other river.

The island of Marajo, at the river' huge mouth, is twice the size of Massachusetts. Some 600 milds upstream, at the city of Obidos, 'Atlantic tides still register an ebb and flow. Large, ocean-going vessels can penetrate 2,300 miles along the Amazon—about three quarters of the way across the South American continent.

The Amazon was discovered in 1500 by a Spanish expedition led by Vincente Yanez Pinzon. He named it Santa Maria de la Mar Dulce.

Forty-one years later, Francisco de Orellana, a lieutenant of Gonzalo Pizarro, fought his way from the Andean highland to the Atlantic along the length of the river.

Orellana's expedition member reported a skirmish with warrior women whom they said were white, tall, and robust. In battle, each was the equal of ten Indian men. Orellana was reminded of the Amazons of Greek mythology, so he named the river after them.

No one ever encountered the women again, just as no one ever found the fabulous cities of gold that were supposed to exist somewhere in the Amazon's headwaters.

SOURCE UNDEFINED

The source of the Amazon, if the river can be said to have a single source, is undefined. Brazilians give the name Amazon only to that portion of the river east of Manaus, where the Rio Negro meets the main stream. They give the name Solimoes to the portion stretching west of Manaus to Iquitos, Peru.

A continuous stream can be traced through the Amazon, Solimoes, Ucayali, and Urubamba to the area of Lake Titicaca in southern Peru some 200 miles from the Pacific.

A hitherto unknown region of the vast river system— a high Peruvian plateau area bounded by the Urubamb and Apurimac Rivers, both of which flow into the Ucayali— is being explored and mapped in the summer of 1963 by a National Geographic Society-New York Zoological Society expedition.

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(September 10, 1938)

WINNIPEG, Sept. 9— Hon. J. S. McDiarmid, Manitoba Minister of National Resources today welcomed fur breeders from the Maritimes to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, as the National conference of Canadian Fur Breeders began. Delegates included Walter Jones, Charlottetown, who is representing the Dominion Government.

The blacksmith forge owned by G.H. Myers, Montague, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon.

TEN YEARS AGO
(September 10, 1953)

CHALK RIVER, Ont., (CP) — The design of future atomic power plants, including the experimental "breeder" reactor, will be discussed for the first time by atomic scientists and representatives of private industry at a top-secret three-day meeting starting here Wednesday.

A welcome visitor to Prince Edward Island on all occasions is Mr. H.L. Enman, President of the Bank of Nova Scotia, who is now in Charlottetown on an official tour of his Bank's branches east of Toronto.

This Will Help

Fort William Times-Journal

More immigrants arrived in Canada during the first six months of this year than in the same period of 1962. Statistics released by the federal department show 41,444 newcomers this year as against 34,061 last year. Of particular interest is the news that arrivals from Great Britain increased in the six months from 6,963 last year to 11,396 this year.

Hints are forthcoming that the total number of immigrants during 1963 will represent a tidy increase over the 1962 total of 74,586.

Just how many of the 41,444 persons who have stepped on Canadian soil since January 1 are now employed is a matter of guesswork at the present time. It should be noted, though, that despite the increase in the country's work force which they represent, the number of new jobs has outpaced the growth of the work force up to the end of July.

Notwithstanding the fears of some that immigrants take jobs away from persons already in the country, new settlers help to raise the number of jobs. Each one must buy food, clothing, pay for shelter. If every one of the 41,444 spent $40 a week for shoes clothes, food, and other necessities, the total spending in a year would amount to a sum of $86,203,520 — sufficient to create new jobs for a considerable number of people.

While exports have a great deal to do with the degree of prosperity we have in the country, the size of the domestic market for our goods and services is also of prime importance. And immigration is one way of enlarging our domestic market.

MARE BEAT TRAIN

A young grey mare beat the steam engine Tom Thumb in an 1830 race when the locomotive lost steam pressure.

The FLYING DUTCHMAN RESTAURANT "Your Island Steak House"

Ubiquitous Dandruff

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Dandruff is not a serious medical condition, but the victim is grateful when cure finally is achieved. This is true particularly when the scaling condition is caused by seborrheic dermatitis, psoriasis, or neuro-dermatitis. All of these disorders vary in severity, and best results are obtained when the specific remedy is obtained.

Ordinary dandruff is caused by normal scaling — a continuous flaking off of the outer layers of the scalp. This is not necessarily a sign of dryness or that the oil (sebaceous) glands are not functioning properly. The flake fall like snow when the hair is combed or brushed or when the scalp is scratched. Nothing need be done except to brush the scales off the shoulders. But do something if the scalp is unsightly, too oily, or red and itchy.

Seborrheic dermatitis is related somewhat to acne. In most instances, there is excessive oiliness of the scalp as well as greasy scaling, crusting, and redness. Parting of the hair discloses yellowish-brown, greasy crusts with red margins.

Frequent, often daily, shampoos are suggested for the scalp that is oily without scaling. Use a good soap or non-sudsing detergent such as Acidolate or tincture of green soap. A medicated shampoo such as Fostex cream or Ioquin, or a regular shampoo plus Selsum, is suggested when light scaling and oiliness are present.

But stronger medication may be needed when there is excessive scaling and oiliness. An ointment containing tar, sulfur, and salcylic acid (Pragmatar) should be applied and left on the scalp all night. Tincture of green soap is used in the morning as a shampoo. This program is followed for several nights in a row and then twice a week for two weeks.

Psoriasis of the scalp is treated like psoriasis elsewhere. The thick, heavy scales are difficult to remove although they can be eased off through the use of a salt and phenol mixture (Baker's P and S liquid) or a synthetic corticosteroid. Neurodermatitis lichen simplex) is considered when the back of the head always itches and scratching induces redness, crusts, and scales. The best plan is to apply the newer corticosteriod creams, but some physicians prefer to inject the hormone under the scaly patches.

INHERITED TRAITS

A. Q. writes: Many times we hear the expression, "Born and bred in them." Do you believe that character traits can be inherited the same as physical likenesses?

REPLY

Yes, and, in many instances, these traits are discernible during the first year of life. This is most noticeable when there is more than one child in the family.

BLINKER

Mrs. E.R. Writes- I have a 5-year-old boy who blinks his lids quite a bit. Do you think his eyes are weak?

REPLY

He may need glasses or this may be a bad habit, similar to a tic.

TENSION AND GLAUCOMA

R. B. writes: Do nerves play an important part in glaucoma?

REPLY

Yes, in that emotional upsets may increase the pressure within the eyeball.

TINEA CAPITIS

K. H. writes: How is ringworm on a child's scalp treated?

REPLY

Griseofulvin, the antifungal tablet.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

The neck often bears the brunt of disturbed emotions.

7 TO DIE

ANKARA, Turkey (Reuters) A Turkish court sentenced seven accused to death Thursday on charges arising from an abortive coup on May 21. Twenty-nine others were sentenced to life imprisonment. Among those sentenced to death was ex-colonel Talat Aydemir, self-confessed leader of the uprising.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Many a girl has tried to get a long silver fox from a short balding wolf—and some have succeeded.—Windsor Star.

Notice at an Ocean City, Md., restaurant: "Be Kind To Our Waitresses. They're Harder to Get Than Customers."— Victoria Times.

You never know how many sides there are to a story until the politicians get a hold of it.— Waupun Leader-News.

Train passenger: "Is smoking permitted? Conductor: "No." Passenger: "Then where did these cigarette butts come from?" Conductor: "From people who don't ask questions." — Galt Reporter.

The Alberta government has received more than $32,000,000 in a sale of oil and gas reservations and leases this year already. My, but isn't Social Credit grand?— Hamilton Spectator.

To parents a miracle drug is any one the kids will take without screaming.—Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

The fashion world seems to be favoring a definite downward trend. A Paris designer has announced that his hems will drop four to eight inches, and a bikini designer has said that within 10 years bikini tops will be discarded. Won't that make hats look pretty silly?— Charlotte Observer.

Most travelers have encountered the omnipresent "Made in Japan" label at one time or another. It can be found on Indian moccasins, German beer mugs, even "Eskimo" carvings. But business is a two way street. It was proved out east a few months ago. Japanese officials protested the distribution of "genuine Japanese silk kimonos." The labels proudly proclaimed: "Made in Brooklyn."— Milwaukee Journal.

CBC's Good Taste

Ottawa Journal

The CBC in its annual report reveals an excellent formula used in deciding what advertising it will broadcast.

"Rejected for broadcast is any material which, in the opinion of the corporaton, would preclude its being freely introduced into a mixed company as the subject of ordinary family conversation," the CBC proclaims.

Under this "fairly demanding" standard of good taste, the CBC proclaims that it will not accept advertising accounts concerned with sleeping tablets, hair-growing products, corn removers and other goods which, we had thought might occasionally be mentioned in the family circle without giving offence.

But no matter what might come up in the family conversation, the CBC would be well advised to apply its advertising formula to experimental programs of "entertainment" which tend to be too frank or actually repulsive. The CBC tries to keep pace with the times and knows that family conversation in mixed company has been freed of many old taboos. But not all. No one wants the CBC to be tip-toeing around broadcast conversations like a Victorian spinster. By the same token, the CBC is not expected to speak or behave as if it were visiting the habitues of Skid Row. It may not be easy to appear progressive while guarding the sanctities of polite society, but that's what the CBC is paid to do.

The Color Of Rainfall

Ottawa Citizen

A problem that we have found baffling, lately, has consisted of this question: what color should we use to describe the sound made by raindrops falling after a particularly heavy period of hot weather?

Everybody is aware that sounds have color, and though we may not be able to explain exactly what we mean every person of sensitivity knows what we are talking about when we speak of the silvery tone of a soprano whom we have found to our liking; or the golden voice of some orator; or the deep brown of a cow's "moo"; or the weighty purple of thunder; or the gay, pinkhued song of a thursh.

But the melody of raindrops is not so easily translated into color. Especially is this so when the rain comes after a long, hot, dry spell, so uncomfortable that even the most amiable of men must have begun to feel at odds with themselves and with those around them. At such a time, rain has a pleasurable, airy sound, that might be well expressed in a very light blue. But the matter does not end there. For a man also fetls profnund gratitude when he hears rainfall at such a time, so much so that some deeper. more dramatic color seems justified.

Maybe the light blue of such a rainfall should be tinged with purple. Yet a bare trace of white, indicating coolness, would not come amiss. Given such artistry, if a color appropriately combining all these elements were indeed possible, we might translate our grateful pleasure in nature's wonder, the freshness and coolnes that come after great heat, suitably onto a canvas.

Robin Was A Hood

Toronto Telegram

Aside from the H-bomb age and the automation age, the period we live in is known as the age of realism. Illusions, say the physical and social scientists, are bad for the health of the individual and society.

Any Wednesday morning you can wake up to the news that what you thought were facts have been found to be myths and vice versa. Little Miss Muffet and Jack Horner, for example, are no longer the poetic fancies of the nursery but the secret code of an underground party in a time of political unrest. Love is no longer spring and awakening; it's simply a manifestation of parallel syndromes.

So it goes. Life is real; life is earnest.

It's no great surprise, therefore, that the British magazine, Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review (no hint of poetry there, by gum), regales us with the information that Robin of Sherwood Forest was a hood, Maid Marion was misnamed because she was really an early Christine, and even the sheriff of Nottingham is a poor excuse as a pioneer in the Scotland Yard tradition.

All this, we say, is no surprise but certainly unsporting and untimely, since Robin has recently been admitted to the Marxist Valhalla by the Kremlin committee's fact-and- fiction sorting committee. They found that his proclivity for robbing the rich to give to the poor was in the good orthodox Communist style.

It's a shame that this East-West agreement on historical interpretation must now be scrapped. It added to the new mood of accommodation between the Messrs. K.

Fortunately, youngsters on both sides of the Iron Curtain aren't going to be discouraged from reading the adventures of Robin the Hood by the JPLG Review's addiction to historical accuracy. Historians will continue to be historians and boys will be boys.

The Prince Edward Island Regiment (RCAC) will commence fall training at the following times and locations:

"HQ" and "A" Squadrons—Charlottetown Armoury, Charlottetown, Thursday 12 Sep. 63 at 1930 hrs.

"B" Squadron—Montague Armoury Friday 13 Sep. 63 at 1930 hrs.

"C" Squadron—Summerside Armoury, Tuesday 10 Sep. 63 at 1930 hrs.

Recruits will be accepted at the following times and locations:—

CHARLOTTETOWN—Charlottetown Armoury Monday and Thursday nights at 1930 hrs. beginning Monday 9 Sep. 63

MONTAGUE—Montague Armoury Friday nights at 1930 hrs. beginning Friday 13 Sep. 63.

SUMMERSIDE—Summerside Armoury Tuesday and Thursday nights at 1930 hrs. beginning Tuesday 10 Sep. 63.

D. J. McCORMACK, LT. COL.
Commanding Officer.