

Covers Price Edward, Island Like The Dew... W. J. Hancox, Publisher... Wallace Ward, Managing Editor... Published every week day morning (except Sunday and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlotteville, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. Branch offices at Summerside, Montague, Alberton and Souris.

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers Advertising Services: Toronto 425 University Ave. Empire 3-8894; Montreal 640 Calcutt Street University 6-5942; Western Office 1030 West Georgia Street Vancouver MA 7037.

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Not over 7c single copy. Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

PAGE 4 FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1965.

An Opportunity Missed

We don't know how it will go down with voters in Bayfield, New Brunswick, but the sod-turning ceremony that has been arranged there for today to mark the beginning of our causeway project is unlikely to win any political kudos for our Island cabinet representative, Mr. MacNaught, who will be the key figure in the affair. By ignoring the Premier of this Province in a ceremony of this kind—and Mr. Diefenbaker, too, for that matter, who as Prime Minister pledged his government to build the causeway when it was a much more controversial subject than it is now—the partisan zeal of those responsible has far outrun their discretion.

Prince Edward Islanders are too well versed in the history of the causeway campaign to fall for the idea that Mr. MacNaught was a leading spirit in it at any time. There were leading Liberals as well as Conservatives who filled that role, but he was not among them. His position in the cabinet entitles him to play a part in today's ceremony, of course. But the whole arrangements have been planned on such a narrow partisan basis as to deprive them of any real significance in the eyes of our citizens.

This is too bad, for we have always sought to commend the Liberals for bringing the planning of this magnificent undertaking to completion, and on a scale more comprehensive than was first envisioned. But this couldn't have been done without the earlier planning and experimentation which went on under their Conservative predecessors, who in turn were indebted to THEIR Liberal predecessors for having initiated the surveys. There isn't a voter in this Province who is not aware of these facts, or whose intelligence is not insulted by this cheap attempt to exploit the work for the partisan interest of one individual.

We have a high regard for Mr. MacNaught, and we speak our mind on this subject with regret. We would much prefer to give him the modest credit that is his due in the matter. But he has been ill-advised to have lent himself to this smart-alec publicity stunt, which will only tend to confirm the views of critics in other provinces that the whole scheme is nothing but a colossal election bribe.

That is the wrong view, of course. But it is lamentable that today's ceremony was not planned with a view to emphasizing the Canada-wide importance of the project, its non-partisan aspects and the breadth of vision that inspired it, in a manner that would silence such criticism once and for all.

Lessons For Expo

The "World Fair" in New York has come to an end, and the accounting now being made of its successes and failures cannot be without interest to those concerned in the prospects of Expo at Montreal. The Montreal Gazette has an informative comment on this subject, in which it stresses that even if the difficulties of precise comparison are admitted, some primary lessons are taught in this regard.

sory notes, and it is doubtful whether it will ever be paid.

Other troubles accrued from the poor relations between the management and many of the exhibitors. Costs charged the latter for maintenance soared far above the prices first quoted. Some foreign visitors gave up trying to talk to the fair's management; others did not reopen for the second season. There were also complaints of political and racial demonstrations, with scenes of rough police-work, painful for visitors to witness.

On the more positive side, there were also lessons for Montreal. The splendid exhibits at the fair attracted, excited and pleased the visitors. And the value of the fair to New York itself was most heartening. It is estimated to have channelled \$750 million of spending money into the city, and that 3.75 million more visitors came there as a result.

As The Gazette points out, the exposition in New York was not, strictly speaking, a World Fair at all. Canada's will be in 1967, and is expected to be of tremendous publicity value to the whole nation. We in the Atlantic province have a million-dollar investment in it, and there is every reason to believe that it will be money well expended. But, "don't overestimate and don't oversell" are still good warnings for us to keep in mind.

Fallout Heritage

The New York Times recalls that in May 1953 American nuclear test explosions in Nevada produced unexpectedly high radioactive fallout in some adjacent areas. On one occasion residents of a nearby Utah district were advised to stay indoors for several hours as a precautionary measure. These developments aroused concern at the time, but the Atomic Energy Commission sought to allay fears. In its report to Congress, published the following July, the commission referred to these fallout cases and gave assurance that "none was high enough to create a human health hazard."

Now, more than a decade later, that 1953 verdict has come under serious question. Examination of school-children in the affected Utah country has indicated a possibility of an abnormally high incidence of small lumps on their thyroid glands—lumps that may indicate serious disease and that might be the result of ingesting radioactive iodine released during nuclear test explosions.

The concern these findings have raised may prove unjustified. However, they point up once more the health dangers of above-ground nuclear testing. A great gain was made two years ago when roughly 100 nations signed the limited test-ban treaty; but since then Communist China has twice exploded atomic devices in the atmosphere.

Thus the unresolved problem of further nuclear proliferation remains, a continuing threat of similar poisoning of the air all men breathe. Utah is a reminder that the mistakes of the past still haunt humanity, and that a cardinal responsibility of world statesmanship is to prevent more such mistakes in future.

As Others See It

Two Western supporters of Liberal governments—the Regina Leader-Post and the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, have announced that they have switched editorial support to the Conservatives in this federal election. In Ontario, too, several influential papers which supported Mr. Pearson in the last campaign—including the Toronto Globe and Mail, the Toronto Telegram, and the Hamilton Spectator—are now out against him. They feel that an overall majority for the Liberal government is anything but desirable, and that a Conservative administration would be preferable.

The reasons given for this change in editorial policy are singularly uniform. They boil down to the fact that the Pearson administration has not revealed the fibre that two years ago so many people thought it might. The Hamilton paper thus sums up a cardinal point which is underlined by the other papers that have deserted Mr. Pearson as well:

"What is important above everything is that Canadians, going somewhat wearily to the polls, should elect a parliament of strong individuals. More than in any other election on record, the voters should study, as carefully as they can, the records of the candidates in their constituencies. To elect a majority government just to have it cozy for a few years is an abject surrender of the ballot. Unless a great majority of people just don't care, in which case those who represent them will care a great deal less."



LOSING THEIR BRIGHT TINTS

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

May Prove Final Round For Both

Canada's 27th federal general election may prove to be the fourth and final round in the contest between John Diefenbaker and Lester Pearson. For nearly eight years, these two men have faced each other across the floor of the House of Commons as leaders of Canada's two large old-line political parties. For the first five and a half years, John Diefenbaker sat in the Prime Minister's seat, with Lester Pearson immediately opposite him as Leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition; for the past two and a half years, those roles have been replaced.

In many ways, the Diefenbaker-Pearson struggle has echoed that in the 1920's between Conservative leader Arthur Meighen and Liberal leader Mackenzie King. They too faced each other from the same two seats; they too made the switch. Arthur Meighen was a man with a golden tongue and a flashing intellect; Mackenzie King, according to observers, was terrified of his debating ability, which many times humbled and ridiculed him.

inspiration of his own campaign, and handles his own logistics. In contrast, Mr. Pearson is like a prize-fighter, docile in the control of his "handlers", who make all the arrangements for the fight and then round-by-round dictate the strategy. The Canadian voters recognize this difference, and in each election campaign in which these two have opposed each other, the voters have swung during the preliminaries to the vote. In 1958, in 1962 and even in 1963, Diefenbaker picked up between five and seven per cent of the electorate from Pearson.

MIKE'S CHIEF GRIEF Not only Lester Pearson, but most of his cabinet ministers if not all, are likewise irritated by the swift sallies with which John Diefenbaker... takes retribution for their shortcomings and unmask their pretences. One and all, they would dearly love to see his departure from the political scene. And they are hoping that John Diefenbaker, having just passed his 70th birthday, will shortly be glad to retire.

PRAISE FROM A FOE In 1963, Diefenbaker's campaign was so remarkable and so successful in retrieving the expected disaster, that a great tribute was paid in private conversation by Prime Minister Harold MacMillan of Britain who had little cause to love

John Diefenbaker after their lurid disagreement on Britain's proposed entry into the European Common Market and proposed abandonment of Canada and her other trading partners. "I never saw such an example of political courage as John Diefenbaker," said Harold MacMillan; "fighting that election on his own. Imagine that man, with his Cabinet in ruins around him, yet he fought the election through by himself, made a very respectable showing, and won many more seats than anyone expected."

Why He Grinned

One of the worst strains that a political campaign imposes on the candidates is the necessity for being so very pleasant to so many people for so long a time. Even if a candidate happens to be unusually goodnatured, the obligation to speak to hosts of strangers, as though they were the very best of old friends, must become intolerably wearisome before polling day arrives. Viscountess Rhonda, whose father had been a member of Lloyd George's cabinet, tells in her memoirs of riding with her father about the Welsh constituency of Merthyr Boroughs. It was a constituency of uneven lines, so that, in moving from

one part to another, a short cut would be taken through one of the constituencies that adjoined it. "As we drove along," says Viscountess Rhonda, "my father returned everyone's salute and his hat was never more than a second on his head. Suddenly, after a couple of hours of this, he, although passersby continued to recognize him, clamped his hat firmly down and, with a sigh of relief, sat back. "What's the matter?" said I. And with a grin he replied: "We're outside the constituency."

Many a candidate this week will be able to understand how he felt, and why he grinned.

French Oceanauts

Six French oceanauts have returned to the surface of the Mediterranean after living three weeks in an undersea station planted 325 feet deep. The feat, planned and supervised by Captain Jacques-Yves Cousteau, vastly increases the area of the world accessible to human exploration, said Dr. Melville Bell Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic Society. The Society has supported Captain Cousteau's projects since 1962.

The French undersea experiment, known as Conshelf III, is a tremendous leap downward from the previous depths of 33, 3 and 90 feet at which Captain Cousteau had stationed divers in prefabricated steel structures. Recently the United States Navy has had men living 205 feet below the surface in its Sealab II project off La Jolla, California.

not maintain economic output at those depths. The six French oceanauts breathed a mixture of helium and oxygen at 11 atmospheres of pressure. Nitrogen had to be removed to prevent toxic effects under high pressure. The men were quartered in a spherical, two-story house put under this pressure for three days before it was lowered to the sea floor. They had to remain inside for several days after surfacing so that they could be slowly decompressed. In all, they spent a month under pressure.

Our Yesterdays

FRONT-FIVE YEARS AGO (November 5, 1940) Franklin D. Roosevelt took such a strong lead in the race for the United States presidency, on the basis of early, incomplete returns, that he was able to tell his campaign manager he is "very confident" of victory over Wendell L. Willkie, Republican.

The French leammates under the immediate supervision of engineer Andre Laban, were given daily tasks to perform outside their underwater home. They efficiently handled a production oil well head at 370 feet. The oceanauts made short excursions to a depth of 430 feet. Oil experts watched on television screens as oceanauts manned the five-ton production well head which was rigged with compressed air to simulate the 3,000 pounds-per-square-inch pressure of an actual oil well.

ULTIMATE GOAL The eventual goal of Captain Cousteau's long-range Conshelf program is to demonstrate that men can reside comfortably in industrial and scientific sea-bed stations and work on the open floor of the continental shelf, the relatively shallow area adjoining the world's continents. Captain Cousteau's continental shelf program began in September, 1962, when Conshelf I—a 17-by-18-foot steel cylinder that housed two men for a week—was placed at a depth of 9 feet off Marseille, France. Divers descended to 85 feet. In the Conshelf II project, June, 1963, five men lived for a month 36 feet below the Red Sea in Starfish House, a four-winged submarine lodge. Deep Cabin at 90 feet held two men for a week. Divers worked at 165 feet.

WANTED FOR DECOR

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Potential Diabetics

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Prior to World War II pneumonia was called the old man's friend because so many aging oldsters died of the condition. The disease also was common among the young and middle-aged and one in three usually expired. In addition the high temperature lasted for at least 10 days and left the individual so weak that he spent two months recuperating.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It may be that mothers burst into tears at their daughters' weddings because, as a psychiatrist says, girls tend to marry men like their fathers.—Sarnia Observer.

When a blonde almost wins second prize in a beauty contest, then is disqualified for being a boy, as has just happened in Nott'ham, England. It is time for a re-assessment of girls, boys, cosmetics, clothes and beauty contests. We must be doing something wrong!—New York Herald-Tribune.

The sulfonamides and antibiotics changed this picture and millions can thank these products for prolonging life. Many forms of the disease respond so rapidly to the antibiotics that victims are back at work in less than two weeks. The causative germs are killed and the temperature returns to normal before the victim becomes toxic and weakened and loses weight. The medical concept of pneumonia has changed. We no longer attempt to distinguish between the lobar and broncho types. We are more interested in determining the causative agent so that the right remedy can be pitched against the culprit. This is why pneumonias are classified according to cause—pneumococcal, staphylococcal, viral, etc.

Four and twenty are the most desirable ages—at four you know all the questions, and at 20 you know all the answers.—Hamilton Spectator.

We have become reconciled to wigs for women. But a report from Chicago is a shocker. A hair stylist there created a matching wig for the pet dog of one of his customers, and it was such a hit he is taking orders. The horrible thought is that husbands are next. The bewigged woman who fancies a matching topper for her dog should be even more attracted to similar decoration for her husband when they venture out together—especially if his dome is shiny and thus begging the question.—The Oregonian.

Flirting With Moscow

The current flirtation between Moscow and Paris suggests, as Washington has feared, that President de Gaulle may be actively pursuing his threat to seek an entirely new power balance in Europe. The current status of the North Atlantic alliance may be aptly described as marriage on the rocks. Countless attempts to get agreement on joint nuclear weapons strategy have failed and the new attempt, to take place in Paris later this month, may be no more successful than those in the past.

will accept should be continue to preside over the affairs of his country. Moscow is well aware of de Gaulle's differences with his NATO allies. The Soviet Union may in fact be merely wooing de Gaulle to exploit this split and de Gaulle may be responding in the hope that eventually he may get more favors from the Americans. Nevertheless it may be a bitter pill for both Wilson and U.S. President Johnson to swallow that de Gaulle appears to be gaining more diplomatic ground from the Moscow-Peking ideological split than either of his more powerful allies.

Johnson has allowed his relations with Kossygin to sag. Differences over Viet Nam have spread into other fields. Even the U.S.-Soviet cultural exchange appears to be in jeopardy. And because of his support of U.S. policy in Viet Nam, Wilson also finds he has no warm friend in Moscow.

We also hear more about the ways specific pneumonias causing microbes are transmitted, for example is found mainly in old pigeon droppings. People sitting blissfully in parks and city squares may not realize that this dust is windborne and capable of causing a stubborn type of pneumonia.

Britain once considered it had a role of Honest Broker between Moscow and Washington. This was replaced by the private relationship between former Soviet Premier Khrushchev and the late U.S. President Kennedy. Now when it seems the position of Honest Broker once again might be available, it may fall to de Gaulle instead of Wilson.

WHISKY AND COLDS

I. K. writes: My friend claims he can always kill a fresh cold by taking a few shots of whisky and going to bed. Does this treatment have any scientific value?

INHERITANCE OF MIGRAINE

Mrs. D writes: If both husband and wife suffer from migraine attacks are their children candidates for these headaches?

REPLY

Bed rest yes; whisky no. Alcohol beverages dilate the blood vessels in the nose and he ensuing congestion makes symptoms worse in some cold sufferers.

REPLY

Yes, Migraine is thought to be inherited. In one group of 65 offspring of parents who both had migraine 45 were victims of this disorder.

SYMPATHETIC HUSBAND

Mrs. K.W. writes: My girl friend is expecting a baby and her husband has morning sickness every day. Why?

REPLY

No one knows the cause of this unusual phenomenon. Occasionally the grandmother-to-be suffers from morning sickness during her daughter's term of pregnancy.

LOTS OF SHUT-EYE

Mrs. L. writes: Is there something wrong with a man who wants to sleep 12 hours every night?

REPLY

He is either lazy or lucky.

MOST PREVALENT

Mrs. S. writes: What is the most common type of malignancy in women?

REPLY

Cancer of the breast.

Advertisement for CN travel bargains. Table listing fares to various cities: Montreal \$14.00, Moncton \$3.20, Saint John \$5.00, Halifax \$5.40, Sydney \$9.00, Corner Brook \$16.00, Toronto \$20.00, Winnipeg \$34.00, Vancouver \$56.00.