The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

W. J. Hancox, Publisher

Burton Lewis — Executive Editor
Frank Walker — Editor

Published every week day morning (except Sundays 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, 640 Cathcart Street, UNiversity 6-5942; Western office, 1030 West Georgia Street, Vancouver (MA 7037).

Member Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association and The Canadian Press. The Canadian Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches in this paper credited to it or to The Associated Press or Reuters, and also to the local news published herein. All rights on republication of special dispatches herein also reserved. Subscription rates:

Not over 35c per week by carrier.

$11.00 a year by mail or rural routes and areas not serviced by carrier.

$14.00 a year off Island and U.K. $20.00 per year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Commonwealth.

Not over 7c per single copy.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

PAGE 6 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1962.

Those Railway Rates

In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament it was intimated that consideration would be given to implementing some of the recommendations of the MacPherson Royal Commission on Transportation. This commission was given two major tasks—to investigate problems relating to railway transportation in Canada, and to investigate the inequities of the freight rate structure and their incidence upon the various parts of the country. Some concern is felt by the Maritimes Transportation Commission as to how the MacPherson Commission findings on these matters will affect the Maritime Freight Rates Act.

Principally, the representations to the MacPherson Commission from provincial governments, trade associations and industries of the Atlantic Provinces unanimously stressed the need for a re-alignment of the Act to enable Atlantic shippers to reach the important markets of Ontario and Quebec at transport costs equivalent to their competitors located in Central Canada and to automatically keep such realignment true. Other shippers, more dependent on the local Atlantic or export markets, sought low transport costs both within the region and for exports via Maritime ports.

It was felt that the mere adjustment of the rate of subvention under the Act would not permanently restore the benefits which the Act was intended to provide. Accordingly, the Maritimes Transportation Commission submission called for, first, additional transportation subventions to give Atlantic industry rate priority, on the average, with industry in Ontario and Quebec; second; for periodic adjustments to keep this parity; and third, for the payment of the additional transportation subventions to all types of "for-hire" carrier.

It is to be hoped that these considerations will weigh with Parliament when the proposed legislation affecting railway transportation is introduced. The Maritimes Transportation Commission has issued a comprehensive bulletin from Moncton on the subject, and on other aspects of the MacPherson report, which every member at Ottawa should make it his business to study carefully.

Nixon's Desperate Bid

The fact that the Democrats continue to hold control over Congress is about all that is of direct concern to Canadians in Tuesday's elections in the United States. But there were many interesting, and even significant, features of the campaign which attracted more than nation-wide attention. One of these was the attempt of former Vice-President Richard Nixon to make a comeback by ascending the diving-board of the California governorship, which so often in American history has catapulted a man into the White House. His defeat pretty well puts an end to his political ambitions.

In a recent article by Alistair Cooke in "The Listener", a reliable publication of the British Broadcasting Corporation, Mr. Nixon's tactics in this campaign were outlined. They made disquieting reading, and we confess to some feeling of relief that he has been beaten.

Briefly, Mr. Nixon sought to ride into power in California by reviving a campaign cry with which he was associated in the days of the late Senator McCarthy: "Communism inside our borders." It was an extraordinary theme to take up again with such fire, involving as it did a pledge to start, through the State legislature, a new and more vigorous witch-hunt to ferret out subversives and Communists wherever they were suspected of hiding.

The trouble with such hunts, as Mr. Cooke writes, is that they are conducted by politicians, not by judges; that is to say by men whose prospects of election depend on their sensing and responding to the popular mood. The popular mood in the early 'fifties was feverish and ugly when a man's political opinions, or patriotic loyalty, were in question. And California was particularly notorious for its flatfooted invasion of the fundamental rights of a citizen not to be condemned before his guilt was proven.

The California house committee on un-American activities has not died, though it has been slumbering of late. Mr. Nixon promised to wake it up and hand it the whip. It was not good news for people who had thought that Mr. Nixon found the proper measure of his ability when he moved into the more commanding horizons of statesmanship —when he became President Eisenhower's chief lieutenant and was privy to all the documents from home and abroad that the President, and only the President, gets to see. Mr. Nixon recalled the bad old days even more startlingly by darkly mentioning, in his campaign, thirty-odd Democrats in office who were Communists. He did not say their names.

No one is more alert to the ebb and flow of power in the United States than Ex-President Harry S. Truman, who at seventy-eight decided to get into the congressional election and throw his weight around. Typically, he sniffed the way the wind was blowing in the Nixon campaign and headed for California. He turned up in San Francisco as Nixon was announcing his crusade, and told a rollicking audience that this relapse of Mr. Nixon was easily explained: "When he left the low road for the high road, he just found the rarefied atmosphere too much for his blood."

If Harry Truman succeeded in alerting the electors to the danger of following Nixon on a return trip down the "low road", it may not prove the least of the public services for which the American nation is indebted to him.

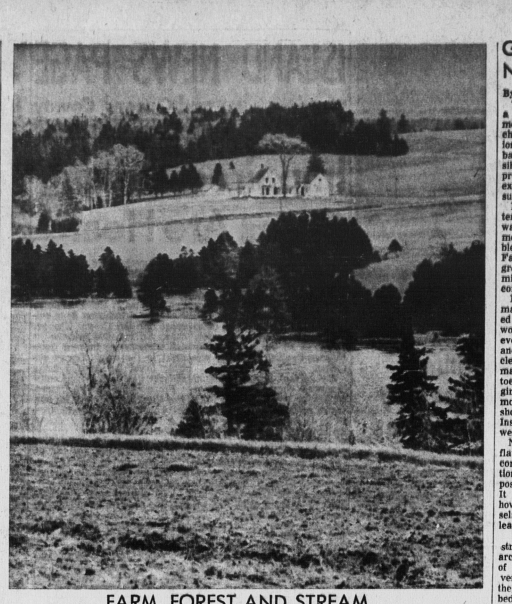
Impressive Statement

Now the U.N. General Assembly, by an overwhelming vote, has indorsed the vote of the organization's special political committee calling for a ban on all nuclear tests by Jan. 1. We have just received, in this connection, a statement on the effects of atomic research which was delivered before the special committee by Mr. Heath Macquarrie, M.P., on behalf of Canada.

Mr. Macquarrie took note, among other things, of two important recent developments which have added to Canada's apprehensions for the health and safety of present and future generations. One is the ominous fact that nuclear testing in the atmosphere has, during the last twelve months, been taking place with ever-increasing frequency.

The other is the receipt by the General Assembly of a second comprehensive report of the scientific committee on the effects of atomic radiation. This carefully written and objective report makes it clear that fallout from nuclear tests represents a significant contribution to the total level of radiation to which the human race is exposed. The inescapable conclusion is that such fallout increases the danger of harmful somatic and hereditary effects of radiation for present and future generations.

Mr. Macquarrie's plea was for facilitating, in every way, the work of the World Meteorological Organization in probing further into these hazards. But it was equally effective as a condemnation of the practice of continuing nuclear tests under any circumstances. Reading it in the light of the subsequent votes on the test ban issue, we have no doubt that it contributed materially to the unanimity with which the views of the United Nations were expressed.



FARM, FOREST AND STREAM

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Unusual Excitement At National Gallery

"A little of what you fancy does you good."

Those words, made famous by the former vaudeville favourite Marie Lloyd, are equally applicable to the visual form of art, it seems. Anyway, Ottawans have been thronging in unprecedented numbers to our National Gallery here, to enjoy the exhibition of 187 paintings put together by the U.S. art collector, Walter P. Chrysler Jr., under the title "The Controversial Century".

Dr. Charles Comfort, director of our National Gallery, calls Mr. Chrysler's art collection of some 4,500 pieces — of which only a minority are included in this exhibition — "one of the most distinguished and most extensive in U.S.A."

Mr. Chrysler offered this exciting selection for exhibition at Provincetown U.S.A. and in Ottawa, to demonstrate the dramatic, disturbing and restless developments in art in the century 1850-1950. Of this period, Mr. Chrysler says: "At no time in the history of painting has there been as much controversy about thought, technique, method, theory and effort to accomplish ways of expression on canvas. As well as the honoured few, there were many artists whose talents went unrecognized."

So, on the walls of our gallery, were temporarily hung depictions of crude nudes, pleasant peasants and tortured postures — the whole gamut of the "controversial century", from the traditional and lifelike to the impressionist and-unrecognizable, by honoured artists and by others of unrecognized talent.

OTTAWA HAS A BALL

The savoury taste of this unusual art dish was relished especially when the art world of New York began to damn the exhibit which had been praised when shown in U.S.A.

"The Controversial Century would be recognizable as an excellent show for any locality," then said the respected art critic of the New York Times. Now, when it is hung in Ottawa, another U.S. publication dubs it "a colossal collections of fakes."

"Nearly half are flagrant phonies," charges one U.S. critic. But during its earlier showing in U.S.A., another coed: "The charm of the exhibition lies in its offbeat inclusions, and an offbeat character that pops up unexpectedly in such minor heresies as the inclusion here and there of a surprising atypical example of an artist who is represented by a clutch of typical work elsewhere. This is all most agreeable."

And so Ottawa too found it agreeable, trooping to see first "The Controversial Century" and later the controversial canvases, some of which are now said not to have been painted by the famous artists to whom they are attributed. If this is so, it was truly said that there are some unexpected inclusions of offbeat paintings by artists of hitherto unrecognized talent! Yet talent those artists certainly have, conclude the Ottawa viewers, who have found this exhibition interesting and instructive.

DELICATE QUESTION

But does the merit of a painting lie in itself? Or in the name of the artist who painted it? Is a painting any less beautiful or praiseworthy if its creator is an artist of "hitherto unrecognized talent" rather than of "honoured name"? Indeed, is there such a thing as a fake artistic creation? These are the controversial questions now being debated in Ottawa.

Here of course we should hold vivid views on this topic, since a previous director of our National Gallery once awarded first prize in a serious University art contest here to a deft pull creation, in which an empty toothpaste tube, old paper clips and other garbage adhered to the oil paint daubed onto the canvas.

Whether they are called jokes, fakes or true art, the Chrysler pictures pleased Ottawa audiences. So who are the self-styled art experts to belittle them?

And since they describe as a fake the product of a person other than its declared author, what about that recent complicated parliamentary question which cast doubt upon The Controversial Century? I would bet one of those dinners while the M.P. for Niagara Falls likes to stake that that question was a fake, not being a genuine "Judy LaMarsh" even though it did bear her signature.

Reaching For The Planets

New York Times

The two space probes now on their way toward our nearest planetary neighbors, Venus and Mars, represent the first stage in a vast effort of which earlier generations could only dream. This country's vehicle, now well on its way toward Venus, and the Soviet capsule, which has begun its long journey toward Mars, are both unmanned automatic observatories. Their findings will have to be radioed back to earth.

But the fantastic pace of rocketry this past half - decade has been such that it is entirely reasonable to suppose that, well before the end of this century, manned vehicles will have made these same immense journeys. Then our knowledge of the planets will include much evidence gained by direct use of the eyes, ears and other sense organs of men who have landed on or flown very close to these bodies.

Much is known about the nearest planets, but what we do not know is far greater still. The central question, of course, is whether there is any form of life, even the most primitive, elsewhere in the solar system. But, whether or not life is found, we can be sure that future space exploration will eliminate vast areas of present ignorance concerning the geology, meteorology and geography of each planet, to name but three obvious fields. Are there canals on Mars?

What lies beneath the shroud of clouds that Venus presents to our telescopes? Such questions could be multiplied indefinitely. If the two probes now on their way perform their missions satisfactorily, the answers to some of such questions should be available soon.

The full exploration of the solar system will take generations, perhaps centuries. Mars and Venus are practically next door to us compared to the much vaster distances which separate us from the most distant planets. But we may be confident even remote Pluto will be visited by our descendants.

U.K. Scholarship Awards

Commonwealth Survey

The British Department of Technical Co-operation has announced on behalf of the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom that 188 new awards have been made, tenable in Britain for admission to universities in October, 1962. The students — most of whom are undertaking post-graduate studies, are coming from 33 different Commonwealth countries.

The Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Scheme, under which the awards have been made, was conceived at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference at Montreal in 1958 and worked out in detail at the Commonwealth Education Conference at Oxford in July, 1959.

The Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom was set up by Act of Parliament in 1959 to administer the United Kingdom part of the scheme. The commission selects scholars from among those recommended as candidates by the governments of countries of the Commonwealth overseas.

They also recommend persons from the United Kingdom as candidates for any scholarships offered by such countries. Final selection rests with donor or country in all cases.

Awards in the United Kingdom are intended for post-graduate study, and would only be made at undergraduate level in most exceptional circumstances. They are normally of two years' duration and cover the cost of fares, tuition fees and living expenses while the scholar is in the United Kingdom. Special allowances are made to scholars accompanied by their wives.

In 1960, the first year of the scheme's operation, 178 scholars were selected for a wide variety of courses at a large number of United Kingdom universities.

In 1961 a further 232 awards were made which, with the scholars remaining from the previous year, brought the total number of scholarships held in the 1961-62 session to 389.

CONQUERS RIVER

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP) U.S. skin diver Fred Baldasare fighting tricky currents, chilling waters and heavy boat traffic, swam the Bosphorus Straits both ways underwater Monday. It was the first time the feat had been achieved. Baldasare, 30, took 23 minutes, 30 seconds to swim from the Asian to the European side. The second trip took 22 minutes, 56 seconds.

DON'T SMOKE

A person handling a baby should not smoke. The child may have a painful coughing fit through inhaling the smoke, or be burnt.

Do You Know?

Most people are not too sure just what their Insurance will do for them.

We would be pleased to review yours with you.

PEAKE-MARTIN LTD.

Fire & Auto Insurance

98 Queen St. Dial 3-1261

A PROFIT SHARING PLAN FOR ALL CTC CUSTOMERS

3% DISCOUNT NOTES IN CASH BONUS

It looks like money, it feels like money and can be spent as money at all CTC stores It's the new 3% Bonus Notes you receive when you make any purchase of 7% and up. When you have accumulated several of these notes you can use them for purchases at Canadian Tire

CANADIAN TIRE Assoc. Store

96 Queen Street Charlottetown

Good Shoes Said Needed By Young

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

THERE is no substitute for a good pair of feet. By the time most adults develop fallen arches, corns, calluses, or bunions it is too late to correct the basic cause. But relief is possible through the use of well, properly fitted shoes, corrective exercises, or major or minor surgery.

Parents should pay more attention to their children's shoes, walking habits, and feet. It is more logical to protect foot problems at this time of life. Faulty footwear is by far the greatest single cause of the minor disturbances that become major when not rectified.

It is surprising how long many boys and girls are allowed to walk in footgear with worn out soles and heels. Unevenness throws the feet off balance, leading to strain on muscles and arches. Short shoes may lead to deformities of the toes. This is more important in girls because the little lady is more likely to outgrow her shoes before outwearing them. Insist on properly fitted footwear.

Nothing need be done about flatfoot unless the youngster complains of pain. The exception is when obesity or faulty posture is causing fallen arches. It helps also to teach children how to walk properly. (Send self-addressed envelope for leaflet on this subject.)

Exercising the feet will strengthen the muscles and arches, especially after periods of inactivity. Many persons never had foot problems until they were forced to remain in bed for several weeks because of accident or illness.

The muscles become too weak to hold up the arches, which yield as soon as the individual bears weight. Wearing good shoes at this time is important. All too often the first few steps are made in slippers on the hard floor of the hospital corridor. The arches have no support and give way under the strain. . . . .

(Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped self - addressed envelope accompanies request.)

THE ITCH

J.S. writes: I developed a rash that covered the entire body except my hands, feet, and face. I went to a skin specialist and he thought it was nerves. His salve helped a little. I then went to the company doctor and he said it was scabies. I have used his treatment and the eruption goes away but comes back. Please write something about scabies.

REPLY

Scabies is not difficult to treat and it returns only if the parasites are not eradicated completely or reinfection takes place. I assume the diagnosis is correct but a consultation is suggested if the outbreak recurs promptly. Meanwhile, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for leaflet on scabies.

NERVES AND ULCERS

Mrs. A.R. writes: Is nervousness the only cause of stomach ulcer?

REPLY

We do not know the exact cause of these lesions but the emotions play a role in some cases.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(November 8, 1937)

The Guardian has received a copy of the Fiji Times and Herald, published in Suva, Fiji, containing a description of the Colony's annual Agricultural Show by which Major H.B. Mackay, formerly of this province was winner of Certificate of Merit—the highest prize — for mineral specimins from a prospecting claim.

Constuction of the new fishcuring station at Boughton Island is expected to be completed some time next week. The building will be 60 feet in length and 25 feet wide, and in the main section, 100 puncheons for packing cod will be constructed.

TEN YEARS AGO
(November 8, 1952)

The Charlottetown YMCA Junior square dancers were acclaimed winners of the Maritime Winter Fair contest at Amherst last evening. The Charlottetown adult group finished third, having been nosed out by a team from Springhill. The success of the junior group was largely attributed to the special instructions given by George Andrew, who was also the caller during the competition.

Mayor J.D. Stewart and a majority of the members of the City Council, expect to leave early next week on a tour of inspection of New Brunswick High Schools, with a view to securing first hand information on the subject of building and operating such institutions.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A recession is when your neighbor loses a job. A depression is when you lose your job. Panic is when your wife loses her job.—Wall Street Journal

Many prayers remain unanswered, pending endorsement of our deeds.—Niagara Falls Review.

If a pedestrian jumps quickly enough the motorist will miss him. If he doesn't his relatives will.— Welland Tribune.

To date there has been no record that there have been any traffic jams on the straight and narrow way.— Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

Real Estate Agent — "I tell you, sir, the death rate in this suburb is lower than in any other part of the country." Near Victim — "I believe you. I believe you. I wouldn't be found dead here myself." — Montreal Star.

When a woman says: "I'll be ready in five minutes", she'll be ready in upwards of half an hour; when she says: "I'm ready now", she'll be ready in five or six minutes".— Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

Old Lady (to tramp)— "Why don't you work? Hard work never killed any one." Tramp— "You're wrong, lady. I lost both of my wives that way."— Montreal Star.

Neighbors are defined as people who give the people next door something to talk about.— Welland Tribune.

A man who, when the first snow comes, knows where to find the rubbers he light-heartedly kicked off in the Spring, experiences one of life's small, sweet triumphs.— Ottawa Report.

The generals are at it again. And this time their dispute is over Lord Alexander's recent book on war reminiscences. It is as well that such books should be written, it would be a loss to history if they were not. But it is interesting to recall that the great Duke of Wellington was, in this respect, not co-operative with posterity. He discouraged anyone who wanted to get down to the truth about the battle of Waterloo. "Remember," he would remark, "I recommend you to leave the battle of Waterloo where it is." — Montreal Gazette.

It's A Hot Country

Guelph Mercury

The Canadian government revenue from beer sales is very large. This one item alone produced $225,000,000 in 1961. Since the end of the Second World War the amount paid by the industry in taxes by the Dominion Brewers' Association has amounted to more than $2,000,000,000.

Canadians cannot compete with their Australian cousins in beer drinking. The Australians are the biggest drinkers of beer in the world. Everyone of its beer in Australia, and the sum spent annually by the Australians amounts to $25 a person. With a population of 11,000,000 the sum paid in taxes by beer drinkers exceeds by far the sum Canadians pay.

Few Australians go for a trip of any length without a supply of the national beverage in the "boot" or back seat and many of them each time they empty a bottle in the country, fling it from a window to be crushed by other cars and trucks that follow up. Discarding beer bottles from cars in Australia seems, in part, to be a national pastime.

Millions of bottles are tossed out each year. Driving along a highway one may wonder what it is that gleams so cheerfully in the sunlight and sparkles like diamonds. If you stop to investigate you discover it is all due to little pieces of brown, broken glass that used to be beer bottles.

In northern Australia the demand for beer is astonishing. In towns of not more than 2,000 22 pubs are sometimes in evidence. In places like Sydney and elsewhere it's common to see 20 barmaids working in two shifts and all kept busy dispersing beer at the morning or afternoon breaks.

Quiet Time In Space

Oshawa Times

One of the big problems of the machine age is noise. Governments are setting aside park and wilderness areas because more and more people are seeking some place where they can enjoy blessed quiet. If only for a few days each year. And now we learn that even in the far reaches of space, quiet may be a scarce commodity.

Among the comments offered by astronaut William Schirra after his six-orbit whirl in space was the observation that he did not have enough "quiet time" during his journey; there was a bit of chatter to and from the ground stations while he was circling the earth in his capsule.

"This lack of quiet time in the heavens, as on earth, may be something worth noting," the New York Herald Tribune comments. One assumes that most of the messages shot back and forth between the spaceman and those tracking his flight were necessary, but some of them probably fell into the realm of astronautical small talk — conversation exchanged just to make sure the space vehicle was still functioning properly, and the spaceman was still going strong. Even an experienced technician on earth must still get a thrill out of actually conversing with a man hurtling through the heavens in a space vehicle.

"But the astronaut, apparently, has the same need for silence and repose that the rest of us do. Indeed, he may feel it even more keenly amid the splendor and the solitude of space. There, apparently, small talk seems even smaller than usual. No one yet knows what the space age will bring to mankind, but if it serves to cut down on general chatter, prattle, jawing, gabble and babble, its benefits may be even greater than we realize."

ZAKEMS ZAKEMS ZAKEMS

Shop Tree

WIN $20.00 A WEEK

FOR EVERY WEEK IN '63

EVERY TIME YOU SHOP YOU HAVE A CHANCE TO WIN THE GRAND PRIZE OF $1040 AND ONE OF 50—25.00 PRIZES.

BACON GREEN GABLES 1 LB. PKG. **65c**

Fresh Roasting Pork	LB. 45c	Whole Baby Bologna	89c	Fresh Side Ribs	LB. 65c
Corned Plate Beef	LB. 35c	Grade "A" Turkey	LB. 55c	Smoked Beef	PKG. 29c

ISLAND—7 OZ. Chicken 3/$1

SHORTENING Fluffo 3/89c

STUART HOUSE—25 FT. Foil Wrap 33c

LYNN VALLEY—15 OZ. Peas 7/$1

SCOTT TOILET Tissue 4/45c

PERFECTION Milk 6/89c

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE BIG 10 OZ. INSTANT REG. $1.77 **$1.19**

See our Lucky Dollar Ad for more Specials.

ISLAND APPLES 5 LB. BAG 33c

ZAKEMS

Last week's Fry Pan Winner MRS. J. EGAN 208 Dorchester Street.