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 Associaton 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.

A Testing Period

The conflicting attitudes of party leaders to the austerity measures announced by Prime Minister Diefenbaker give some idea of the confusion we may expect when Parliament meets. Before the announcement was made, Liberal Leader Pearson was demanding that in view of the serious financial emergency a session be called to seek a vote of confidence "at the earliest date possible." Social Credit Leader Thompson denounced Mr. Pearson's statement, charging him with "playing politics" and failing to put Canada's interests first. Mr. Diefenbaker, he said, was still prime minister of Canada and nothing should be done to add to the present state of confusion.

Now it is the Quebec Social Credit leader, Mr. Caouette, who is demanding that Mr. Diefenbaker resign. His party, he says, would not tolerate a tight money policy in peacetime, such as is now proposed. Mr. Pearson, on the other hand, has reserved his judgment while expressing the hope that the new austerity program will work. Mr. Douglas, the New Democratic Party leader, is convinced that many of the measures announced are "too little and too late" and will only aggravate unemployment.

In financial circles, on the other hand, there is a general feeling of "cautious optimism" with the Government's proposals to buoy up the dollar and curb imports for the time being. Emphasis is placed on the need for strong leadership in implementing these measures. If this is to be forthcoming, it must be on the basis of putting first things first so far at least as a majority of the membership in the next Parliament is concerned. As suggested yesterday in these columns, the country should have a recess from partisan politics until the present crisis has passed. The Liberals have a grave responsibility here, which we gather from Mr. Pearson's latest words they are considering very carefully.

Now that Canadians have been enlightened as to the gravity of the situation, they will expect an end to party bickering. Let the recriminations wait! The Government will have much to answer for when it goes to the country again; but in the meantime, Canada is in trouble. The Globe and Mail offers good advice on this point when it says: "There is no need for panic if only responsible men of all parties will forget the next election, and devote their best efforts to solving the problems that face the nation now."

Since neither of the two splinter groups is favorable to the stringent measures taken, it remains largely, as we said, with the Liberals whether they will be given a chance to work in this emergency.

U.S. Farm Bill

Canadians have been too busy lately with their own political affairs to pay much attention to what has been going on across the border. Of more than passing interest, however, was the blow which the Kennedy administration suffered by the defeat of its farm bill by the House of Representatives. A White House spokesman called it a "staggering setback", and blamed the Republicans for the "continuing chaos" in farm surpluses that will cost the taxpayers even more in the future than it has in the past if surpluses are not controlled. What he failed to mention, however, was the fact that 48 Democrats joined in the vote that killed the bill by a 10-vote margin.

The defeated farm program would have imposed the toughest production controls in 30 years. Such restrictions have been strongly resisted by farmers and by Congress in the past. The President's attempt in the first year of his administration to push through a similar program failed utterly. That the new program—modified, but still strong—failed by such a narrow margin is regarded as significant.

This program would have set up a compulsory production-control system for wheat which would, in effect, have based production on bushels instead of acres. In other words, growing would have been controlled by marketing quotas as well as acreage allotments, and these allotments would have been based on whatever acreage would have been necessary to produce a minimum of 1,000 million bushels. The new controls would, according to the government, cut the cost of farm surplus disposals by $4,000 million over the next four years. Agriculture Secretary Freeman stumped the nation from coast to coast to explain the system. It is regarded as certain that he will try again another year.

If no effort to produce another farm program is made, it means that the 1958 act remains in effect. This would leave wheat with the type of controls under which surpluses have been building up year after year. It would mean no controls on corn and other feed grains—not even the voluntary controls now expiring under the one-year program. Meanwhile, the government is left with this problem in its lap—its possession of $5,500 million worth of wheat and feed grains, on which it pays $1,000 million in storages and handling fees each year. Quite a problem, even for the wealthiest nation in the world.

Together On The Land

Nowadays there is an increasing interchange of university students between country and country, largely postgraduates who are grant-aided in some way. But there is something unique about the work of the Concordia Organization which was reviewed in a recent BBC overseas broadcast. Every year this organization brings to Britain youngsters from very varied walks of life and many different countries to learn something about British agriculture, and improve their English and enjoy themselves at the same time.

The movement began as a national effort twenty years ago, at a time when it was difficult to find sufficient labor to work on the farms and market gardens. Then, after the war, it grew and young volunteers from Britain went to North Africa and Western Europe to help in the reconstruction of farms and forests that had suffered destruction and neglect. In 1948 there was a further expansion and the door was opened to nationals of other countries.

Concordia has ten camps in Britain where youngsters from overseas come, usually for three weeks at a time. Last year over a thousand came, including young people from Australia, New Zealand, Malaya, Burma, India, Turkey, Peru, Yugoslavia and Somaliland. Normally they work for between 40 and 45 hours a week at the rate for the job laid down by the British Ministry of Agriculture. Most of them pay their own fares to Britain and a moderate charge for board and lodging, only a minority being sponsored by organizations in their own countries. The basic aim of the scheme is to foster greater understanding between the young peoples of the world.

EDITORIAL NOTE

For decades, British coal miners have been accustomed to take live canaries down the pits to warn them if dangerous concentrations of carbon monoxide were forming. Now an electronic "canary" is being produced for this purpose. Weighing 21 pounds, it not only detects the presence of gas, but records the concentration on a meter, flashes a red light when a danger level is reached and gives audible waring. The device will also have uses outside the mines in detecting carbon monoxide—for instance, in the gas, petroleum, iron and steel industries, and in aircraft, submarines and military vehicles. Unfortunately, it can't sing like a real canary.

HARVEST OF THE SEA

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Unprecedented Political Confusion

That wasn't a general election at all. It was a series of concurrent regional elections — coupled with a pained squeal from our concrete jungles.

So it was hardly surprising that Canada's twenty-fifth nation wide polling produced a new phenomenon: a government which cannot boast majority support from either of our oig central provinces.

With no major issue being urged by the campaigners or accepted by the electors, local irrelevancies stole the show.

Among those local controversies, Quebec won the most headlines. The raucous and dramatised resurgence of the eternal separatist movement daubed a huge question mark against that province before the campaign started. Quebeckers are underprivileged by the standards of some other provinces, asserted the separatists, and they have got nothing from former Conservative or Liberal governments at Ottawa. "You have nothing to lose, so now try us," cried the 'white berets', the disciples of Social Credit. And this is just what rural Quebec did, with unexpectedly substantial results.

MEDICARE SCORNED

The Saskatchewan controversy was much less publicised and almost entirely misunderstood in other parts of Canada. Pearson, devaluation or free speech were not issues in Saskatchewan; I never heard them mentioned. But whereas Major Douglas gave Alberta his "funny money" political philosophy, Tommy Douglas tried to give Saskatchewan his "wheedle needle" medical plan. And this election was treated more as a referendum on the medicare program which Tommy Douglas put forward last year when he was premier of that province.

It was purely incidental that he was a candidate in the federal election: the ballot provided a simple and ready-to- hand weapon with which Saskatchewaners could clobber Douglas, and this they did. He was defeated; 12 of his 16 fellow-candidates lost their deposit for failing to poll half as many votes as the victor in that province which spawned the CCF.

In B.C., the numerous left-wing supporters took advantage of the division in the anti-CCF vote, which has united to thwart them in provincial politics. They elected as unprecedented ten M.P.s under the new NDP label, several of them former successful CCF candidates. In seven previous federal elections, the CCF never did so well, averaging a mere four winners.

UNHAPPY JUNGLES

The protest from the over-crowded concrete areas that are our big cities was phenomenal. Six of our biggest metropolitan areas are Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Hamilton and Quebec City. In 1958 they together returned 44 Diefenbaker candidates and 13 assorted anti-Tories; last week they threw out more than three-quarters of those Diefenbaker forces, to return only 10 of his followers and 47 of his opponents.

Some sociologists call this the rveolt of the upper-middle economic and educational groups, the new suburbanites. Such city-workers feel a vague frustration in their lives and a neglect by the government, which to them is much more vague and impersonal than to the farmer or the old age pensioner. Others suggest that it is the result of the egghead appeal made by the Liberals' platoon of liberal brainstrusters; in this we run two years behind USA., where President Kennedy attracted the eggheads, whose economic planning and sociological regimentation are now terrifying businessmen, bankers and farmers.

The great surprise of the election has been the sense of responsibility shown by Socred leaders Bob Thompson and Real Caouette in their post-election statements. Their socially creditable attitude is that this is no time for further political bickering, but the time for all good parties to come to the aid of the country.

Like all patchwork quilts, this electoral cover-all shows no pattern. But that is not to say that the haphazard and at first glance bewildering total effect may not serve Canadians well over the next few years.

Staple Of Modern Life

National Geographic Society

Newspapers are regarded as an essential of modern daily life — as much a staple as milk and bread.

A recent survey showed, in fact, that more copies of daily newspapers are sold in the United States each day than bottles of milk or loaves of bread.

The world has about 30,000 newspapers, including 8,000 dailies, with a total circulation of more than 250 million copies, the National Geographic Society says.

ROMANS POSTED NOTICES

At one time, however, only three "newspapers" existed, and they were merely handwritten daily notices posted in public places in ancient Rome. The Acta Diurna, Acta Senatus, and Acta Publica gave official news of the late Roman Republic and early Empire.

The first Chinese newspaper was a court gazette founded in the T'ang Dynasty (A.D. 618-907). It survived until the 1930's, spanning the ages from handwriting to printing from blocks and then movable metal type.

The introduction of printing from movable type in the mid-15th century spurred the development of newspapers in Europe. News sheets were issued irregularly in Nurnberg, Augsburg, and Cologne early in the 16th century.

A monthly printed newspaper, Notizie Scritte, appeared in Venice in 1562 as an expansion of the old daily notices. The Venetian paper sold for one small coin, a gazetta, a word that soon became a synonym for newspaper.

Historic events casually pop from the columns of early newspapers. The Strasbourg Relation of September 4, 1609, reported that Signor Galileo, professor of mathematics at Padua, was building a new telescope.

The first English newspapers were restricted to foreign news. James I, forbidding publication of national news, called it "lavish and licentious talking in matters of state — which the common people know not how to understand."

Seventeenth - Century authorities did not look kindly upon newspapers. The Allgemeine Zeitung appeared consecutively in Leipzig, Tubingen, Stuttgart, Ulm, and Augsburg in its efforts to keep one jump ahead of the censor.

BANNED IN BOSTON

The first newspaper published in Colonial America also ran into censorship problems. On September 25, 1990, Benjamin Harris issued in Boston his Publick Occurrences Both Foreign and Domestick to be "furnished once a month (or if any Glut of Occurrences happen oftener)." Four days later the governor banned the first and only number because it contained "reflections of a very high nature" and "sundry doubtful and uncertain reports."

ANCIENT DOCTORS

The long - famous medical school at Salerno in Italy was founded in the 9th century.

PUBLIC FORUM

SHOPPING CENTRE ISSUE

Sir,—We are, to say the least, a bit bewildered by all the publicity and controversy which has arisen on the question of a shopping centre in Ward 6.

There are several matters, we believe, which should be brought before the taxpayers of this city. The first of these is that we cannot understand why Mr. Cox and his committee should be giving consideration to this proposal at this time. With the provincial town planner, Mr. DeSilva, now in the process of mapping out a redevelopment plan for the entire Charlottetown area it would seem reasonable to assume that the planning committee would have deferred this matter until the report was rendered.

The second is the question of rehousing our families who are now housed in slum dwellings. The area being contemplated for the establishment of the shopping centre is the only area in our city which could presently be used for the rehousing of these families. Large areas of land will be required to rehouse these families and the general area in question is the ideal area for a large scale housing development. The granting of a building permit for the shopping centre and other commercial enterprises in the area under consideration could well mean a "dead end" in the civic administrations plans for low rental housing.

The third question is whether a shopping centre will choke the business of our downtown merchants and within four or five years force some of these merchants to close their doors as we have seen others do of recent years. This of course would result in considerable loss of tax revenue to the city, and in a general deterioration of the downtown area. In other words eventual slums. Are we as citizens willing and ready to put our local merchants out of business in favor of a large monopoly which would eventually perhaps force the prices higher than they now are?

While we agree that the downtown merchants are not paying, in most cases, high enough wages to their employees we do not believe that a shopping centre will resolve this problem.

We would like to have the opportunity to question those 400 people who signed the petition favoring a shopping centre as to how many of them would be in favor of this project if it were to be erected directly across the street from their homes and thereby result in increased traffic in the area and the glare of neon signs dancing on their new picture windows.

I am, Sir, etc.,
E. A. BELLIVEAU
2 Queens Court.
Charlottetown.

ELECTION COMMENT

Sir,—I was much pleased with your sound, sane comment on the Election which was copied by our local paper. Mr. R. N. Thompson is M.P. for the Red Deer constituency for which I'm truly ashamed for the following reason: one of his first announcements was that he will force another election causing indescribable confusion and great expense to the already burdened taxpayer.

A good friend of mine was visiting me yesterday and I mentioned splinter parties. He retorted with: "Splinter parties be darned; you should say 'nuisance parties'." There is no doubt in my mind that he is 100 per cent right.

I am 82 and my patience with opportunist parties is exhausted. I am prouder than ever of my native province for the fact of their sanity in sticking with the two parties which have given us the highest standard of living in the world.

I am, Sir, etc.,
J. M. MacDONALD
Eckville, Alberta.

Hormone Aids Age Wrinkles

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Do hormones eliminate wrinkles? A group of Los Angeles dermatologists incorporated pregnenolone into a skin cream and found that wrinkles disappeared but only after the tissues became waterlogged. According to Current Therapeutic Research, all had wrinkling and other evidences of aging skin.

The cream had to be applied for 10 to 21 days — occasionally up to 40 days — before improvement was noted. Puffiness continued so long as the cream was applied; and disappeared when treatment was discontinued.

The study was done on 86 women between 27 and 85 years of age. They were given two creams to apply. One contained pregninolone and was marked "A" and the other, labeled "B", had an identical cream base but lacked the hormone. The subjects were instructed to apply "A" on one side of the face and an equal amount of B" on the other. Othwise only soap and water accumulated and the ensuing fullness stretched out the wringles. Many women stopped the experiment when this was noted because obviously the "A" cream contained the active ingredient. Women with oily skin and a history of acne did not tolerate either of the two creams.

The question in my mind is whether hormone creams are worth while, considering the way they work. The puffiness is not marked and no other reactions occurred during the three months the cream were used.

Pregnenlone is an old steroid compound that is related to the sex hormones. It never was considered to be medically valuable because it has little effect on the body when given internally. On the other hand, it is capable of bringing fluid into the tissues when applied locally. In fact, it does a better job along this line than most of the sex hormones tested.

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

SELF-PULLING TEETH

E.R. writes I have very bad teeth and ah afraid to have them pulled. I am a woman who is afraid of everything. Will anyone ever invent a do-it-yourself kit to remove your own teeth or something to cover decayed eteth that could be bought in the drug store?

REPLY

No. Your thinking and judgment are unsound. It will not help to cover infected teeth. And what makes you think you can do the extracting job in a satisfactory and painless manner? Modern anesthesia takes the hurt out of the procedure.

MILK SUBSTITUTES

Mrs. X writes: I have been advised to drink milk but hate it. What can I take as a substitute?

REPLY

Forget milk if you hate it. A well balanced diet contains the same nutrients as milk and many prepared foods contain milk. If you want to play it safe, take a multiple vitamin-mineral capsule every day.

SALT OF THE DEA

J.K. writes: Is it true that drinking salt water from the ocean is fatal?

REPLY

Yes, provided it is used to the exclusion of other liquids. The ingredients themselves are not poisonous. Some of our modern "medicine men" are bottling salt water and selling it as a cure of almost everything.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
June 29, 1937

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Prince Edward Island Hospital held a special meeting in the Cundall Home for Nurses, yesterday afternoon. After the dispensing of necessary business those in attendance were treated to a delightful descriptive account of certain phases of their overseas trip during coronation by three members of the Aid. Mrs. W.S. Stewart who had the honor of being presented to Their Majesties at Court, gave a most vivid description of the brilliant scene at Buckingham Palace.

A delightful violin recital by pupils of Miss Kathleen Hornby was held last evening at the Holy Redeemer Hall. The junior string orchestra composed of Beryl MacDonald and Marion Puncher, first violins; Carol Marie Coles, second violin; Florence Blanchard and Bethany MacDonald, third violin; Arleighn Coles, cello; and Mary Bentley, piano, were heard to good advantage. All the pupils gave a fine performance.

TEN YEARS AGO
June 29, 1952

W. Stewart MacNutt, M.A. Professor of history at the University of New Brunswick has had published in the N.B. Travel Bureau in Fredericton a booklet entitled "New Brunswick and its People". The booklet is edited by Dr. A.W. Trueman, and will provide valuable information for those who wish to know something about the New Brunswick story as they move about the Province.

Citizens of Charlottetown will be delighted to hear that the popular RCAF Central Command Band, which made such a hit here during Festive Week and the Royal Visit of last year, is again returning to Charlottetown to take part in the Services Parade Monday evening and provide an orchestra for the special dance at the Armouries.

NOTES BY THE WAY

This world has quite a lot of care-free people — meaning that while things are free they don't care.— Chatham News.

It's still possible that there is a female voter somewhere in the land capable of shouting—as one did at ex-President "Teddy" Roosevelt 50 years ago—"If you were my husband I'd poison you!" But even if there is, is it likely that her comment would elicit the retort. Roosevelt unleashed upon his tormentor—"Madam, if I were your husband I'd let you!"?— Industry.

The sign of prosperity today is not a car in every garage but a boat behind every car.—Ottawa Journal.

Because of the cold weather, a score of flowering trees at a holiday camp at Filey have not bloomed — so the staff have stuck red, yellow and white plastic flowers on the branches so that early holidaymakers will not be disappointed. They will stay on until the trees flower naturally, and will then be put back into store— Manchester Guardian.

Scholarly Founding Fathers

From "Scholars in America" by Samuel Eliot Morison

When the American Revolution broke, it was led by scholars; and, in the shape of the federal Constitution, it was triumphantly crowned by scholars.

Sam Adams, it was said by his Tory enemies, "got at the Whigs and Tories by the Greeks and the Romans." James Otis wrote treatises on Latin and Greek prosody; James Madison, the principal theory, ancient and Greek modern; John Adams, the second president, and Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States, were the most learned men who ever lived in the White House, with the possible exception of the sixth president, John Quincy Adams.

What was the nature of the scholarship of these leaders of the early republic? Its rudiments were, first, a thorough knowledge of Latin and Greek literature, which opened to them the treasures of antiquity, the middle ages, and the renaissance.

They read Plato, Aristotle, and Polybius in college, and followed them up in later life with Aquinas and Bellarmine, Calvin and Montesquieu.

They pondered long and deep about the relation of man to society, the nature and art of government.

That they came out with differing views— as John Adams' from Thomas Jefferson's — is not so important as the fact that they all had this common background of reference, to the best thought and the ripest experience of 2,500 years preceding the establishment of the American republic.

The era from 1760 to 1830 was, par excellence, that of the scholar in American politics.

DR. D. G. STEWART

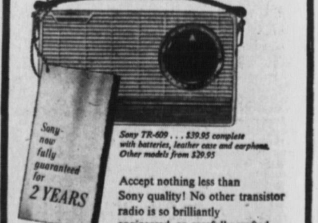
is opening an office
IN CRAPAUD, P.E.I.
on TUESDAY, JUNE 26

Office hours will be Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and 6.30 to 8:30 p.m.

Saturdays 2 to 4 p.m.

Emergency office calls only
Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday evenings.

SONY leads with a full 2 year guarantee on transistor radios



Sony TR-609 . . . $39.95 complete with batteries, leather case and earphone. Other models from $29.95

Accept nothing less than Sony quality! No other transistor radio is so brilliantly engineered, so carefully crafted.

RESEARCH MAKES THE DIFFERENCE
SONY

KAYS BROS. LTD.
DISTRIBUTOR ONLY
86 Queen St — Dial 4-3189

HOLMAN'S OF P.E.I.
Charlottetown and Summerside

TOOMBS MUSIC STORE
167 Queen — Dial 4-3271

FIRESTONE
Home & Auto Co. Ltd.
187 Gt. Geo. — Dial 4-5547

CROCKETT and STOREY LTD.
134 Kent — Dial 4-5559

ARCHER and MacDONALD
Open Every Night
56 St. Peters Road
Dial 4-6345

SIMPSONS - SEARS
Easy Monthly Payments
129 Kent St.