

The contest for control of the British government and leadership of the British Conservative Party, following Prime Minister Macmillan's announced retirement, has been as exciting as any of the big national race events. It beats even an Irish sweepstake in its dramatic interest.

Only yesterday afternoon, Mr. Butler and Mr. Maudling seemed to be heading, neck and neck, down the homestretch, with the other contenders well in the rear. Both are prominent members of the Macmillan government, the former being deputy premier and one of the most experienced politicians in the country; the latter representing a younger and less conservative element in the party. What, one wondered, had happened to fiery Lord Halsheim?

As the afternoon wore on, there was still no sign of Halsheim; but Butler was inching ahead, Maudling was dropping behind, with no mention of the others. It seemed that the prize was practically within the deputy leader's grasp. But by nightfall, a third contender in the person of the Earl of Home, Britain's able foreign secretary, began putting on speed. By last reports he was definitely in front, and expects to receive the accolade of the prime ministership from Her Majesty's hands today.

Meanwhile the experts are predicting that the British general election campaign now opening will be the roughest, toughest, most bitterly fought election in recent British times. At present the Conservatives are trailing lamentably behind Labor, but their mood is changing. They now see a chance to reform their ranks and take the initiative under new leadership.

If they win, it will be a fourth consecutive Tory victory, and it is doubtful if the British Labor Party could survive such a blow to its prestige. Labor leaders realize this, and are not making the mistake of over-confidence. They are braced for a massive and powerful Tory offensive.

Lively, therefore, as the race for leadership among Mr. Macmillan's followers has been, it is but the prelude to a still more exciting contest in which the future of Britain, politically, will be decided for the next few years.

Education Emphasized

In announcing that his department plans an unlimited education program to cut down on lobster poaching in Prince Edward Island, the Federal Minister of Fisheries, Mr. Robichaud, noted that the problem is by no means confined to this Province, also that some improvement has been made during the past year, indicating that the situation can be remedied.

Actually, as we recall, a program of this kind was launched under Mr. Robichaud's predecessor office, Hon. J. Angus MacLean. But there is no need to quibble over this point. We welcome the assurance that this is to be an "unlimited" effort, for that is what is required. Needless to say, it calls for the fullest cooperation on the part of our provincial authorities, fishermen's organizations, and all concerned in the welfare of the industry.

In this connection we might again refer to the comprehensive report of the Prince Edward Island Fisheries Development Committee which was prepared a few years ago under the chairmanship of

Chief Justice Thane A. Campbell, and which contains pointed reference to this problem. The report stressed, among other things, the necessity for public support of enforcement regulations, which can come only with understanding of the problems involved.

The report added that to obtain public support for these regulations and other government action, and to make the public aware of the potentialities of our fisheries, educational effort directed towards the community as a whole is needed. It urged the inclusion of more material on fisheries in the curricula of the public schools, to be supplemented through the press, radio and other channels, as well as vocational courses for fishermen. And it recommended that the Province employ a properly qualified educationist to devote his full time to this field.

Measures taken along these lines at the provincial level no doubt have the fullest support from Mr. Michaud, who in his remarks here on Wednesday emphasized that education, along with modern methods of fish processing, is the answer to another pressing problem in the fishing industry—that of foreign competition. He noted with approval the plans under way for a big fishery plant at Georgetown, and spoke of the importance of federal assistance in the way of providing subsidies for new draggers, and new harbor facilities through the department of public works.

Our most important asset, however, is still the determination of our own people to make the most of the possibilities at our doors.

Can't They Gag Him?

That little man that makes the big noise with his mouth on Formosa has been sounding off again. Chased there after his incompetent regime had lost mainland China to Communism, he has been warned frequently by Washington—which continues to subsidize him—to stay put and pipe down. But he won't. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has never lost his visions of grandeur, or his dreams of revenge.

His latest blast from his island fortress came the 32nd anniversary of the founding of his so-called Nationalist Chinese Republic. He's all set now, he says, for "counter-offensive action" against his Communist countrymen—all 600,000,000 of them. "Every bit of territory on the mainland," he says, "provides a scene for our attacks by sea, assault, by air and popular uprisings in the enemy rear." Against all evidence to the contrary, he sees the prospects "fast ripening for our return" and for "toppling Mao's regime."

Chiang's position in Formosa has much in common with Castro's position in Cuba. Both have a nuisance value to the big powers supporting them, but their value ends there. Neither has any prospects of invading the neighboring mainland successfully, Chiang's regime, however, still poses as representing all China in the United Nations Assembly, and even sits among the elite in the U.N. Security Council.

It's a strange situation. How much longer will it be before Washington realizes that it is also a very dangerous one—a source of constant friction, and a menace to world peace that is accentuated every time Chiang gets a chance to grab the spotlight and speak his boastful piece?

EDITORIAL NOTES

A dying oak all of 450 years old, has been saved by an operation performed by a tree surgeon. This is reported from the village of Wilburton, Cambridgeshire, in England. The venerable oak is believed to have been planted by King Henry the Seventh, grandfather of Elizabeth the First.

England is bracing itself for a possible repetition of the frigid winter of 1962-63, the likes of which beunumbed Britons had not seen since 1744. Stoual Englishmen, long accustomed to bundling their chilly bones in tweeds, are stock piling coal and rushing to install central heat plants. Storm windows, something of an innovation, are appearing on the market, says the Christian Science Monitor.



LOST IN THE TRANSLATION

DE GAULLE'S AMBITION

France Now A Military Atomic Power

New York Times

Backing up his declaration of independence from the "Anglo-Saxons," President de Gaulle announced that France is now a military atomic power with an operational atomic strike force of his own.

It is still a small and highly venerable force compared with those of the United States and of Soviet Russia. But its bombs are twice as powerful as the ones that wiped out Hiroshima and Nagasaki and no adversary dare henceforth ignore them.

They will be followed by hydrogen bombs to be tested in disregard to the test-ban treaty. There is thus a new factor in world affairs that we will have to live with.

By linking the creation of the atomic force with the evacuation of Bizerte, President de Gaulle makes plain that, having liquidated the French colonial empire, he feels the need of offering the French people some hopes. He sees the fact that the United States and Britain, by virtue of their nuclear power, are taking the lead in talks with Russia involving the fate of Europe.

He wants to see the French united under the French atomic hegemony to demand a larger voice in determining its own destiny. He warns that Europe cannot depend on American protection

and while his forces do not abrogate Europe's need of American nuclear protection, it could well supplement it if properly used.

Unfortunately, he has extended himself so far as to embark on policies that have already weakened Western cohesion and could weaken his military defense. These policies are based on a strange compound of his own vision of French grandeur harking back to past ages, bitter resentment over past slights, and also of some very realistic calculations.

He clings to the North Atlantic alliance; but instead of adhering to a policy of interdependence he wants to transform it into an independent states completely independent states commanding their own forces for their own national aims and purposes. He sees the fact that the United States and Britain, by virtue of their nuclear power, are taking the lead in talks with Russia involving the fate of Europe.

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Soviet Harassment Tactics

By Harold Morrison, Canadian Press Staff Writer

When Soviet guards, backed by armed troops, delay three U.S. military convoys on the road to West Berlin last week, American diplomats were quick to write the incident off as merely the product of some bungling Soviet bureaucracy on the Berlin front.

The Americans refused to agree to Soviet demands that convoy troops stop near to be counted and, after some delay, the Russians allowed the convoys to start rolling again.

Now the Russians have pulled the same stunt on a British convoy and American diplomats are forced to concede finally that there appears to be a broad Soviet tactic hard to understand.

One suggested the Russians simply unpredictable. Another, however, suggested this is simply another Soviet attempt to obtain a bit more diplomatic leverage in Berlin and keep the West on the defensive.

It also seems to be a warning to the West that, despite food troubles at home and Soviet unwillingness to solve some disarmament issues, Soviet military and political designs remain unchanged.

Aspirin Cures Dengue Fever

By Dr. Theodore R. VanDellen

We have not written on dengue fever for a long time. The disease now is rare in this country, but recently four cases were reported from Michigan. All were members of a Jamaican family who were visiting friends in that state.

According to the morbidity and mortality weekly report, put out by HEW, an epidemic of dengue fever was in progress in Jamaica over a four month period preceding Aug. 3, 1963. Most of the victims had been exposed and one developed symptoms on the second day after arrival here. The others became sick a week later. The airplane brings us all closer together and we can expect strange and exotic diseases from now on.

Dengue is best described as a super-influenza. The case is active virus is transmitted to man via the Aedes Aegypti mosquito the same as chills, impetigo and dengue fever. These insects prefer "summer like" temperatures such as occurs in the tropics. The victim's temperature rises. It may go as high as 105 degrees. There is a sense of chilliness but not a definite shaking chill. Fatigue and headache are marked, as is influenza.

But the excruciating pain in the back and various joints, bones, and muscles is one of the most disagreeable features of dengue. This has led to the various nicknames for the disease. The most descriptive is "break bone fever." "Dandy fever" is another good one; because of stiffness of the joints, the sufferer walks with a mincing gait.

On the second or third day, a fleeting red rash appears which looks like a diffuse blush. A more definite eruption crops out a few days later. It lasts three or more days, and frequently itches as it fades.

The temperature subsides gradually but on the fourth or fifth day may shoot up again. The final bout of fever may be more discomfort than anything else. There is no treatment for dengue except aspirin to relieve the joints, the sufferer walks with a mincing gait.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

The reason why so many wives outlive their husbands is probably their deep-rooted desire to spend their last days in freedom.—Chatham News.

People become better satisfied with lot after lot.—Galt Reporter.

When you see a woman who doesn't gossip, the chances are she has no friends to speak of.—Windsor Star.

Mrs. Smith: "Does your husband play poker for money?" Mrs. Jones: "I don't think so, but those who play with him do!"—Montreal Star.

Neutrality For Vietnam?

Christian Science Monitor

Outside the United States there is considerable interest in neutralizing Vietnam. President de Gaulle sent a balloon, but this was largely for French purposes. It is the interest by a number of informed and thoughtful British writers and specialists that makes the topic worth examining.

To go into the subject broadly: Neutralization is Communist policy. It has been advocated for Vietnam both in Moscow and Peking. It is typical of Communist maneuver to attempt to buy at the conference table what has been mortgaged in the jungles of South Vietnam, and

But the argument shouldn't be dismissed merely because the Communists are for their own purposes, are pushing it. The same can be said of Ngo Dinh Nhu, President Diem's brother. He occasionally talks of a deal with Ho Chi Minh. Of itself, this shouldn't discredit the argument for it. Chiefly it proceeds from the differing forms of communism in Southeast Asia. Ho, in particular, has never been absorbed either by Soviet or Chinese communism. To make a deal with him, it is suggested, would not add to the power system centered on Peking but, on the contrary, would develop Vietnamese independence, probably protected by Moscow.

This is an intriguing prospect, but what assurance is there that this would in fact happen, and that Vietnam wouldn't fall within the Chinese orbit, which would be a disaster in terms of the effort to block piecemeal expansion? Only on such a course can the country would develop Vietnamese independence, probably protected by Moscow.

Neutralism is having a fair trial right now in Laos. And up to the present the Communist-Ho's Communists—are refusing to let it work. It is better to let the pattern in Laos take shape before extending it elsewhere.

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

October 18, 1938 A two-day refresher course for nurses of the Province opened yesterday at the Cudmal Home, 100 nurses were in attendance. This was the first refresher course to be held by the organization.

Last night in the Canadian National Hotel the Women's Music Club presented Miss Marlon Morris, daughter of Mr. F. R. Morris, in a delightful recital of piano music. Miss Morris is her father's pupil, and has acquired fine technique and sound musical discernment.

TEN YEARS AGO

October 18, 1933 While fishing mackerel on Burr's Point Reef, outside Georgetown Harbor, Wilfred Gotell had a unique experience when his fishing boat was attacked several times by a large fish. The strange fish tossed the boat about, raising it several feet in the water. There have been reports of tropical fish frequenting our northern waters but this is the first instance reported near Georgetown.

The death of Mr. H. R. Proffit, well-known proprietor of the Orient Hotel, Victoria, P.E.I., occurred Thursday at his home. He was 65 years of age.

EMPLOYERS? Effective from 1st, 1963 Federal Government incentive to hire workers 45 years of age and over

For employers who provide useful employment experience and on-the-job training to new employees, the Federal Government will pay up to \$75 monthly for each qualifying employee, to a maximum of twelve months. Older workers are capable people with years of loyal, useful service ahead of them. With this incentive you can give them the opportunity to gain valuable job experience and training. To qualify under this incentive plan, your new employee: must be hired between November 1, 1963 and January 31, 1964; must be 45 years of age or older; must have been unemployed six or more months out of the last nine; cannot qualify for Unemployment Insurance benefits; must not replace a worker laid off after September 1, 1963. CALL YOUR NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FOR FULL DETAILS. DON'T JUDGE A MAN'S WORTH BY HIS DATE OF BIRTH. Issued by authority of HON. ALLAN J. MACLEACHEN, MINISTER OF LABOUR, CANADA.