

More Scuttlebutt?

At the press conference at which he announced his cabinet changes, Mr. Pearson sharply defended his right to accept the hospitality of an old friend, David Rockefeller, at whose holiday home in the Caribbean he spent his vacation. They had known each other since 1947 when they met at the United Nations, and there had been frequent exchanges of amenities. One can readily acknowledge the sincerity of the Prime Minister's motives in the matter, while regretting that he did not give a little more thought to the possible embarrassment which might accrue from accepting favors of this kind.

Opposition spokesmen have not been slow in pointing out that there are amendments to the Bank Act to be taken up at this session of Parliament, which limit the assets of foreign-owned banks and are aimed at preventing American interests from taking over the Canadian banking system. The one U.S.-owned bank now in Canada is the Mercantile. James Rockefeller, a cousin of Mr. Pearson's holiday host, is chairman of the First National City Bank of New York, which owns the Mercantile bank in this country. And David Rockefeller himself is chairman of the executive committee of the Chase and Manhattan Bank which has, in the past, sought to become involved in Canadian banking.

It is maintained that while Mr. Pearson, as a private citizen, could accept Mr. Rockefeller's offer to use his house and count himself fortunate to have an acquaintance in such a position to make it, his position as Prime Minister is something else again, and that he has needlessly exposed himself—and his host—to criticism. Other government members have found themselves in difficulty as a result of similar lapses of thought; and it is only a year ago that Mr. Pearson issued his own warning on this point in the "code of ethics" he prescribed for his colleagues.

The code contained this passage, which we have no doubt will be cited by the Opposition when Parliament meets: "In order that... impartiality may be beyond doubt, members of ministers' staffs, equally with ministers, must not place themselves in a position where they are under obligation to any person who might profit from special consideration or favor on their part, or seek in any way to gain special treatment from them."

Shakespeare is rarely quoted nowadays by our politicians; but some of them may recall, to Mr. Pearson's annoyance, what the immortal bard had to say in this connection. It was about the preacher who, while thundering exhortations from the pulpit, "himself the primrose path of dalliance treads, and reck not his own rede."

Election Expenses

Under the Canada Election Act, complete disclosures of campaign expenses is supposed to be obligatory on all federal election candidates. The provision appears to be more honored in the breach than in the observance. So much so, indeed, that John Munro, successful Liberal candidate in Hamilton East on November 8, has hit the publicity jackpot by filling with his returning officer a completely itemized statement of all monies received and spent by him during the campaign. They amounted to \$19,329, in contrast to his expenditures of \$9,300 in the 1962 election.

But it seems that Mr. Munro did more than comply with the letter of the law in this matter. The federal and provincial Liberal party organizations were told that Hamilton East would require none of their money for campaign purposes. Then corporate and individual supporters in the area learned that no donation in excess of \$100 would be accepted. The only way to give more was to

purchase \$25 a plate tickets to a special fund raising dinner, and even there a limit of four tickets to a customer was imposed. Thus the maximum for any one person was in practice \$200.

Mr. Munro says he lost money because of these limits, and also because some supporters declined to give in the knowledge that their names might become public. The collections in all amounted to less than \$15,000, leaving a deficit of \$4,733 which the candidate says he will pay out of his own pocket.

It is easy, says the Hamilton Spectator, to sympathize with Mr. Munro's stated reasons for doing what he did. He wanted to place his campaign finances fairly on the record as a counter-attack on the rumor and innuendo that attends a great many honest men in Ottawa in the wake of the scandals of the past 18 months. His action in pointing up how unusual it is for a candidate of a traditional party to do what he is supposed by law to do is a useful contribution to public affairs, although we are still a long way from a solution of the underlying problem.

Since October, 1964, a special committee on election expenses, appointed by the Pearson government, has been studying the question of campaign funds and how they may be limited and controlled. It is generally expected that this committee will recommend that election expenditures be covered by the federal treasury. Transport Minister Pickersgill has long advocated such a step. So have MPs from all the parties. The committee will likely present its report early in 1966. Mr. Munro's example may help to ensure that it will not get sidetracked.

Formosa Again

A mood of desperate optimism is said to be spreading throughout Formosa as a result of the Viet Nam war. The Chinese Nationalists, in lonely refuge there, are reviving their dreams of returning to the Chinese mainland, ousting the Communists, and taking up the reigns of power again as the rightful government of China. It is a dream which, even if attainable, could not be realized without American blessing and participation; and Washington, fortunately, has given no hint that it is inclined that way.

Aside from the momentous political and moral implication of unleashing Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist warriors in this manner, there are complex military problems. The troops would need to be transported across 100 to 150 miles of open sea. American military experts say this would involve a landing operation more complicated than the D-Day assault against Germany. Once ashore, the Nationalist soldiers would be vastly outnumbered by the Communist divisions, and Washington has enough trouble on its hands without underwriting a campaign of this kind.

But the Nationalists, reportedly, are anxious to gamble everything on this last chance of success. Chiang Kai-shek is nearing 80, and when he departs from the political scene their cause will have lost its rallying point. At the United Nations, too, time is running out. This year's almost-level vote on the admission of Communist China jarred them badly. The whole thrust of their campaign now is to urge the U.S. to move against Peking. With nuclear capability, they see the Communists becoming daily more dangerous.

This was the argument advanced in Washington recently by Nationalist Defense Minister Chiang Ching-kuo, son of the generalissimo. It is the theme being developed by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek on her present tour of the United States.

But even on Formosa itself, the Nationalists have failed to capture the enthusiasm of the 10 million native Formosans. That doesn't seem to worry the government, which brooks no opposition to its rule from the local people. To outsiders, however, it suggests that a good way for Chiang and his regime to do battle for democracy would be to practice more of it at home.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The Soviet in 1966 will devote 12.8 per cent of an increased over-all budget to military expenditures, about the same proportion as this past year. This probably is the heavy cost to the Russians of military aid provided to North Viet Nam. Kremlin concern over this increased economic burden partially may explain its willingness at this time to join the United States in proposing to other members of the 18-nation disarmament conference that they reconvene in mid-January in Geneva.



GUY FAWKES AND FRIEND
OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Big Turnover In Coining Money

If Junior finds a shiny new silver dollar in his Christmas stocking, he should not melt it down for the silver. The Canadian dollar today is no longer, as it was in our fathers' days, fashioned from Sterling Silver which is by definition at least 92.5 per cent pure silver. Today our dollar, like our other silver coins the half-dollar, the two bits and the dime, is made of an alloy of four parts silver to one part copper. The copper content of a silver dollar is insignificant, but the silver is worth about 84 cents only. Any bank will give Junior 100 cents for his silver dollar, and if he keeps it carefully it may become worth more than that to coin-collectors in future years. I recently commented in this column that Canada's Royal Mint makes money out of making money. Fashioning silver and copper and tin and zinc and nickel into the coins which we use every day, it sells those coins to the Bank of Canada for their face value. And that value is in every case higher than the cost of the metal contained in the coin, plus the cost of manufacturing it.

FAST-GROWING HOBBY

Numismatics, the collection and study of coins and medals is the fastest-growing hobby in many countries today. Most collectors don't worry about medals, but in coins they are collecting articles which are far more durable and have a more realistic intrinsic value than, for example, postage stamps. It was no doubt because of the great interest in coins that some readers have written to ask for more details on my remark that our Mint sells coins at a profit.

Our silver dollar weighs three-quarters of a Troy ounce, which is not the same as the Avordupois ounce which we normally use in our daily life. Buying candy or measuring its effect on our weight, for example, One pound Troy weight, which is the measure of weight nor-

mally used for precious metals and precious stones, consists of 3,760 grains and is divided into 12 ounces, our Avordupois pound, as I am sure all my readers remember from their schooldays, consists of 7,000 grains. This makes the Troy ounce slightly heavier than our normal ounce, so don't use silver dollars to weigh airmail letters if you want to know how many stamps to use.

Our silver dollar then weighs three-quarters of a Troy ounce. It is four-fifths silver and one-fifth copper. So it contains six-tenths of an ounce of silver, two-tenths of an ounce of copper, which costs on the market about 40 cents per pound. The metal in the dollar is worth about 84 cents, and as our other silver coins are exactly proportionate in weight to their value, we see that a half dollar contains metals worth about 21 cents, and the dime's intrinsic worth is about 8.4 cents.

Manufacturing costs are not

in proportion. It costs 2.36 cents to make the average dollar. 1.26 cents to make a half-dollar, 0.78 cents to make a quarter, and 0.35 cents to make a dime - at present wage rates for metal workers.

Our one-cent piece contains 98 per cent copper and the balance is zinc and tin, together worth 0.29 cents, and it costs 0.27 cents to make.

Our nickel, made of pure nickel, is proportionately our costliest coin to make. The mint buys the twelve-sided blanks of pure nickel from Sherritt-Gordon Mines for 1.75 cents each. This includes 0.9 cents for the pure nickel, and the balance for the processing. It then costs the Mint a further 0.16 cents to stamp the design on the metal blank, making the finished cost of each nickel 1.19 cents.

From these figures, the amateur numismatist can calculate how much profit our Mint makes on each denomination of coin, and why it is a losing proposition to melt them down at home.

Digging Up Words

Joseph G. Harrison In The Christian Science Monitor

Sometime in the Second Century, B.C., a young man in Fatum on the Nile wrote his mother a begging letter for forgiveness and asking to be taken back into the family. Apparently he had run away, fallen on misfortune, and become penniless. He wrote: "I know what I have brought upon myself. I have got a lesson, as was needed. I know that I have sinned."

Not only does this letter bear a remarkable likeness to Jesus' great parable of the prodigal son, but it also, in it entirely, casts new light on the moral and ethical standards of the time and the place where the young man and his mother lived. It deepens our appreciation of antiquity and of the great distance which the ancients had come in

their search for higher principles of conduct.

This letter can stand as typical of the vast roll of written records which have come to light wherever ancient civilizations thrived. It also stands as a testimony to the skill, persistence, eagerness, and, often, good fortune of a particular branch of archaeologists—the seeker after antique documents. Coming along behind the digging-archaeologist—and often treading on his heels—is the document-hunter looking for those written records (from the potsherd bearing a single word to a complete scroll) which will tell how the peoples of antiquity thought, felt and acted, and what they said.

Although we tend to believe that archaeology in all its forms is a very recent art, this is not so. As long ago as the middle 1300's, the great Italian poet Petrarch scurried everywhere to find anything he could by the Latin orator and writer, Cicero.

From those days to the present, the search has gone on, becoming wider, more passionate, more scientific, and more successful. Most important of all have been the numerous discoveries relating to the Bible and the Holy Land and the least whereof have been the astounding documents known as the Dead Sea Scrolls, which came to light less than 20 years ago.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (December 21, 1940)

Germany's raiders gave the Mersey area around Liverpool its worst pounding of the war last night and early today.

The Press Association's Parliamentary correspondent said in London that Viscount Halifax was regarded as the most likely choice for the British ambassadorship in Washington.

TEN YEARS AGO (December 21, 1958)

Leading aircraftman M. J. (Crash) Green, 22, of Albany, P.E.I., a mobile equipment operator with the RCAF at Goose Bay, Labrador, will be home on leave over the Christmas holidays.

The northeastern United States was gripped by the worst winter's eve cold wave in years. Temperature as low as 47 degrees below zero were reported.

Treatment Of Colds

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
There is no cure for a cold but we have many remedies that alleviate the symptoms and improve the sense of well-being. Most of us weather the storm with aspirin, a saline gargle, more humidity, a warm, comfortable bed. Specific remedies may be needed for a congested nose and a troublesome cough.

Most colds can be treated inexpensively. The cost goes up when optimum therapy is necessary. Some oral cold remedies contain one or two antihistamines and a vasoconstrictor drug to shrink the respiratory membranes. Many also contain a salicylate to relieve pain and lower fever as well as including caffeine and a cough inhibitor.

None of these products will prevent, abort or cure a cold. They are the elite among cold preparations and are called shotgun mixtures by physicians. They contain ingredients for everything whether needed or not. This is where the waste of money enters the picture, because it is cheaper to take a full dose of the one or two single items that are known to have a specific action against the symptoms present.

Antibiotics such as penicillin or the tetracyclines are seldom needed because the majority of acute respiratory illnesses are not caused by bacteria. They have no effect upon viral infections but may be helpful when bacterial complications develop. Severe allergic reactions occur when the antibiotics lead to sensitization. They are too potent and wonderful to waste on a cold; save them for a serious infection.

Most often aggravate emphysema, bronchitis or chronic sinus trouble and can trigger an attack of bronchial asthma or rheumatic fever. The antibiotics may be useful in these circumstances.

Vitamin C is included in some shotgun mixtures. To my knowledge there is no evidence that it helps in preventing or relieving a cold.

LESSENING DRYPNESS
R. T. writes How can humidity in the home be raised without expensive equipment?

REPLY
The easiest ways to increase humidity are to put pans of water on the radiators, keep a steam kettle going in the kitchen, or turn on the shower to full hot in the bathroom. If you have an electric hot plate, place a pan of water on it and keep it boiling. There are commercial humidifiers that are inexpensive.

Mrs. A. writes: Why are so many people bothered with post-nasal drip?

REPLY
Most of us live in dirty cities and are forced to inhale irritating dusts and chemicals.

TRUTH SERUM
T. S. writes: How authentic is a sodium pentothal test and is it conclusive?

REPLY
I assume you refer to the truth serum. No test is conclusive, but certain information can be obtained when this procedure is done properly.

FACIAL NEURALGIA
O. B. writes: What is tick-tal-rue?

REPLY
I'm no Frenchman, but I assume you mean tic douloureux, a severe facial neuralgia.

PARALYSIS
R. M. writes: Is there a any helpful treatment for paralysis?

REPLY
Yes, but the answer depends upon the cause of this form of muscular weakness.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

SUBSIDIZE RED PARTY
STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Sweden's Communist party became the first in the non-Communist world Wednesday to get annual government subsidies. A bill providing for annual subsidies of 22,980,000 crowns (\$4,338,000) to be divided among political parties on the basis of their seats in two Houses of Parliament was passed in the lower chamber. It was approved by the upper House Tuesday.

NOTES BY THE WAY

There's usually a bright side. A dentist says biting the nails is good for the teeth.—Toronto Star.

My wife says that if I don't give up curling, she is going to leave me. Hard luck. "Yes, I'll miss her."—Montreal Star.

"After tasting the first dinner his bride cooked for him, he threw it in her face."—From a news story. It is feared he may not have the makings of a kind and loving husband.—Guelph Mercury.

If it's any consolation, we're assured that the reality in this season's toys is nowhere near as deadly as the electronic mirage. The bullets are wood, the knives rubber, the grenades non-explosive, and the destroyers powered by nothing more lethal than a penlight battery.—Windsor Star.

Father: "The trouble with you, son, is that you are always wishing for things you haven't got." Son: "I know, Dad, but what else can I wish for?"—Montreal Star.

He: "Since I met you I can't eat, I can't sleep, and I can't drink!" She (cooly): "Why not?" He: "I'm broke!"—Globe and Mail.

As a rule the person "who can smile when everything goes wrong" isn't doing anything to try to remedy the situation.—Cornwall Standard-Freeholder.

He: "Oh, you mustn't blame me for my ancestors." She: "I don't. I blame them for you."—Windsor Star.

The most traumatic experience in the modern teenager's life is for the phone to go dead.—Kitchener-Waterloo Record.

The Poor Taxpayer

Toronto Telegram

With much fanfare, Defense Minister Paul Hellyer recently announced that his department has been reducing the strength of the armed forces to 110,000.

This move represents a cut-back of about 10,000 in military personnel, and an annual saving of \$100,000,000 to Canadian taxpayers. It was carried out in line with the Government's policies of integrating the three services.

Savings to taxpayers are always welcome. But Mr. Hellyer's announcement when studied alongside reports of spending in some of the other government departments and agencies actually doesn't give the taxpayers much to rejoice about.

Even as Mr. Hellyer was proudly proclaiming what had been

accomplished in the Defense Department, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics released figures which show that the taxpayer isn't going to be much better off.

In the two years that 10,000 were lopped off the military payroll, almost 7,000 were added to the staffs of the other government branches.

In April, 1963, just after the Liberals took office, there were about 350,000 employees in federal departments, branches and agencies. At present—two and one-half years later—this figure has soared to over 377,000.

Savings realized through the defense cutback are being spent just as quickly—and more so—in other fields.

The taxpayer just can't win.

Is 'New Morality' Next?

Banger Daily News

'New math' is an innovation in the nation's educational system. We don't quite understand it, but are willing to take the word of the experts that it is an improvement on the old way of teaching mathematics.

We are really disturbed however, by what seems to be a 'new morality' that has infiltrated the New York City school. It was recently brought to light that a dozen of the city's high schools upgrade student's marks and hide failing marks in order to help the young people get into college.

The application center for Brooklyn College came up with documentary evidence. Municipal school officials confirmed the practice and offered no apologies or showed indication of being shocked.

In fact, a spokesman for the board of education excused the administrators of the offending schools with these words: "Their hearts are in the right place—they're just trying to

present the kids in the best possible light."

Under this "new morality" it is quite all right to be dishonest. Fix up the marks so the "kids" can get into college, whether they earned the privilege or have the capacity for a college education.

It sure sets a fine example for the young people. Why wouldn't they conclude life is a "racket" and that moral principles are to be followed only when convenient?

Frankly, this joins us. We lack sophistication. We have an old-fashioned idea that there are eternal virtues which every young person should be taught. We believe that honesty and other virtues never go out of style.

We also believe, and the dictionary supports us, that education is not limited to the mental development of pupils, but also to moral development.

May the practice of a "new morality" in those New York high schools be wiped out before it has a chance to spread.

Announce New Healing Substance... Shrinks Piles, Checks Itch

Exclusive healing substance proven to shrink hemorrhoids... and repair damaged tissue.

A renowned research institute has found a unique healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids painlessly. It relieves itching and discomfort in minutes and speeds up healing of the injured, inflamed tissues.

One hemorrhoidal case history after another reported "very striking improvement." Pain was promptly and gently relieved... actual reduction or retraction (shrinking) took place.

Among these case histories were a variety of hemorrhoidal conditions. Relief even occurred in cases of long standing, and most important of all, results were so thorough that this improvement was maintained over a period of

many months.

This was accomplished with a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne) which quickly helps heal injured cells and stimulates growth of new tissue. Bio-Dyne is offered in ointment and suppository form called Preparation H.

In addition to actually shrinking hemorrhoids, Preparation H lubricates and makes elimination less painful. It helps prevent infection which is a principal cause of hemorrhoids.

Just ask your druggist for Preparation H Suppositories or Preparation H Ointment (with a special applicator).

Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.

DEBENTURES -



Debentures can be purchased in amounts of \$100 and up and are authorized for the investment of Trust Funds.

THE EASTERN CANADA SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE — 1919 Granville Street, Halifax.

136 Richmond Street

Charlottetown