

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew... W. A. Hancock, Publisher... Frank Walker, Managing Editor...

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PAGE 4 MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1965

A Grand Idea

Is there a possibility of achieving an Atlantic coast "common market" as suggested last week by Trade Minister W. S. Kennedy Jones of Nova Scotia? Speaking in Toronto he pictured such a common market incorporating the Maritime Provinces and part of the U.S. east coast. It would benefit both areas through an interchange of products, information and people.

Against this, of course, is the fact that the plan has been adopted with apparent success by other countries, which claim to be as democratic as we are. Certainly there are two sides to the question, both of which will bear careful scrutiny.

Too Easy To Buy

The tidal wave of hatred that swept across the negro district of Los Angeles recently cost 34 lives as well as millions of dollars of damage. Innocent people were gunned down in the street, and in at least one instance sniper fire kept firemen from the scene of a blaze while buildings burned to ashes.

Hundreds of alarmed citizens reportedly bought weapons for "self-defense." But the lawless themselves had equal access to firearms. Undoubtedly this was an important factor in the rioting, arson and looting which prevailed.

California's Governor Edmund G. Brown has issued a warning that citizens who don't know anything about such weapons shouldn't handle them. Law enforcement, he indicated, belongs in the hands of trained and disciplined policemen and national guardsmen, not of inexperienced amateurs.

The situation, suggests the Milwaukee Journal, cries for local laws requiring purchasers of all firearms to wait for a specified period while police determine that the would-be buyer isn't a habitual criminal, addict, alcoholic or mental incompetent.

Perhaps, as a result of this deplorable outbreak, action along such lines will be taken as an urgently needed step on the road back to firearm sanity.

EDITORIAL NOTES

After a surprisingly large number of dentists were found to be going deaf a study was made and the results published in a recent issue of the British Dental Journal. The findings: The dentists' hearing was being impaired by the noise made by their new-fangled high-speed drills.

Israel every four years turns itself into a gigantic sports arena. This is the year. The World Macabbiyah Games, known in prewar days as the Jewish Olympics, open today in Tel Aviv, and for nine days the greatest Jewish athletes from 36 nations will compete there, in Haifa, and in Jerusalem. The central demand of the games is that all competitors be practising Jews.

Just Another Bureaucrat?

We haven't heard much of late about the royal commission that Prime Minister Pearson says he is going to call about the setting up of a parliamentary commissioner, or ombudsman, whose task it will be to protect the average citizen from abuse at the hands of our steadily advancing government bureaucracy.

seem to involve the simultaneous appointment of ten provincial counterparts who, it is suggested, could have a conference every year to decide on their own interpretation of federal-provincial jurisdiction.

This prompts a writer in the Hamilton Spectator to come forward with a proposal which few of our politicians will find attractive. If our provincial and federal members vote in favor of the ombudsman idea, he says, they should at the same time vote to reduce their own salaries by at least one third.

The presence of an ombudsman, it is claimed, would merely encourage lazy MPs to turn the irksome requests for justice from their voters over to this person, who would soon become as susceptible to the backlogs of bureaucracy as any other government official.

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DON'T PLAN ON GETTING IT MOUNTED

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

The Largest Travelling Show On Earth

Half the population of Canada can start to dream that they will visit the Centennial Exhibit in its maiden form car.

The Confederation Train will carry the exhibit across Canada throughout the year 1967. Eight motorized caravans will carry replicas of the exhibit to smaller communities which the train cannot visit.

It is to be Canada through the ages, from the pre-ice age to the year 2067. The project officer in charge of this largest travelling show in the world is Ottawa's Les Maiden—whose name is familiar in women's bedrooms around the world because of a widely advertised brassiere designed by his wife Norma.

Tourists visiting the Capital this summer have been surprised to see a number of adult civil servants playing with, and photographing, a brightly-painted child's train winding round Ottawa's famous sanddribs. They were experimenting with colour schemes, and making coloured photographs of the train—a replica of the Confederation Train—for publicity purposes.

It has 15 units. Two brightly painted diesel engines will pull seven dark coloured utility coaches; three sleeping cars to accommodate the exhibition crew of 22 and a dining car for their use, an equipment car, a baggage car and a steam-generator car. The exhibit itself will be set up in six cars, each 85 feet long and 10 feet wide, painted in gay colours.

Canada Through the Ages

Les Maiden has previously escorted VIPs around Canada, including Prime Ministers and U.S. Presidents. He tells me that this Confederation Exhibit will blaze new trails: if it won't be a sterile museum-type show, but will comprise vivid designs, electronic voice descriptions and sounds and smells, telling the story of Canada to Canadians who take the 30-minute walk through the rail cars.

They will be reminded of the once-tropical swamps which gave us our rich oil deposits; they will be reminded of the exploring voyagers by a fish's eye view of a canoe floating on a plastic river overhead; they will see immigrants trying to sleep in the cramped banks of frail stinking disease-ridden ships tossed by Atlantic storms; they will see a symbolic group representing the moment of truth when the Fathers of Confederation conferring around a table conceived the project of a united Canada; they will find themselves deep in our rich mines, hearing the actual sounds of drills and explosions and small-pitch and staccato air.

The Confederation Train will follow the main railway routes across Canada for 331 days, opening in Victoria for a seven-day show on January 9, pausing at 81 other cities, and closing in Montreal on December 5. Its visits will include Nanaimo (January 17-19), Kamloops (February 4 and 5), Kelowna (February 7 and 8), Moose Jaw (March 28-31), Prince Albert (April 10-13), Fort Arthur (May 21-24), Sudbury (May 30-June 3), Ottawa (July 1-12), Quebec City (September 24-30), and Charlottetown (October 20-22).

The Confederation Train cannot tour Newfoundland owing to the narrow gauge tracks laid there.

SMALLER TOWNS REMEMBERED

The eight caravans will each consist of three station wagons and eight tractor-trailers. Each will tour a separate region of Canada, visiting communities which the train will not cover.

At halts, the trailers will be parked corral fashion, enclosing a central exhibit space and stage. Like the train, the caravans will be open-free, from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. daily.

Centennial Commissioner John Fisher tells me that he has made an extensive study of the problems of caravan exhibits and has picked up some useful tips from Lee Howard, mayor of Surfside, Florida, who is North America's leading expert in this field as the planner of the Ford Foundation trailer exhibit.

PUBLIC FORUM

THAT PANTHER STORY

Sir, This is in response to a letter carried in the Public Forum section of your August 18th edition written by Mr. Cyril S. Toombs of Rustico. In his letter Mr. Toombs infers that a panther is cub are running at large on Prince Edward Island and further implies, in his remarks about the Wildlife Park at North Rustico, that the park could be the source of these and possibly other strange animals.

First, I would like to comment on the panther story. Although reports of panther have been numerous in both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, particularly during the past 30 years, no one in either province has come up with a dead or live specimen killed in this period. For anyone to infer, on the basis of the evidence at hand that a panther, especially a breeding animal with cubs, has taken up residence on Prince Edward Island, is pure fantasy.

I personally have investigated a variety of reports of a strange animal or animals having been observed in the Hazel Grove-Hunter River area during the past several months. If there is any one thing that the descriptions of the animals have in common, it is that no two of them are alike. Although this does not rule out the possibility of a strange animal or animals being present on the Island, I personally would withhold from making any statements on the nature and source of the animals present until a specimen has been obtained and identified.

There are a variety of conditions contained in the permits that the park is required to meet, among them the conditions under which wild animals can be kept in captivity. As the success of the park operation depends on our maintaining native animals under healthy conditions within the confines of the park, I can assure your readers that some of the sensible precautions Mr. Toombs mentions are only a few of those that we do take to safeguard our own, as well as the public interest.

I'm sure Mr. Toombs would not advocate the abolition of zoos or wildlife parks just on the possibility that an odd animal might escape from captivity, which can and sometimes happens. Every province and state has some form of zoo or wildlife park and, judging from their long existence and the increasing world-wide interest in such institutions, I can assure Mr. Toombs that they are here to stay.

With some 20 years' experience as a wildlife biologist, both in provincial and federal government employ, I am well aware of the problems associated with intentional and non-intentional introductions of wild animals. I can assure your readers that we at the park are in close contact with both the provincial and federal government agencies responsible for the administration of wildlife in the province and, that during the establishment of the park, careful consideration was given by both government and park administrations to the possibility of introducing unwanted animals into this province.

As most of your readers know, we feature only mammals and birds native to the Atlantic Provinces the majority of which, at some time in the recent past, were resident to the Island. In closing I would suggest that if Mr. Toombs really wants to help government authorities remove the menace that he associates with the presence of wild animals, he should use some good judgment and refrain from perpetuating rumors and inferences about the nature and source of such strange and, up until now, very elusive wild animals.

I am, Sir, etc. C.O. BARTLETT, President and General Manager P.E.I. Wildlife Park.

Shoes Cause Bunions

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Bunion is the popular designation of a condition in which the great toe turns toward the center of the foot (hallux valgus). The second toe deviates in the opposite direction and occasionally curls toward or overrides the big toe. The deformity usually begins during the teen years, but symptoms do not develop for another two decades. Wearing shoes that are too short with a narrow sole is blamed.

Dr. I.B. Shine examined the feet of 3,515 islanders living on St. Helena in the south Atlantic ocean. Some wore shoes where others habitually went barefoot. Hallux valgus was noted in two per cent of the unshod. The incidence was higher in the others depending upon the length of time shoes were worn. It reached 16 per cent among men and 48 per cent among women who had worn shoes 60 years.

The disturbing feature is the bunion that develops at the base of the big toe on the inner side. A sac (bursa) forms between the bone and the overlying skin. Pain is noted when the sac fills with fluid and swelling interferes with the chance of being fitted with shoes. The distress is accentuated when the bunion becomes infected and distended with pus. There may be painful co-existing foot deformities such as flat feet, metatarsalgia, corns and arthritis of the joint at the base of the big digit.

The symptoms are variable—the worst looking feet are not always the most painful. Dr. Hampar Kelikian, in his new book on this subject, mentions an example of extreme discomfort. The victim was a surgeon of a century ago who suffered to such an extent that at the age of 75 "cured it radically by placing first one foot on a block of wood and chopping off the toe with a chisel and hammer, and subsequently repeating the procedure on the other foot."

The modern surgeon does not go to this extreme to correct the defect. There is no stereotyped procedure because hallux valgus is associated with other deformities and the entire condition must be corrected in order to relieve the discomfort. In general, a V-shaped piece of bone is removed to straighten the big toe.

ODOROUS FEET

B. G. writes: What would cause foot odor in a person who bathes daily?

REPLY

Increased sweating, allergy, and fungous infections are common origins of this condition. The daily bath helps temporarily but more lasting results are obtained by treating the infection and keeping the skin of the feet dry with antiseptic powders and shoes of a different make.

GALL BLADDER REMOVAL

R. B. writes: In gallstones, why can't the stones be removed rather than the entire gall bladder?

REPLY

Because the wall of the gall bladder usually is inflamed when stones are present, which prevents the organ from functioning properly. As a result, gall bladder symptoms persist and new stones usually develop.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The way some people sound off on world news, you'd think that the morning paper only printed one copy and they had it.—Dutton Advance.

The modern girl usually gets along just fine with her mother-in-law because she can't afford a baby sitter.—Edmonton Journal.

Aunt Ethel—"Well, Beatrice, were you very brave at the dentist?" Beatrice—"Yes, auntie, I was." Aunt Ethel—"Then, there is the dollar I promised you. And now tell me what he did to you." Beatrice—"He pulled out two of Willie's teeth!"—Montreal Star.

When all prospective political candidates begin to shake hands with extra fervency and stop more friends on the street for pleasant little chats, we'll know the election campaign is getting close.—Fort William Times-Journal.

"Well, Dick, my boy," said his uncle, "my congratulations! I hear you're engaged to one of the pretty Noyes twins." "Hither!" replied Dick, heartily. "But," said his uncle, "how on earth do you manage to tell them apart?" "Oh," said the young man, "I don't try!"—Montreal Star.

The Auschwitz Trials

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer

Accountably, the prison sentences announced at the conclusion of the long and exhausting Auschwitz trials in Frankfurt have drawn a mixture of world reaction.

Some countries, principally those whose citizens became the victims of Nazi brutality, feel the sentences are insufficient. Others suggest West Germany has once more demonstrated a sense of justice and remorse.

Undoubtedly, hundreds of officials had to co-operate fully to allow the Auschwitz camp directors to carry out the destruction of such vast numbers of humans. Of these co-operators 20 were placed on trial with only 21 of them drawing life sentences under existing West German law.

Eleven were given lesser terms and three were found guilty because of lack of evidence. There is no evidence that those who drew the maximum terms have shown any signs of remorse or regret over their wartime activities.

A common defence was that they either did not know what they were doing in their death factories or that they were mere cogs in the machine and that to have disobeyed Hitler's orders would have meant death.

LONGEST TRIAL

To bring these men to trial required almost five years of complete investigation involving statements by some 1,300 persons. The trial itself was the longest in West German criminal history, starting Dec. 20, 1963, and entailing evidence by 359 witnesses.

In terms of the crimes committed, the punishment meted out at Frankfurt may have little meaning. But the Auschwitz trials did help impress on the world the authenticity of the Allies' charges of Nazi bestiality and provided a record for future generations of Germans who may wonder and question stories of German aberrations during the darkest period of German history.

And the Auschwitz trials do not, of course, end the prospect that more Nazis may be unearthed to face justice.

LAW EXTENDED

Over the last 20 years the Germans have convicted 80,000 war criminals. There still are still some 13,800 cases to be completed. The law of limitations has been extended to reduce the possibility of escape from murder charges.

In addition, the West German government has provided huge sums of money to ease the financial plight of those still alive and who have suffered as a result of the Nazi atrocities.

The punishments and the indemnification may be of little use to erase memories of Nazi horrors. There are indications the bulk of the German people would like to see an end to the continuing recollection of an embarrassing episode.

The exchange of ambassadors between West Germany and Israel may perhaps be a step in that direction. But the outburst by some Israelis against the arrival of the West German ambassador may be an indication that bitter memories may linger for many more years.

More Time To Save

Toronto Globe and Mail

Banks aren't what they used to be, and a good thing it is, too. Gone are the granite-pillared facades, the funeral hush, the sombre woodwork, the forbidding tellers' cages, the all-male staff, the managers as austere as starch and blue serge could

make them. Banks today are sunny with great Philodendrons, Franklin Arbuckle tapestries, robin's-egg-blue walls, pretty girls, and friendly, almost open-handed, men in charge.

One thing, alas, has not changed; banks remain devilishly hard to get into. They still open at 10 a.m. and close at 3:00 p.m. (except every magic Friday), as they have for decades. But now comes word that ever so cautiously the banks are extending their business hours.

It is being done on a test basis, with one or two branches in some cities trying a variety of opening and closing hours. The banks have not encouraged publicity because, as one official put it, "you would get people visting a branch from a very broad radius, which destroys the validity of the test."

It appears to be curious reasoning; if customers did come to a bank from a very broad radius it surely would prove that the extended hours were a useful service.

The chartered banks are, in fact, in competition with near-banks and trust companies, and their fight for business has not been made any easier by Finance Minister Walter Gordon. He did not see fit to eliminate the 6 per cent interest rate ceiling on bank loans, which in turn meant that the chartered banks could not match the higher interest rates which near-banks and trust companies pay their depositors.

So far, however, Mr. Gordon has done nothing to stop chartered banks from extending their business hours. Bank officials should move quickly to keep their doors open at least as long as their competitors, some of whom are open from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. and later. After all, there is little point in making your business office inviting, and then locking the door to the people you have invited in for business.

TEN YEARS AGO (August 23, 1955)

Two nonchalant British army breakfasted in London Tuesday morning, nipped over to New York for lunch and flew back home to dine with their wives at night. They did it by Canberra jet bomber and the whole thing took just over 14 hours.

River North Osark's Star 205196—A Jersey cow owned by Mr. James Vickerson, North River, has been awarded a Ton of Gold certificate, according to an announcement by the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club. In 1461 days she produced 2,190 pounds of fat.

Our Arctic Area Problem

Montreal La Presse

Northern Affairs Minister Laing was bowled over last May and June by what he saw of the industrial development of the Soviet Union's vast Siberian holdings. Meantime, our own Arctic areas remain what member of Parliament John Turner so rightly called them—"Canada's great enigma."

Do we want to concentrate on developing the minerals of the northland or, like the Soviets, build within the Arctic Circle cities teeming with busy people? The population of Canada is one-tenth that of the Soviet Union, which makes such an expansion program far less urgent here.

Also, there is one major consideration that hardly bothered the Soviet authorities at all when they decided to industrialize their immense northern territories. That consideration is, "Can man be happy living up there?"

Even if the workers established in Siberia are treated with all the care lavished on precious plants, even if they are offered all the comforts possible to help them withstand the isolation involved, the cold weather, the endless winter nights, one cannot forget the many thousands of forced laborers who, at the price of their lives, established all these northern developments in the first place.

Our own lethargy thus can be explained and, to some extent excused by reference to the fundamental difference between the Soviet and Canadian philosophies of life. But nevertheless we think it's high time for finding the best means possible of developing at least some of this immeasurable expanse that constitutes two-thirds of Canada

and doubtless contains very considerable riches. But where are the pioneers, the adventurers, the builders, the men who can function in the fashion of the old-time frontiersmen?

While a taste for the new and the strange takes hundreds of young Canadians overseas for work in underdeveloped countries, one wonders if similar number would be inclined to give some years of their lives to development work in the north. But these youths can rightly reply, "Start the ball-rolling yourselves, give us a program of action and we'll see."

Some Soviet experts on the north are coming here for a visit. Will this dispel the clouds of our lethargy? Can we hope, with Mr. Laing, that the visit will be followed with an agreement by which teachers, students and Arctic specialists from the Soviet Union could inject their counterparts here with imagination and enthusiasm?

JAMBOREE OPENS

OTTAWA (CP)—A camping jamboree sponsored by the Salvation Army at the government's huge Connaught rifle range 15 miles west of here was opened Saturday by Centennial Commissioner John H. Fisher. Nearly 500 Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts from across the country and 54 from Bermuda are attending the eight-day camp, held as part of the centennial commission's youth travel plan and celebrations of the Salvation Army's own centennial year, 1965.

HILLS SOUND SIMPLE

Mountains are composed largely of rocks made up of silicon and aluminum compounds.

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