

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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Published every week day morning (except Sunday 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 540 Cathcart Street Unit 4, 5-5942; Western Office 1030 West Georgia Street Vancouver B.C. 7037.

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\$12.00 a year by mail on rural routes and areas not serviced by carrier.
\$15.00 a year off Island and U.K. \$20.00 per year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Commonwealth.
Not over 7c single copy.
Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

PAGE 4 MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1966.

May 30 It Is!

A May 30 provincial general election has been in the cards for some time, but it was not until Saturday evening that Premier Shaw played his hand and confirmed the press reports to this effect. Even his opponents must admit that the old maestro was in top form in presenting the main issue on which the election hinged and which, he emphasized, was the chief if not the sole reason for appealing to the people at this time.

For, of course, it was only on Dec. 10, 1962, that the government received its last five-year mandate. The Premier himself had frequently pooh-poohed the idea that he was entertaining any idea of a snap election at this time. Yet the whole tenor of the last legislative session, from the opening Speech from the Throne to the stormy debate which preceded the prorogation, convinced the public that a showdown was in the offing.

Opposition Leader Alex Campbell says the Liberal party is ready, so there won't be any complaints on that score. What it was waiting for, he said, was the Premier's announcement of the major campaign issue; and now we all know what that is going to be. As Mr. Campbell phrased it speculatively in advance, it is "the government's handling of industrial development which has been shown to be inefficient and wasteful." As the Premier put it in his broadcast, it is the "vicious campaign of misrepresentation" that has been waged against the government's program that is in issue, and on which the people must pass judgement if the program is to go ahead as planned.

Every base method to discredit the government has been employed, the Premier insisted; particularly with regard to its development in the Georgetown area, though the arrangements there represented sound investment and were equal to, if not better, than any in the Atlantic region. He dwelt especially on the provisions for dragger construction, and on the vital importance of this policy in the overall development scheme.

Also he maintained that full information as to the government's activities had been given in the Legislature. 110 questions on the order paper had been answered, and at least 300 verbal ones. Yet even after all the information was in, opposition members kept complaining that it wasn't in their hands. Our farmers and fishermen were threatened with being "sold down the river" by this campaign, and it was for the people themselves to put a stop to it. The government had decided that they should have the opportunity as soon as possible.

All of which, of course, invites rebuttal and adds up to a pretty lively campaign. Let's hope that the body blows will be above the belt as much as possible!

A Grim Responsibility

The Liberal cabinet has until mid-May before it reviews the first death sentence following the decision of the Commons by a majority vote to retain capital punishment. Altogether, it must consider the fate of 15 men under sentence at the time the issue was under debate. It is a grim responsibility indeed, and no one will envy the government its task.

One of the first cases may be that of William Tamas of Montreal, sentenced to hang May 13. But the sentence in the Tamas case is under appeal to Quebec court of appeal and may be postponed. Lloyd Dennis Lynding of Edmonston will also have his case reviewed early next month by the cabinet. He was convicted of murder and is due to hang May 18 after all appeal processes have been exhausted. His hanging had been set for April 5, but he was granted a reprieve until the May date while the

debate was under way in Parliament.

In the Commons vote 18 ministers voted for abolition and six for retaining capital punishment. Consequently, the majority of opinion within the cabinet certainly will tend to favor continuing commutation of all death sentences. All such sentences have been set aside for the past three years. But to continue along this course would be to go against the will of the House. It would be a denial of its tacit agreement to make its future actions conform to the wishes of the nation's elected representatives.

It has been suggested that if Mr. Pearson finds it impossible to live with the decision made in a free vote, an alternative could come through a declaration of government policy on capital punishment and the weathering of whatever storm such action initiates. It is also argued that the cabinet should at least commute the death sentences of those at present waiting execution, since the offenders and the juries and judges in their cases were reasonably sure that the sentences would not be carried out.

A strong abolitionist, Solicitor-General Pannell says the cabinet accepts the decision of Parliament and will "continue to operate within the law." But this doesn't afford much clue to the course it will now take. If ever it could be said of a political decision that it should given "prayerful consideration," surely it is in this case!

The Devil's Wages

The Financial Post provides some revealing and startling facts about illegal trafficking in the drug heroin. It notes editorially that smugglers of pure, uncut heroin are paid about \$30,000 a kilogram (35.27 oz.) upon arrival in the United States. Then the American distribution machine, controlled by the Mafia, takes over and the price of the white powder skyrockets.

There are an estimated 100,000 addicts in the U.S., but between the time the heroin arrives and the time it reaches the addict, it has passed through perhaps 20 hands. At each stop it is cut or diluted with milk sugar and its value doubled in proportion to its weight. The addict, who generally pays \$5 for a small envelope, gets less than one grain (.0045 oz.) of pure heroin in the mixture. The Post calculates this gives the Mafia a profit of more than \$1.2 million per kilogram!

It is this fantastic profit, of course, that makes the traffic so hard to stamp out. Men will go to murderous lengths to participate in such gains. And once involved in the syndicate, they risk being murdered themselves if they attempt to quit. That is why reports of Mafia activities in this country—in Montreal and on the Pacific Coast especially—are so much a matter of police concern.

Whether making the drug available through a doctor's prescription at no cost to the addict, as is done in England, is the answer to this serious problem is still somewhat in doubt. But there is no doubt as to the danger which such evil organizations as the Mafia represent to any country in which they take root. And of the need, so far as we in Canada are concerned, of forestalling this design by every means in our power.

EDITORIAL NOTES

From Glasgow comes the report that there are still nearly a thousand Scotsmen who cannot speak or understand English. They know only Gaelic, the ancient language of the Highlands. However, the use of the old tongue has diminished greatly over the years. In 1891 it was spoken by more than a quarter million Scots; today the figure is 80,000 in a population of five million.

There was a good deal of joking in Canada in 1944 when Parliament passed the Family Allowance Act providing monthly payments for each child. But an exchange recalls that the system wasn't exactly new. King Louis XIV announced a system of "baby bonuses" for Canada on April 5, 1669. Couples with 10 children received a yearly pension of 300 livres, and this was increased to 400 livres for families with 12 or more children.

The other day at a meeting of Eastern Ontario cheesemakers, R. H. Gillian, chief of grading and inspection for the Dominion Department of Agriculture, said that Canada's excellent cheese market in Britain is being hurt by carelessness of some producers. There have been complaints of finding such foreign objects as nuts and bolts, hairs, needles and band-aids in some "top quality" Canadian cheese. None of it from Prince Edward Island, though, let us hope!



CACTUS CHARLIE

RHINO'S AND TIGERS

Nepal's First Game Sanctuary

National Geographic News Bulletin

Dawn mists drift along a jungle river in Nepal's Terai. Three elephants ease their passengers down an embankment, fold the river, and disappear into 20-foot-high grass.

The quarry is the great one-horned Indian rhino. The hunters are tourists: their weapons, cameras. The setting is a 500-square-mile game preserve.

Kind Mahendra has set aside the sanctuary in Nepal's tropical lowlands to protect rhinos, tigers, leopards, crocodiles, and other declining species, the National Geographic Society says. He has entrusted the preserve to a 37-year-old American and furnished him with 250 royal troops to safeguard the animals against poachers and disease.

"ROAR OF A TIGER" "Places like the Terai are getting fewer and fewer," says the sanctuary's keeper, John V. Coopman. "I'm here to take part in saving the things I love—the roar of a tiger, for instance."

The sanctuary is only 45 minutes by plane over rugged valleys from Katmandu, Nepal's capital. But it is a virgin world that still counts the Western visitor as a rarity. Jungles, swift-flowing rivers, open veld, savannas, and swamps are combined against a northern backdrop of soaring, snow-capped mountains.

Mr. Coopman has built a luxurious camp called Tiger Tops on the Rapti River a few miles from the Indian border. Thatched bedrooms of jungle mahogany and red perch on 25-foot-high stilts. In spring, kapok trees turn the camp into a bow of red blossoms.

Not long ago, a huge tiger strolled out of the forest and puffed across a shallow part of the Rapti. As if to accommodate the awe-stricken tourists who ran to get their cameras, the tiger appeared soon and made its way bark across the river.

Meanwhile, a rhino-hunting party on elephants had come upon fishermen who excitedly reported that another tiger had killed a young water buffalo in a nearby savanna. The Nepalese mahouts, or elephant boys, found the fresh kill and fanned the elephants out in the dense high grass to look for the tiger. The tourists were rewarded minutes

later when a blur of tawny orange-and-black stripes exploded across a clearing.

RICH IN WILDLIFE Nepal's National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary, the first in central Asia, supports 180 to 200 rhinos, some 300 tigers, and an unknown number of leopards. There are wild elephants, boars, bears, five species of deer, antelopes, gaurs, crocodiles (including man-eating marsh muggers), fresh-water porpoises, manatees, and otters.

Several types of small cats and canines inhabit the sanctuary—clouded leopard cats, fishing cats, striped cats, jackals, wild dogs, and civets hyenas. Bird life is incredibly rich.

American missionary-ornithologist Robert Fleming, of Katmandu, has counted some 500 species, including migrants. Golden brahmani ducks from Communist China spend their winters cruising peacefully on the Rapti. Giant hornbills wheel over the stream. Wild peacocks roam the savannas.

In another part of the Terai, the narrow strip of jungle that runs along southern Nepal between the Indian border and Himalayan foothills, wild water buffalo are threatened by civilization. Mr. Coopman hopes to transfer these animals to a swamp near his camp to ensure the species' survival.

The White Ensign

New York Times

To those who live with history, the glories of yesterday are the ashes of today. Inevitable change—inevitable and inescapable—dooms in time all human institutions.

In our century there has been no more dramatic or poignant evidence of the swift march of change than the decline in geopolitical importance of the British Fleet. In the days of the Empire upon which the sun never set, that fleet kept the peace of the world. But the recent British defence estimates, which realistically tailored the coat of British military power to the shrunken cloth of British economic capabilities, ratified a

fact already noted by the seamen of the world—the reduced power of the British Navy.

To sailors everywhere the decline is melancholy—nostalgic. For most of the seamen of today trace their salt water heritage to the men-of-warship of the British Fleet, to the traditions of Drake and Nelson and Beatty. To any sailor or mature years the sight of the White Ensign flapping in a sea wind still evokes, not only stirring memories of yesterday—the mole at Zeebrugge in World War I, Cunningham and Crete in World War II—but a kind of international pride that is the common birthright of the fraternity of the seas.

Fact Today, Myth Tomorrow

Chatham Daily News

Science, nowadays is taken too much at its face value. Some of the old facts, such as attending to every need of a baby right on the dot, and of considering that any departure from a strict schedule was grossly injurious to the health of the child, have been blown to smithereens by modern pediatricians who preach reversion to nature—feed the child, change the child, let the child sleep, when and where he cries or shows signs that he requires attention.

hospitals have also altered greatly. Operations kept patients in hospital and in bed for weeks, with attending risk of pneumonia, embolism and other complications. Now, nearly as soon as you get out of the recovery room, you are made to walk the corridors.

The same remarks apply to psychology. In the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives, members have wildly vituperated against the test imposed on candidates for posts in the civil service of the country. Many of the questions, which were routine a short time ago, have become anathema, they are stated to constitute gross invasion of the candidate's privacy and an infringement of his civil rights.

Science is a branch of knowledge and should be treated as such. It claims that it does not expect anyone to accept its tenets with blind faith. Science is also in a continuous state of evolution and the fact of today may well be the greatest fallacy of tomorrow.

YOUNG SHOOT WILD More than 53 per cent of hunting accidents in Ontario involve sportsmen aged 20 or under.

CANADIANS READ MORE Book sales in Canada increased 19 per cent in 1965 for the second consecutive year.

TEN YEARS AGO (April 18, 1956) The prompt action of Mr. Everett MacLeod of Clyde Station in notifying the CNR of a broken rail near his home was rewarded when he was the recipient of a beautiful engraved smoking stand from Mr. Donald Gordon, president of the CNR.

Agriculture Minister Hon. Eugene Cullen and Deputy Minister S.C. Wright were in Ottawa attending a meeting of Agriculture Ministers and deputy ministers being held with the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Cancer Crusade

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen THIS YEAR 190,000 Americans will be saved from cancer. Approximately 300,000 will die needlessly because they did not consult their physician in time for earlier diagnosis and treatment. Many of them never learned the seven danger signals of cancer or perhaps they did, but reasoned "It can't happen to me."

Today not everyone with cancer can be saved because some malignancies are difficult to recognize until far advanced. This sneaky disease begins in one of the tiny cells of the body that reproduces itself by dividing into two cells which in turn divide ad infinitum. We do not know what initiates the change except perhaps that a virus alters the genetic code of the cell or that the growth is influenced by hormones, irritation, or other internal changes.

All descendants of the original cell are malignant. Some break away and invade neighboring structures or spread to distant areas via the blood or lymph passages (metastasis). Best results are obtained when cancer remains localized but occasionally it spreads before it has grown large enough to feel with the hand or see under the X-ray. No one knows why some spread rapidly whereas others do so more slowly.

No single remedy is effective against all the different types of cancer cells. We have drugs that retard their growth but do not cure. The exceptions are certain medicines used in treating a few rare cancers. Surgery and radiation cure when used early. We also know the cause and prevention of certain malignancies such as cancer of the lung and skin.

Knowing the seven danger signals of cancer may save your life. We agree with the American Cancer Society that you see your doctor immediately if any of these signs appear: unusual bleeding or discharge, a lump or thickening in the breast or elsewhere in the body, a sore throat that does not heal, change in bladder or bowel habits, hoarseness or cough, indigestion or difficulty in swallowing, or change in a wart or mole.

EXCESSIVE YAWNING M.H.T. writes: When I get into the automobile I yawn excessively. The reaction also occurs at other times. This isn't the type of yawn people get when they are sleepy or tired. The car windows are open. Also, before retiring at night I have a siege of air burping that lasts for a few minutes. Are these related conditions?

REPLY Yes, assuming both are nervous reactions or habits.

SMALL STONES R.Y. writes: Do gallstones ever pass through the body by themselves.

REPLY Yes, but they must be small enough to pass through the tiny biliary duct. This passageway is the diameter of a lead pencil. Larger stones cannot pass and surgery is needed to remove them.

NOT OUTGROWN Mrs. F.Z. writes: Do young children ever outgrow bronchial asthma?

REPLY Some do, whereas others get worse or have longer periods between attacks.

TRAVELING CELLS H.K. writes: Is endometriosis serious?

REPLY Not in the majority of cases, but when these traveling endometrial cells cause marked lower abdominal distress, surgery may be needed.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT - Keep shoes well tied to avoid tripping. (Note: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, C/O Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

HYDRO USE GROWS Ontario Hydro produced 4,300,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity in January, 1966, 11 per cent more than in the same month of 1965.

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Uncertainty In Iraq

By Carl Collins Canadian Press Staff Writer

The death of President Abdul Salam Aref of Iraq and the selection of a successor could shake up power alignments throughout the unsettled Middle East and beyond.

Aref's death in a helicopter crash Wednesday night removed a leader who had been maintaining precarious stability in the face of political enemies at home and rival bids for Iraqi support in foreign alliances.

Without Aref, Iraq could fall prey to intensified domestic power struggles and increased strains on relations with such countries as Egypt. At the same time, a new man in the presidency should have a chance to smooth out troubles that some reports have indicated were made worse by Aref himself. Among these are the problem of Iraq's rebellious Kurd people and hostile relations with neighboring Iran.

MADE ENEMIES Aref made and unmade friends rapidly at home and abroad during a decade of political prominence. Political scores awaiting settlement were building up dangerously at the time of his death.

Aref, a career army officer and devout Moslem with some radical political views, helped overthrow the monarchy in 1958 in alliance with Abdul Karim Kassem. But he broke with Kassem soon after, was jailed and then led the coup that ousted Kassem in 1963.

At first a prominent figure in the Baath socialist movement of Iraq and Syria, Aref later forced a destructive rift in the party by firing from the government Baathists who opposed close links with Gamal Abdel Nasser's Egypt.

He was considered a pro-Nasser Arab nationalist, though an Iraq-Egypt unity pact in 1964 was never implemented. But he broke with Iraqi Nasserites last year and made the moderate civilian Abdul Rahman al-Bazzas prime minister.

INTERNAL AND FOREIGN COMMUNISTS, once tolerated if not encouraged, opposed Aref. Radio broadcasts he made to Iraq from Communist Bulgaria supported the Kurdish revolution. But Aref's brother and possible successor, Maj. Gen. Abdul Rahman Aref, was in Moscow negotiating for arms on behalf of the government to use against the Kurds at the time of the president's death.

COMMUNISTS, Nasserites, Baathists and other nationalists are among the groups that would vie for Aref's death as a signal to press for power and the great powers. The outcome will be watched closely — if not actually influenced — by Iraq's neighbors and the great powers.

Middle East rivalries have been developing towards the opposing poles of radical, non-aligned Nasserism and the conservative, pro-Western line of Saudi Arabia's King Feisal. Religion and geography tend to pull Iraq towards its neighbor monarchists—Iran, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. But the precedents of the Salam Aref regime point the opposite way and thus towards friction.

REHOUSE CROWN JEWEL

LONDON (Reuters)—Britain's Crown Jewels, the world's most exotic collection of precious finery are getting a new home. Picon, an Australian company, has already started building what is hoped to be an explosive-proof vault at the Tower of London to hold the fabulous collections of crowns, sceptres, orbs and other regalia of the monarch. Work is expected to be finished this year.

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