

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew... W. J. Hancock, Publisher... Published every week-day morning (except Sunday and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd.

In the West's early days, too, newspaper men were prominent in politics. Hon. Clifford Sifton was long the owner of the Winnipeg Free Press, and his editor, Dr. John W. Daffoe, though he never sought office and turned down an offer of a portfolio from Prime Minister Mackenzie King, was always a power in politics. He was also, as we recall, a member of the Rowell-Sirois Commission and was responsible for the competent manner in which that famous commission's report was drafted.

Then there was Hon. Nicholas Floyd Davin, the noted Irish-Canadian orator, who published the first paper in Regina, and Hon. Walter Scott, the first premier of Saskatchewan, who edited the Regina Leader. The redoubtable Hon. Frank Oliver started the first paper in Edmonton, dragging his press and machinery across the Prairies. The most colorful politician and premier of British Columbia, after the establishment of that province, was the picturesque Amor de Cosmos, whose real name in Nova Scotia, where he was born, was plain Bill Smith. He was the founder of the Victoria Colonist.

There was only one Canadian newspaper man who became prime minister—and if we are to believe Bruce Hutchison, in his book on our federal government leaders, he was probably Canada's worst! That was Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who was publisher and editor of the Belleville Intelligencer. But to be fair to Bowell, says Ford, he didn't have a chance, as he was head of the administration for a time after the death of Sir John when the party was in a state of confusion. He was the victim of a notorious "nest of traitors." He was also for many years a member of the Senate and lived to the ripe age of 94.

Hon. W.A. Buchanan is mentioned as about the last working newspaper man to sit in the House of Commons. He was elected in 1911 for Lethbridge while owning and editing the Lethbridge Herald. Today, as far as the Free Press writer can ascertain, there is not an English-speaking member of the clan in the House, although there are a number in the Upper Chamber. Notable among these are Senator Rupert Davies, publisher of the Kingston Whig-Standard, Senator Charles Bishop, and Senator Grattan O'Leary.

Hopeful Diagnosis

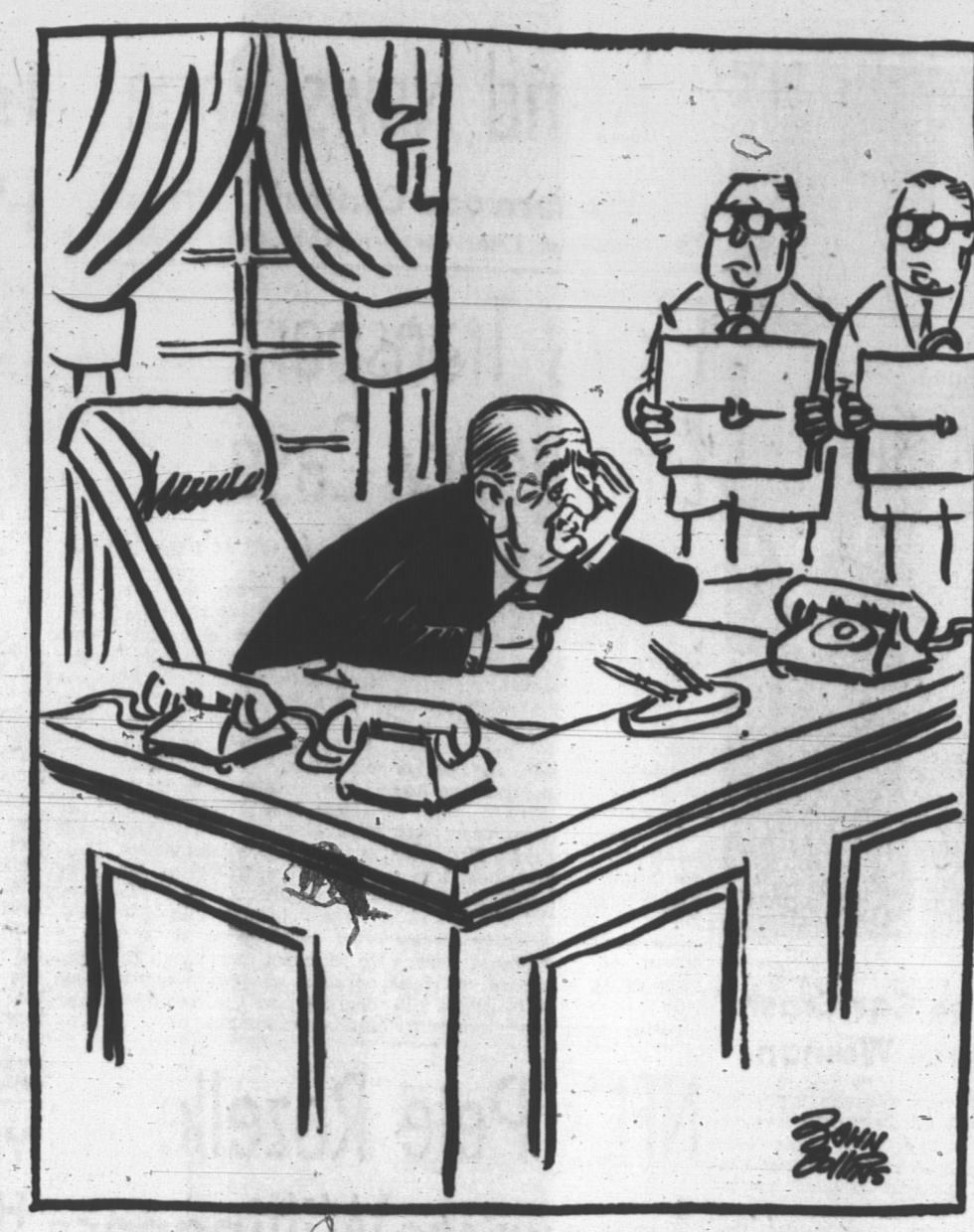
After exploring the implications of automation and technological change for more than a year, a distinguished special advisory commission to President Johnson has produced a calm and hopeful diagnosis. While it cautions against "complacency" about technology's impact, the commission plainly regards it as a great blessing to mankind, with consequences that are not likely to be so sudden or so onerous that they cannot be met through an imaginative blend of public and private programs.

But it is its recommendations on what can be done to achieve this end that have caused the public to sit up and take notice. The most striking suggestion of all is for a guaranteed minimum annual income for every American family. Another proposal calls on government to accept the responsibility of becoming "the employer of last resort" when normal sources of employment prove inadequate to provide jobs for all persons able and willing to work. The recommendations also call for an additional two years' free education for high school graduates, for a permanent program of relocation assistance for workers stranded in declining regions and for a national computerized job-man matching system.

In Dual Roles

Few newsmen venture into Canadian politics today, but this was not the case in earlier years when they played an important role in public affairs. Arthur R. Ford, editor emeritus of the London Free Press, has gathered some interesting data on this point. He goes back to the time of Hon. George Brown, editor of the Toronto Globe, who led the Reform party and whose coalition with Sir John A. Macdonald made Confederation possible. Hon. William Macdougall, another of the Fathers of Confederation, founded a paper which later amalgamated with the Globe; and Hon. D'Arcy McGee, the orator of Confederation, assassinated by a Fenian, was a newspaper man in Montreal.

Mr. Ford notes among outstanding early Maritime statesmen a group of working newspaper men including Hon. Joseph Howe and Hon. W.S. Fielding, premier of Nova Scotia and for many years federal minister of finance. He omits our own Hon. Edward Whelan, founder and editor of the Charlottetown Examiner, who was as able as any of them. But he recalls, what we had lost sight of, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself for a time was editor of a weekly paper in the Eastern Townships.



'IT'S HANOI AND MR. LIERANS AGAIN'

BOTSWANA NEXT

A New Independent State In Africa

British Information Services

On February 14 in London a conference opened to discuss an independence constitution for the British Protectorate of Bechuanaland. A provisional date for independence has been set for September 30, 1966. The new State will be known as the Republic of Botswana.

The British came to Bechuanaland in 1885, not as colonizers or conquerors but in response to an appeal from the tribal chiefs for protection against the encroaching Boers across the Transvaal border. The great chief Khama, grandfather of 44-year-old Prime Minister Seretse Khama, had travelled to London the year before to lay his case before Queen Victoria.

From 1891 until 1963 jurisdiction on behalf of the British Crown was exercised in the Bechuanaland Protectorate by the British High Commissioner in South Africa. Since 1963, government has been exercised through a Commissioner—with status equivalent to Governor—directly responsible to the Colonial Office.

Meanwhile, the position and powers of the tribal chiefs had been defined, tribal treasuries with responsibility for local services, including primary education, had been organized, and Advisory Councils had given place, first to Legislative Councils, and then, more recently, to a Legislative Assembly headed by a Prime Minister and Cabinet.

Bechuanaland is a vast tableland lying in the exact centre of the Southern African delta. To the west and north it is bordered by South West Africa, to the east by Rhodesia, to the south lies the Republic of South Africa.

The country's 222,000 square miles are occupied by some 543,000 people, all but 3,000 of them African. The original inhabitants were the Bushmen, of whom there are about 24,000 remaining. The rest belong to one of the eight major tribes of the Bechuanaland people, comparative late-comers who were driven north by the combative Zulus.

The Bechuanas are traditional pastoralists, grazing over one and a third million head of cattle. Only about half a million acres are cultivated for maize, sorghum and groundnuts, and the economy depends almost entirely on the export of cattle.

Imports chiefly consist of general merchandise, vehicles, textiles and foodstuffs. In 1964 they amounted to approximately \$11 million. The territory's budgets have for some years been balanced by British grants in aid of administration. These amount to in 1965 to about \$7.2 million—roughly the same as the national revenue.

In addition to the annual grants in aid, Britain provides Exchequer loans for development, Colonial Development and Welfare grants, and assistance towards the cost of employing overseas staff. Expert advisers have also been provided.

The 1963-66 development plan is aimed principally at expanding educational services. In 1964 there were 241 primary schools, eight secondary schools, a share in the regional university, four vocational schools, and two teacher training colleges, at improving communications, and modernizing agriculture and industry.

Following four or five years of low rainfall, country-wide famine conditions have existed in Bechuanaland since early 1965 and are expected to continue throughout this year. Under the current emergency feeding program some 105,000 destitute are being given food supplied by the World Food Program, the distribution costs being met by the British Government. Nearly \$1 million is being provided by Britain for this and other famine relief.

In addition, certain development projects aimed at relieving the famine conditions have been approved—from the territory's Colonial Development and Welfare allocation. Food is also being provided for cattle, about a quarter of which have been lost. The continuation of the drought is expected to increase the number of persons needing relief, possibly up to as much as two-thirds of the population.

Prime Minister Khama, who is representing Bechuanaland at the constitutional conference, is head of the ruling Democratic Party. This holds 28 of the 31 seats in the Legislative Assembly. The remaining three seats are filled by the Pan Africanist People's Party, whose leader is Mr. Philip Mantanye.

Mr. Khama's proposal for a republican constitution is based, as is the present constitution, on a one-man, one-vote franchise. It has already been endorsed by the Legislature and the Council of Chiefs.

The Prime Minister, an Oxford graduate, is married to an Englishwoman, the former Miss Ruth Williams.

Canada's Batman

Vancouver Sun

Attorney-General Bonner scorns the suggestions of his Quebec counterpart, Claude Wagner, that B.C. is among Canadian provinces with a poor showing in the fight against organized crime. He says there are no crime syndicates in B.C., and no links with the Mafia.

"Wagner can make a career of fighting crime if he goes nowhere but his own province," Mr. Bonner commented. "He may very well be the Canadian answer to Batman." Batman is a fictional crime-fighter of heroic stature, but it isn't likely that Mr. Wagner is pleased by the comparison.

Loyal British Columbians may be a little upset by Mr. Bonner's contention that the exars of crime have given this province the go-by. What has Quebec got that we haven't? They might ask. Haan! B.C.'s dynamic society got enough wealth to attract even a few secondate mobsters?

The Mounties In Memphis

The RCMP Quarterly

The (RCMP) Musical Ride performed at the Mid-South Fair in Memphis, Tennessee, from Sept. 24 to Oct. 3, and on opening day, the following Proclamation was issued by the Mayor of Memphis, William B. Ingram, Jr.:

Whereas, The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have been noted for their thrilling and spectacular performance for nearly one hundred years; and

Whereas, The Musical Ride performed by this outstanding group has received considerable acclaim by those who have seen this feat wherein much of the dress, including the scarlet tunic, and equipment is rooted in cavalry and force traditions; and

Whereas, the scarlet tunic was adopted because the Indians who had enjoyed friendly contact with British soldiers stationed in the West regarded their scarlet coats as symbolic of honesty and fair dealing; and

Whereas, the striking brilliance of color so prevalent in this spectacular, the intricate training exemplified in this participating, and the timing and co-ordination of the Musical Ride represents great achievement in the tradition so presented;

Now, therefore, be it proclaimed that the week of September 24 through October 2, 1965 shall be ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE WEEK in Memphis, and all citizens of this community are urged to observe and take part in activities recognizing the importance of music and tradition in the cultural life of our City, State and Nation as this group performs at the Mid-South Fair.

On the return to Ottawa of Public Works Minister Winter, Neil A. Matheson, Liberal MP for Queens, urged him to initiate as soon as possible, an extensive survey to determine the feasibility of a causeway to link P.E.I. to the New Brunswick mainland.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (February 18, 1941)

German war material had begun passing into Bulgaria over Yugoslavia railways, as Germany redoubled its efforts to make Greece come to terms with Italy.

An Australian Force many thousands strong reached Singapore. This was brought to that Eastern bastion of the British Empire the largest and most powerful reinforcements of men, guns and machines ever to arrive in a single convoy.

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BUY MORE FROM ITALY—Italian exports to Canada increased 21 per cent in 1964 over the year before.

Questions By Reader

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen E.P.K. writes: "Recently you wrote about the hazards to middle-aged fishermen. My husband and sons are avid sportsmen. You stated that 'these men are asking for a heart attack, backache or bout of gout.' I can understand the chance of getting a backache or a heart attack, but why gout?"

Many factors can trigger an attack in a person with a gouty trait. Overexertion is one of these. Many men who refuse to walk two blocks carry heavy fishing tackle on an outboard motor to a boat located a mile from the cabin. Others fly fish in a swift stream filled with rocks and rapids. In addition, eating for fish all day requires exertion.

Overindulgence in food and alcohol also precipitate an attack of gout. We do not know why this happens except that this is the nature of the disease. Gout tends to come and go. Initially, the attacks are of short duration and a year or more may elapse between bouts of pain. In time the recurrence lasts longer and the in-between periods are shorter. This is avoided by using discretion and keeping the uric acid content in the blood at near normal levels. The fisherman (or fisherman) who does not have this trait need not worry.

Most attacks of gout develop suddenly and for no apparent reason. The victim goes to bed feeling well and is awakened in the early morning hours with a red, painful toe that is so tender to the touch the weight of the sheets and blankets hurt.

The symptoms are best relieved with colchicine and many sportsmen with a past history of gout will not go on a trip without these tablets. Aspirin and butazolidine lessen the distress. Drugs that lower the amount of uric acid in the blood also are available. These products lessen the need for a strict diet.

ABDOMINAL PAIN Mrs. U. writes: What is the first thing to think of when a person develops abdominal discomfort?

REPLY If distress is in the lower abdomen, the appendix comes to mind as well as the bladder, the pelvic organs, and the large intestine. Upper abdominal pain may result from disturbances of the gall bladder, stomach, esophagus, or pancreas. Whenever discomfort persists, or is severe, call the physician first and let him do the worrying.

CANCER AND LARYNX A.C. writes: Is removal of the larynx the only cure when cancer is present?

REPLY Not necessarily, because early cancer frequently is treated with radium or X-ray. Furthermore, when the malignancy is localized to one vocal cord it may be possible to limit the operation to removal of the affected side.

ABSTAIN R.C. writes: I am a very light smoker—between two and three packs a year. On the few occasions that I do indulge, I suffer chest pains, fever, sore throat and cough up a thick phlegm. What is wrong?

REPLY You are extremely sensitive to or have an idiosyncrasy to smoke—cigarettes are not for you.

BRAIN COVERING D.T. writes: Would going without a hat in cold weather have any effect upon the brain?

REPLY No, because nature has provided the brain with its own hat—hair and skull. On the other hand, the body loses considerable heat during cold weather when the head is not protected.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Emotional calm aids digestion. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

No Longer A Luxury

National Geographic Society

When a southern chicken rancher wanted his hens to lay more eggs in summer, he air-conditioned the hen house. Its production rose almost 60 percent.

Automobile air conditioning is almost universal in Texas and other southern areas. A Dallas man proudly reported that he managed to get the temperature inside his car down to 42 degrees.

Both the hens and the cool motorist are indebted to Dr. Willis Carrier, who in 1902 perfected a device that controlled temperature, humidity, and cleanliness of air in a Brooklyn printing plant.

Since then, hundreds of uses for air conditioning have developed. Air conditioners are no longer a luxury, but a pleasant adjunct of everyday life and work.

HOUSEWIVES COOLED The biggest trend in air conditioning at present is toward central residential units. Almost 2,500,000 homes in the United States now have central cooling at the rate of 500,000 a year. In 1964, for the first time, more central residential units were sold than packaged systems for commercial buildings.

About 10 million "room-size" fixtures are in use. Some 70 percent of all office buildings are equipped with central or room installations.

Government research has found that air conditioning in offices increases efficiency—and eliminates arguments over where the electric fan should be located.

Air conditioning isn't for people only. An Illinois watch company installed an elaborate atmosphere control system to keep rust and dust from gumming up the delicate works of its timepieces. Air conditioning keeps lumps out of sugar in refineries, protects telephone cables from excessive humidity, and prevents temperature changes from expanding or contracting precision parts.

Brown chickens, hogs, and cattle fatten quicker in an atmosphere of controlled temperatures. Studies have shown, too, that cool cows are more contented and give more milk than those housed in stuffy barns.

SNOW COOLED ROMANS Throughout the ages, man has experimented with artificial cooling. Egyptians soaked the walls of their homes with water. As the dry desert winds evaporated the moisture, the houses grew cooler. Roman slaves journeyed to distant mountains for snow to pack in hollow outer walls of their wealthy masters' villas to chill the interior.

Dominican Disturbances

The renewed rioting in the Dominican Republic indicates the determination of the population to prevent a right-wing military dictatorship from regaining control of the Caribbean nation.

The new disturbances came after right-wing military leaders refused to follow left-wing officers into government-imposed exile in diplomatic assignments abroad.

The foreign assignments were provisional President Hector Garcia Godoy's formula for easing tensions in the Caribbean. He called for nationwide elections next June. Order in the virtual exile were 34 top military leaders of both sides in last year's civil war.

Col. Francisco Caamaño Depo, leader of the rebel movement, left Jan. 22 for a post in London while other rebel leaders accepted assignments in Canada, Belgium and Chile. Posted in Ottawa was Lt. Col. Manuel Ramon Montes Arache, the rebel army commander.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE It was only after student demonstrations protested the refusal by right-wing military officers to leave the country that Commander Francisco Rivera Caminero relinquished command of the Dominican armed forces and headed for a diplomatic post in Washington.

Caamaño's agreement to leave Santo Domingo came only after a compromise was reached with Garcia-Godoy under which both the army and air force chiefs remained in the country.

But the population still was dissatisfied because it felt a genuine reshuffling of the military leadership ordered by the provisional president had not taken place—as had been expected—to assure rebel elements that the June elections would be above suspicion.

SET UP DOWNTOWN After the April 24 uprising, which ousted the civilian junta headed by Donald Reid Cabral Caamaño and his rebel followers set themselves up in a sector of downtown Santo Domingo with the aim of restoring power to former president Juan Bosch.

Bosch, the first freely-elected president after the assassination of dictator Rafael Trujillo, was thrown out of office by military leaders in September, 1963, after seven months as president.

Caamaño had warned after his arrival in London of more trouble in the Dominican Republic if regular army officers in Santo Domingo refused to follow his lead and accept transfers abroad.

Had his warning been heeded, perhaps relative calm would have prevailed in the Caribbean country at least until the June elections, which now appear to be doomed unless stability is soon restored.

Rare Costa Rica

Milwaukee Journal

Little Costa Rica has a new president, a 49-year old economist—Jose Joaquin Trejos-Fernandez.

This development would be worth only passing interest were it not that this nation of 1.4 million is something of an anomaly. Unlike much of Central America, where violent government upheavals and military coups are regular fare, Costa Ricans freely choose their leaders—and do it with amazing unanimity.

Weeks before the latest balloting San Jose, the capital, resounded with blaring horns. Two blasts signaled Trejos supporters, three stood for his main opponent. Low flying airplanes dumped blizzards of campaign propaganda. Colorful flags of the respective parties flapped all over town.

Colors are important because voters mark their ballots by putting thumbprints in spaces under the party design and candidate's name of their choice.

A 1948 revolt overthrew a democratic alliance. The country has had an orderly transfer of power to the opposition in free elections five times since.

One possible explanation for Costa Rica's democratic success is that, while still relatively poor country, it has the highest standard of living in Central America, the least illiteracy and the greatest economic and social advance since 1950. There may be another reason: The army was abolished in 1948.

Vest-Pocket Parks

Christian Science Monitor

Fortunate is the big modern city that has reserved a bit of green park space in its most built-up area. Downtown parks come high if they are not handed down by farsighted city fathers, as was Boston's Common.

Prohibitively high? Not for New York City. In the intensive use of Central Park, two new "vest-pocket parks" are now assured. One is the million-dollar gift of a philanthropist who bought the former Stork Club property—43 by 100 feet—when it was left vacant.

The other is made possible by the cooperation of a bridge authority (which permits use of its land) and a landmarks preservation society.

Both parks are to be equipped for practical use and are not to be mere beauty spots. The Samuel Paley Plaza, a memorial to the father of William S. Paley of Columbia Broadcasting Company.

GERMAN ROADS CROWDED

More than 8,000,000 cars are registered in West Germany, which is smaller than the state of Oregon.

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NOTICE

Applications will be received for teachers for O'Leary elementary school for the 1966-67 term up until March 1st.

Thelma Sweet, Secretary

SPECIAL SERVICES

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