

Covers Prince Edward Island like The Dew... W. J. Hancock, Publisher... Frank Walker, Editor... Published every week day morning (except Sunday and statutory holidays) at 145 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. Branch offices at Summerside, Montserrat, Alberton and Souris.

A Remarkable Record

A Prince Edward Islander of whom we all have a right to be proud is the Hon. A.E. Arsenault, of Charlottetown, now in his ninety-seventh year, whose services as the initiator of the P.E.I. Tourist Association in the early 1920s were fittingly recalled in a telegram of greetings from the Canadian Tourist Association at their convention last week in Vancouver.

These tributes are a reminder of a truly remarkable record of public service with which the name of our venerable fellow citizen is associated. As a law student in England and practising barrister in the early days of the century, as a leading member of the J.A. Matheson government during the First World War, as Attorney General and Premier of the province, as leader of the Opposition and subsequently as a Justice of the Supreme Court for more than twenty-five years, his career has indeed been noteworthy.

But he found time for many other activities as well; becoming the first president of the Prince Edward Island Travel Bureau, a director of the Good Roads Association, a life member of the Canadian Association of Tourist and Publicity Bureaux, a director and executive member of the Canadian Geographical Society, a Fellow of the Royal Society for the encouragement of Arts in England, a director for many years of the Canadian Bar Association, first president of the Acadian National Society of the Maritime Provinces and New England, and one of the founders of the St. Thomas Aquinas Society. He holds the degrees of Doctor of Laws from Laval University and of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws from St. Joseph's.

It was during his premiership in the early part of 1919 that the roads were opened in Prince Edward Island to automobiles, which, up until that time, were permitted on the roads only on certain days, and at stated times. This decisive action put an end to a long-standing controversy on the subject, and took the issue out of politics for good. But it is only one of many far-sighted policies for the improvement of transportation and the promotion of industry and tourism which Judge Arsenault, during his years in politics, was instrumental in bringing about.

We take this opportunity of tendering him our best wishes for continued good health, and a salute on behalf of all our readers as one of Canada's grandest citizens.

Advice To Mr. Pearson

Prime Minister Pearson's fence-straddling performance on the free trade issue raised at the recent Liberal policy conference at Ottawa has provoked a reply from the Winnipeg Free Press, in which the views of Jack Davis, Liberal MP for Coast Capilano, are cited in refutation of the argument that freer trade relations with the neighboring republic would result in more economic domination by our American neighbors. Mr. Pearson has been leaning heavily on this argument in his ultra-cautious approach to the subject.

Mr. Davis was a senior economist with the Gordon commission and until recently was the Prime Minister's parliamentary secretary. In a speech made the day before Mr. Pear-

son addressed the Quebec Liberals last week, he made it clear that he did not share his leader's views. Some of his remarks, as the Free Press well says, are worth noting against the context of Mr. Pearson's statements.

Those who object to the idea of a Canada-U.S. free-trade area, said Mr. Davis, fail to realize that ours is already a "branch-plant" economy. It is too small and too cramped for our Canadian-owned enterprises to flourish. We are subject to the whims of Washington as things stand now. A free trade area agreement, or treaty, would tie Washington's hands. The U.S. could no longer shut out our goods at a moment's notice. It couldn't turn the flow of U.S. capital on and off like a tap. It couldn't tell us what to do about our trade with other countries. If anything, we would be freer under a Canada-U.S. free trade agreement than we are at present.

Mr. Davis conceded that it would be necessary for Canada to enter into free trade a step at a time. But we should start working towards the objective now, not some time in the indefinite future. He urged that a free trade area with the U.S. come first and that Canada push for a wider trade partnership with other countries later. A ten-year period that saw a gradual dismantling of tariff, quota and other barriers between Canada and the U.S. would leave Canadian industry in much better shape to meet competition from overseas sources.

"This argument in favor of a free trade area as a way of avoiding foreign domination and so eliminating the danger of this country's loss of political independence," as the Free Press says, "appears more convincing than the rather vague fears that more trade would dissolve political boundaries." But Mr. Pearson, unfortunately, shows no sign of availing himself of this advice. He probably hasn't heard the last of it from the Winnipeg Liberal paper, however, which warns his government that it "should not let itself be influenced into timidity by the pressure of a relatively small group of self-interested Canadians."

Reassuring News

Much of the opposition to fluoridation of water has come from those who argue that such action may be injurious to elderly people, even if it does mean better teeth for the younger fry. But no evidence has been produced to this effect, and now the Journal of the American Medical Association has come up with reports of a study by five doctors from Harvard's Nutrition Department, which show that the aged, too, have a personal health stake in supporting fluoridation.

The doctors were interested in the effect of fluoridated water on osteoporosis, a disease which causes bones, particularly in elderly people, to become fragile. Their finding was that osteoporosis decreases in areas where people drink water with generous amounts of fluoride.

They went beyond this. They also discovered that hardening of the arteries caused by calcium deposits on the main artery carrying blood from the heart to branch arteries was less in high fluoride areas.

In an editorial commenting on the study the AMA Journal—one of the most respected in the field of medicine—said: "If these findings are confirmed, fluoride will indeed assume an important preventive role in two of the main diseases of aging—osteoporosis and hardening of the arteries." Actually, it was explained, the action of anchoring calcium to the bones and preventing it migrating to the arteries is similar to the anchoring of the calcium in the teeth of young people.

This is reassuring news, and well meriting the further study and publicity it will doubtless receive.

EDITORIAL NOTE

At a weather radar conference in Oklahoma recently, a scientist with the U.S. space agency, Dr. Vernon Rossow, proposed a method to stop tornadoes by electrocution. He would have a cannon fire wire-wound projectiles into the tornado cloud, stretching a thin wire two miles or more between the positive and negative clouds. The scientist believes the resulting lightning bolt would short out and neutralize the electric field in the clouds which created the tornado. Some may scoff at the plan, comments an exchange. But many people used to laugh at men who labelled themselves rainmakers. Now it is commonplace to use airplanes to seed clouds to produce rain.



THE MAGICIAN OF 1964

MOUNTIES' TRADE-IN

For Airplanes And Snowmobiles

National Geographic Bulletin

First the Mounties lost their scarlet uniforms. Then their horses. A colorful and romantic era ended recently when the Canadian Government announced that its famed Royal Canadian Mounted Police were being dismantled. Cars, snowmobiles, boats, and airplanes have made the horse obsolete in law enforcement.

For decades, children and adults alike in Canada and the United States have thrilled to the stories—real and fictional—of how the Mounties always get their man. DRESSED FOR DRIVING

To get their man nowadays, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police depend on the latest scientific devices and techniques of crime detection.

The Mounties' broad-brimmed felt hats, high boots, and spurs have proved impractical in a force largely motorized. The high-heeled hats were always getting knocked off when officers slid into low-slung patrol cars. Spurs dug holes in the floor mat and snagged on the gas pedal.

A Mountie on everyday duty now wears a practical drab-brown jacket, blue trousers, black brogans, and a pill-box forage cap. The dazzling scarlet uniform remains as part of a full-dress uniform to be worn only on parade and ceremonial occasions.

The Mountie and his horse have been inseparable partners ever since the force was formed as the Northwest Mounted Police in 1873. Organized to protect pioneer settlements in the unexplored Northwest from marauding Indians and outlaws, the first band of 300 men proved remarkably efficient in maintaining law and order.

The famed Blackfoot chief, Crowfoot, summarized the Mounties' efforts eloquently: "A d man and whiskey were killing us so fast that very few of us would have been left today. The Mounties have protected us as the feathers of the bird protect it from the frosts of winter."

The scarlet-coated policeman loomed as a familiar and godlike figure on the plains, often serving as doctor, firefighter, mail carrier, and minister as well as law enforcer.

The Mounties' famed devotion to duty was exemplified in a scrawled note found on a young constable who died carrying dispatches through a blizzard: "Lost. Horse Dead. Am trying to push ahead. Have done my best."

In 1904, King Edward VII honored the Mounties by bestowing the prefix "Royal." By 1920, the Canadian Government

had extended their jurisdiction throughout the giant land of 3,851,809 square miles. Today's force of some 7,000 Mounties enforces federal laws much as the F.B.I. does in the United States. They also serve as policemen in eight of the 10

provinces and hundreds of small towns and municipalities. Though the horses have been put to pasture, all the romance hasn't quite gone out of the lives of Mounties. In the Far North they still rely on a dashing mode of transportation—the sled-dog.

Oh, Mr. Mao!

Hamilton Spectator

Once again young Red Guards in Peking are making active nuisances of themselves in front of government offices and particularly before the Soviet embassy.

The cause of the latest outburst is the USSR's decision to send home all Chinese students studying in Soviet universities. This was nothing more than a response by the Soviets to a similar action taken by China last month.

There is a lot of irrationality in China these days. But witness the tact with which the Soviet Union responds to abuse—when it does!

A Red Guard can stand to attention while out of his mouth pour the clichés of the propaganda machine—"capitalist", "imperialist", "revisionist", and so forth—terrible catchwords uttered by a passionate and fanatical robot.

The thought would be frightening, if we did not know that they would grow out of it. Irrationality is perhaps too

polite a term to apply to much of the weird cult that is being built up around Mao Tse-tung and his works.

A recent issue of Peking Review described in poker-faced style how a new method of welding was discovered solely by reading Mao's works. Elsewhere it was reported that a farmer was astonished at a bumper crop of watermelons until he realized that they were entirely the result of his having read Mao's works with proper diligence.

This type of intellectual jostling was once granted Josef Stalin. This curious malady appears to afflict Communist societies at a certain stage in their development.

The teenage Red Guards in Peking, deciding what is "cultured" and what is not and extolling the ultimate virtues of Maoism, look, from without, like creatures in a world of weird values. But even irrationality ceases some day.

No War—No Peace

Toronto Telegram

The usual response by the government of Israel to mounting border provocation is to order a retaliatory raid against the offending Arab country.

The incidents have been particularly inflammable in the past week, with loss of life to Israeli citizens and boasts from Syria, which has been the most militant in translating into action the Arab vow of destroying Israel, that it has been the inspirational source for the attacks.

This time the Israeli reaction has not been organized reprisal but comprehensive consultation with the U.S., the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

On the advice of American and British friends, Israel has taken its complaint to the United Nations Security Council. UN censure has never deterred the Arabs in the past, and there is little prospect that it will be this instance.

With President Nasser, of Egypt bogged down in Yemen, the present Syrian regime, under leftist Dr. Zayyan, has assumed the leadership of the no-war campaign at has gripped the Middle East for the last 18 years.

Dr. Zayyan has been getting aid and comfort from the Soviet Union, which makes no secret of the arms and military advisers it has been sending to Damascus.

Moscow has a special responsibility, because of its influence on Syria, to bring about a relaxation of Syrian-Israeli border tensions in these days of a lessening of the cold war, the Russians appear to understand that the world's danger spots must not be permitted to stiffen East-West rivalry.

They can be far more effective than the UN in restraining Syria's aggressiveness.

Swedish Discontent

Saskatoon Star-Phoenix

Sweden, often pointed to by socialists outside the country as an ideal example of a welfare state, is having difficulties. The policies adopted by the Social Democrat Party a moderate constitutional socialist labor party, do not seem to be working.

The Social Democrats have been in power for 34 years but the party's foundations were shaken in local government elections recently when the voters reduced their support for the party. Although it remains nearly three times as big as any other party in Sweden, it lost 8.2 per cent of the vote since the last local government elections of 1962 and 5.1 per cent of the vote compared with the parliamentary elections of 1964.

Sweden's prime minister, Tage Erlander, who has held the appointment for 20 years, admitted on television the morning after the elections, "We cannot rule out a new general election." The present Parliament still has two years to run.

The most significant aspect of the elections is that the Social Democrat statisticians estimate

that the party has lost two-thirds of its previous support to right wing parties. These, taken together, for the first time, polled more votes than the Social Democrats. The rest of the losses went to the Communists whose share of the poll has risen in four years from 3.9 to 6.6 per cent.

These figures indicate that the Social Democrats are not satisfying the middle and upper classes who have apparently turned to their more traditional parties, or the working class who seem to have gone further left in search of what they feel is fair treatment.

SMOKERS ASK MORE PAY MAELOR, Wales (Reuters)—Workers building a gas plant here are demanding an extra shilling (15 cents) an hour pay for two days when they were barred from smoking on the Humphrey and Glasgow, while job. But the construction firm, agreeing to take down all no-smoking signs, are resisting the claim—particularly because many of the men do not smoke.

Menopausal Symptoms

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Mrs. T. writes: "What can I expect during the menopause? One hears so many stories that it is hard to separate fact from fallacy."

Four types of reactions can be expected; all of which are amenable to treatment. By definition, menopause means a pause in menstruation. The phenomenon, also known as the climacteric or change of life, occurs in healthy women between the ages of 40 and 50.

Our reader may cease to menstruate without developing any other symptoms. Internal changes take place in the uterus probably as a result of reduced ovarian secretion. The absence of menstruation does not mean that the specific glandular activity has ended; it means that the endocrine forces are no longer strong enough to push open the door and cause menstrual flow. This explains why there may be a gradual diminution in amount in contrast to a sudden cessation of the flow.

The second possibility is that hot flashes will accompany the menstrual changes. These are best described as a sense of heat starting in the head and neck and passing in a wave over the rest of the body. The flush may be followed by profuse perspiration and occasionally by a sense of weakness. The flush is definitely related to the lessened activity of the ovaries and is easily controlled with female sex hormones.

All of these symptoms may develop plus psychological changes such as nervousness, depression and anxiety. There is a proof that these common emotional problems are associated with the glandular changes of the climacteric. The forties are a critical period especially when the children are gone, the figure and complexion are not what "they used to be," and there is fear of losing the husband's affection.

A small percentage develop more serious mental problems especially those who have always been insecure and emotionally disturbed. The climacteric becomes another period of stress that triggers depression and frustration.

PERSPARATION AND NERVES

J. F. writes: "I sweat a lot normally but when I get excited, it becomes much worse. Can you explain why this happens?"

REPLY The sweat glands are controlled by the nervous system. BLOOD POISONING

R. E. writes: "How does blood poisoning start?"

REPLY Microorganisms invade the bloodstream from an infection elsewhere in the body such as the ears, throat, lungs, or skin. It may be difficult to determine when this complication starts because symptoms are similar to those produced by the original infection.

MILK FOR ADULTS

A reader writes: Can a grown-up be harmed by taking too much milk and milk products?"

REPLY Too much of anything may cause trouble but there is no harm in consuming a reasonable amount of milk and milk products provided other foods are eaten also.

COLON DISORDERS

C. M. K. writes: Is there more than one kind of colitis?"

REPLY Yes. Almost every condition that causes spasm, inflammation, or ulcer of the intestine, as well as dysentery, belongs in this category.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Constipation can trigger a headache.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

TV SETS DESTROYED

SYRACUSE, N.Y. (AP)—Fire swept through part of a warehouse filled with new television sets Wednesday night, causing damage that could amount to \$5,000,000. A general electric spokesman said 5,500 television sets waiting to be shipped were destroyed. Fire officials said the loss could reach \$5,000,000. Two freight cars, filled with TV sets, also were destroyed near the building.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

"Did you hear about the awful fight George got on his wedding day?" "Oh, yes; I was there. I saw her."—Montreal Star.

Chickens, a nuke certain other two-legged creatures we could name, are getting more productive all the time. They used to lay 100 eggs a year, now they lay 200 and they'll be producing 215 eggs each 10 years from now. But we're not making more omelets. The more affluent we get, the more our tastes are running to instant breakfasts.—Ottawa Citizen.

Mother: "Now, Johnnie, you can't have the hammer to play with. You'll hit your fingers." Johnnie: "No, I won't, Mummie. Doris is going to hold the nails."—Globe and Mail.

Editor of a Missouri weekly

paper carried this notice: "Attention subscribers: When your subscription expires come in and renew promptly if you want me to give you a good boost toward the golden gate when you expire."—Galt Reporter.

A university friend was a welfare state advocate until he received his first pay cheque and noticed it had \$30 taken off for pension benefits.—Calgary Herald.

Today's young people must be given credit for their zeal to improve the world, beginning with their parents.—Vancouver Sun.

Friend: "Did you fish with flies?" Returning Camper: "Fish with them? We fished with them, camped with them, ate with them and slept with them."—Montreal Star.

Hard Presidential Strain

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer

To those who have watched President Johnson's struggle for power and popularity the cogitation grows that his current ailments must indeed be serious to virtually force him to abdicate from the scene of battle at this crucial juncture of the 1966 U.S. election campaign.

Johnson's grueling Pacific and Asian tour, which appeared to be part of electioneering strategy as well as a "double world to his side, seemed to have aroused an increased measure of sympathy for his policies at home and abroad. He had brought no peace to Viet Nam nor did his speeches suggest a fresh approach, but his physical presence in the area undoubtedly brought relief and comfort to those leaders who wonder whether the United States will become disheartened and abandon the Asian peninsula to Communist pressure.

Johnson undertook the tour though the question of his health at 68 has to be related to his history of heart ailment and gall bladder surgery. Physically the tour was an exhaustive. It came at a time when Johnson had increased his

hours of work; his hours of worrying over his public image. The more his public rage declines the more active he became.

SHOCKS EUROPE

While doctors maintain there is no cause for alarm as they prepare the president for new surgery the mere relationship of the presidency and medicine tends to raise international questions about the quality of American leadership. It came as a shock to most of the world, particularly Western Europe.

But the alarm was modified by the experience of recent history and the efficiency and speed of the Johnson succession three years ago. Another factor is the relative tranquility of Europe and receding fears of an American-Soviet conflict. Now the battleground appears to be in Asia, far from Europe's door.

Nevertheless for the West, the White House still is the centre of power. A decline in American leadership would tend to leave a vacuum. It could sharpen the quarrel within the Western alliance and encourage realignment, including the so-called third force of Europe which seeks to turn its back on American leadership altogether.

Our Man In Viet Nam

Financial Post

Chester Ronning, Canada's special peace messenger to Vietnam is seldom heard as he moves—through the warring North-South lines looking for common ground to negotiate. But recently, in Alberta and again in Toronto, he broke silence to urge Canadian recognition of Red China and suggest talks with Peking leaders about problems in Southeast Asia.

Ronning's rationale is simple and compelling: "The People's Republic of China today defies both the U.S. and the Soviet Union. The power struggle is stronger in setting nation against nation than any common bond of ideology is in holding them together."

The concept of a simple division of the globe into a free world and a Communist world is no longer tenable.

The world may applaud the

present thaw that seems to be developing in relations between Russia and the U.S., but it should not forget that it is being accomplished in part at the expense of greater isolation between China and the rest of the world.

Canada can trade with China without formally recognizing its 700 million people, but trade will only last as long as "we need for trade lasts. Without warmer relations, China will become an increasingly threatening and unpredictable presence on the international scene.

World peace, says Ronning, can never be guaranteed if China is not somehow drawn into the world. Canada would do well to listen to its man on the spot.

WRITERS JOIN UP

There are 43,000 members in the Soviet Journalists' Union.

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