

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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Recalling Old Times

A welcome visitor to the Province at this time is the Hon. Sir Leon Gotz, New Zealand High Commissioner and former Minister of Internal Affairs in the New Zealand Government, who is warm in his appreciation of our Island charms and particularly of the well-kept appearance of our rural communities.

Our Commonwealth ties with New Zealand are indeed very real, despite the distance which separates us geographically. It seemed an insurmountable distance back in that fall of 1858; but that did not prevent the brig "Prince Edward," under Captain Newland, from clearing the port of Charlottetown for Auckland, where it arrived with its cargo of settlers "in perfect safety, all hands in excellent health."

The immigrants all had to be, as the Auckland Waste Land Act specified, "persons of good character and sober, steady habits." They had to make the voyage at their own cost, but on arrival in Auckland every adult was entitled to select 40 acres of government land in any part of the province set apart for special settlement, free of cost except for the expense of the survey at the time of taking possession of the land.

Many of the settlers wrote back to their friends here in glowing terms respecting their new home, and they and their families continued to communicate for many years across the dividing seas. Some of their descendants may still be keeping in touch in this way, but unfortunately we have no records to go by in the matter. Nor have we ever seen a complete list of the passengers the "Prince Edward" carried in that memorable migration. The local newspapers did not publish it, being, as it seems, too busily engaged in political controversy.

For such a list, today, we would swap all the political speeches and political editorials of the period, but unfortunately the omission can't be remedied in that manner. Perhaps Sir Leon could ascertain whether the list was ever published in Auckland, and if so, whether a copy could be obtained for our archives? It would be of great interest to many people here, and would round out a chapter in our Island story which we wish, very much, to keep fresh and green.

Government Giveaways

We seem, comments Maurice Western in the Winnipeg Free Press, to have passed a watershed in the matter of government giveaways. A national boating policy appears to be involved in Prime Minister Pearson's promise to Vancouverites that federal cash would be spent to provide harbors for pleasure craft, and it is reasonable to assume that similar concessions will be expected by other recreational groups across the country.

"In the days to come," says the Free Press writer drily, "there will probably be much debate about the true authorship of the new policy."

Some may see it as an aspect of Mr. Tom Kent's war on poverty. Others perhaps will attribute it to Mr. Drury, who rolls out the barrel for industry in our nation's capital. No doubt there will be other candidates, including Mr. Gordon, whose economic pranks have done so much to banish dull care from the House of Commons. But there should be credit for all; indeed there is a growing conviction among ill-disposed persons already speculating on probable election commitments that we shall be relying mainly on credit in the joyous days ahead.

We can see, as we look back, that this is not a sudden development. The writer notes that the CBC, with its modest budget of \$100 million, has been providing state entertainment for years. "With the plans for Expo and the centennial binge, it became reasonably obvious that the whoopee state was just around the corner. But the idea of a one-shot, transcontinental celebration and a 1968 hangover is not one to inspire forward-looking Canadians. What we are now promised is the permanent binge."

Mr. Western is an outstanding Liberal commentator. His views on this subject are expressed at length in a blistering article couched in jocular terms which make it none the less effective. He concludes as follows:

"It is a splendid prospect and it is to be hoped that no one will allow joy to be tarnished by the problem of payment. Fortunately there is always an economist to justify anything. Mr. Pearson did, as a matter of fact, mention tourism and it may be that, as we pursue unity through unending mardi gras, we shall pull in so many American dollars that our financial problems will bubble away in a sea of champagne. As Mr. Micawber used to say, 'Something will turn up.' The less said about his other observations, the happier we shall be as we embark for new and glorious adventures in whoopeeland."

At least when it comes to subsidizing hobbies, the government shouldn't forget golf clubs and bowling greens. What about annual grants to keep the wolf from their doors?

Calling Them Up

Among the executive orders signed recently by President Johnson was one making men aged 19 to 26 who marry subject to the same draft regulations as single men. This is a direct consequence of the Viet Nam crisis, and of the gravity of the manpower problem it has created.

For almost two years, U.S. selective service passed over the newly married. The reason was economy and convenience for the military. A married GI receives greater benefits than a single man, and the army has found that separating a young man from his wife creates problems that may keep him from being a good soldier. As long as the manpower pool was large and the draft calls were small, excusing the wedded could be justified.

But not any longer. The draft calls are up and are expected to level off at 34,000 a month. The Pentagon also is planning to put three national guard divisions and three brigades of each of the national guard and reserve in a priority status. Should they be called to active duty, many husbands and fathers would go. To let the newly married stay home under such conditions would be unfair.

As the Milwaukee Journal sees it, there is much to be said against giving draft age men an escape route via the altar. It recalls that in the first nine months after President Kennedy reduced the priority of married men, the marriage rate of men aged 20 and 21 increased 11 per cent. The marriage rate has also risen since the Viet Nam war was stepped up.

There is food for thought for Canadians in the fact that our American neighbors take military conscription as a matter of course. There will certainly be no general outcry over tightening the regulations at this time. The nation is prepared to accept such measures in the interests of the state. Perhaps it is just as well that our politicians who prate so much about "national unity" in this country don't have to put it to the same acid test? Even when all our freedoms were at stake during years of world conflict, conscription proved a thorny issue, and there are demagogues still among us who boast of the part they played in opposing it.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The "show off" car driver, says the Ontario Safety League, is an exhibitionist who has graduated from no-hands on a bike to no-sense at the wheel.



GEMINI PROGRAM

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Bow River MP Takes Own Opinion Poll

Several MPs have adopted the do-it-yourself method of sampling public opinion on the top political issues of the day. I recently described the questionnaire sent out by Jimmy Walker, the chief Liberal whip, to 68,000 homes in his Toronto constituency. Now I have obtained particulars of a similar sampling taken by Conservative MP Eldon Woolliams among his constituents of Bow River, Alberta.

The most vivid feature of the many responses which Mr. Woolliams received is that they reveal an even greater degree of dissatisfaction with the conduct of our public affairs than has been revealed by earlier nationwide public opinion polls. Of those voters with a formed opinion, less than 21 per cent consider that the present Pearson Government is "more effective" than the preceding Diefenbaker Government.

Eighty-one per cent consider the opinion that the present Pearson has acted ineffectively as regards charges of corruption, 74 per cent consider that he should have dismissed the ministers "concerned in these corruption charges"; and the same percentage believes that the Opposition acted effectively in presenting charges of wrongdoing.

Substantial majorities are of the opinion that the present government has done too little to help agriculture and too little to assist small business. Majorities are opposed to the new Pension Plan, think the government spends too much on welfare assistance, don't approve of provincial governments being allowed to opt out of federal provincial cost-sharing programs, consider that the Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism is having a divisive effect

on Canada, and would retain the death penalty for convicted murderers. Eldon Woolliams' respondents show the same uncertainty about an election as the national average: three in 10 have not made up their mind how they would vote in a federal general election. But 60 per cent are confident that the Conservative candidate will hold the Bow River seat, and a surprising 47 per cent would not even hazard a guess at the nationwide outcome of a general election.

Among the write-in comments by those who answered Eldon Woolliams' questionnaire, there is a remarkably general demand for a return to honesty and morality in public life: "Continue to uncover and expose corruption wherever it is found"; "Press for clean-up in ministerial ranks"; "Have the RCMP investigate all cabinet ministers"; "Insist there be a house cleaning"; "Get complete investigation and punishment of offenders"; "Make sure facts are made public"; "Take care the Government does not whitewash offences"; and perhaps typically: "Do right before God and man."

The way the government permitted Banks and Rivard to slip through their fingers was criticized by many people, but of course, since those comments, the RCMP has captured one fish who had been allowed to slip through the government's uncertain clutches. It is refreshing to see the old-fashioned virtues reflected in the thinking of those Albertans: the budget should be balanced, the recent tax cuts were not justified, devaluation of the dollar helped our economy. Eighty-one per cent consider that the Liberal Government has treated French-Canada "more favourably" than the other nine provinces; Quebec, say 82 per cent, is not "justified" in its claims. While 56 per cent disapprove the design of the new national flag, 72 per cent deplore the manner in which the government brought about its adoption, and only 21 per cent consider that Canada should "sever our attachment with the Queez."

Bow River is obviously the home of typically honest and sensible Canadians; most Canadians everywhere would say "me too" to nearly all their expressed opinions.

\$120 An Acre Income

Wheat being harvested in the Indian Head district of Saskatchewan runs to 60 bushels an acre. Fifty bushels an acre always has been regarded as pretty satisfactory, even when the prairie soil was newly broken to cultivation. A 50-bushel acre used to bring in a farmer something less than \$50 when he hauled his wheat to market, but these days are forgotten-by-all-save-the-pioneers in this year of generally high production. Wheat is being sold to the Russians at about \$2 a bushel; Trade Minister Sharp estimates the value of this year's 222,000,000-bushel sale at \$450,000,000. The final payment to farmers on wheat delivered to market in the 1963-64 crop year was \$1.98 a bushel for No. 1 Northern at the lakehead.

The west is prosperous and the benefit of wheat sales spreads across the country, a boost to the national economy. Wheat farmers are one group in the community with no general income problems this year. After what they endured 30 years ago in drought and depression in the west they presumably have saved some of their recent income in anticipation of—we cannot say "a rainy day" because that's what they usually want—seasons of 10 bushels an acre which may come again.

Reprisals In South Africa

South Africa's white minority Government is using all of its substantial powers to discredit the recent detailed disclosures of appalling practices in the country's prisons. Typically, it is trying to persecute and prosecute those responsible for the disclosures instead of ordering a judicial inquiry to determine actual prison conditions. A former warder has been sentenced to three years in jail after a "confession" in which he said he lied about the use of electric shock tortures on prisoners.

It could be that the warder is unstable or a publicity seeker who exaggerated conditions in his prison. It is more difficult to believe, as the public prosecutor contends, that the warder was paid \$210 by The Rand Daily Mail for his statement. The written confession produced in court made no mention of money, and the editors of the highly respected newspaper insist that the warder received no remuneration. In fact, the editor of The Mail and the reporter who wrote the article in question asked to testify on this point, but were not called. The case was conducted in circumstances that allowed no cross-examination and no opportunity for any reply to the prosecutor's charges. The disputed descriptions of the use of shock treatment jibed with those given previously in a sworn statement by the head warder of Cinderella Prison at Boksburg. The head warder told the newspaper he had in his possession evidence of brutality, bribery, corruption and victimization. The Verwoerd regime has mounted savage attacks on those responsible for the prison disclosures, primarily through the Government-controlled South African Broadcasting Corporation. A prime target is the Mail, persistent and articulate foe of the regime's apartheid policies and relentless fighter against South Africa's steady slide into totalitarianism.

Our Yesterdays

Twenty-five years ago (September 2, 1940) The car ferry Charlottetown docked after more than a two and half hour battle with wind and tide. The boat made try after try to get to her pier but each time she came inside the breakwater a wind of gale proportions made her near unmanageable and Captain John Read headed out again.

Bombing attacks on Germany, Italy, Holland and France, including one on a Nazi submarine and speedboat base at Loriant, on the German-held French coast. Munich, national socialism's "sacred city," was bombed for the first time.

Ten years ago (September 2, 1955) Dr. L.H. Killorn opened his office for the practice of medicine at 84 Great George Street in Charlottetown.

The thermometer touched 106 degrees, as Los Angeles, California, endured its third consecutive day of 100-plus heat with no relief in prospect.

Altitude Has Its Effects

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen A 35-year-old man, who had lived the greater part of his life on the plains of India, accepted a job in a mountainous area. He arrived by plane and began working at heights between 11,000 and 18,000 feet. Six days later he was mentally confused and coughed constantly.

He had developed a mountain malady caused by failure of the heart and congestion in the lungs that occurs to one in 200 and favors those who arrive by air. The victims are not acclimatized to the high altitude where the winter temperatures fall to subzero levels. Most of the men so employed are in their twenties, possibly because persons of this age are best suited for this type of work. Some engage in strenuous physical exertion such as digging, climbing, or handling heavy equipment. Others drive vehicles and still others have sedentary jobs, such as office work.

According to Maj. N.D. Menon's report in the New England Journal of Medicine, a dry, hacky cough is the initial symptom. As the condition advances, a frothy, pink sputum is raised. Chest discomfort, varying from an unpleasant ache to moderate pain, also occurs. Breathlessness at rest usually accompanies the cough. Many have trouble sleeping or are bothered with headache, dizziness, nausea, and palpitation.

The condition first came to the attention of Maj. Menon in 1961. The original cases were misdiagnosed as pneumonia and treated with oxygen and antibiotics. The mistake stemmed from the slight fever and congestion in the lungs. A thorough investigation done at the hospital (located at 11,500 feet) showed that these men had heart failure with a dropical condition of the lungs. Treatment was changed to the use of oxygen and drugs that bolstered the old ticker. The results were gratifying: 72 hours in 67 of the 101 cases reported by the author in this study. There were no deaths among those receiving proper treatment. Many were able to return to work at altitudes between 11,500 and 14,000 feet without further difficulty.

Partial Removal C.G. writes: What is subtotal gastrectomy for ulcer?

Gastrectomy means removal of all or part of the stomach and the term-subtotal generally is used when only a portion of the organ is taken out. The section removed usually is the end nearest the intestine where ulcers and most of the acid-producing cells are located.

Extra Rib E.J. writes: How can a rib cause pain in the finger? That is what my doctor told me he saw on the X-ray.

Undoubtedly you refer to an extra rib that develops now and then in the lower part of the neck (cervical rib). When it impinges on the brachial plexus—which sends nerves down to the shoulder, arm and hand—pain results.

Soft Drinks D.B. writes: My two youngsters, 2½ and 5½, ask for soft drinks all summer long. I realize these beverages have sugar in them and do not want my children to hurt their teeth—is there any harm in allowing them to have this beverage?

Low-calorie beverages do not contain sugar. L.K. writes: Is there any way to decrease the amount of wax in the ears?

Good posture eliminates strain and fatigue.

Daring Escape VIENNA (AP)—Two young Czechoslovakian pilots dodged Communist radar in fleeing by plane to Austria Sunday night. The refugees said they stole the single-engine sports plane and flew it 60 miles to Austria, hedge-hopping beneath radar stations until they landed near Vienna. Both requested political asylum.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

"I use one week's family allowance each month to pay for my birth-control pills.—Letter in London Daily Mail. Newlyweds start out these days with almost everything. About the only thing you can give them that they don't already have is a calendar to keep track of payment due dates.—Dousman Index.

Everyone has heard of a gaggle of geese, a guggle of girls, or a pad of beatniks, but here are a few new ones from London medical circles: a rash of dermatologists, a hive of allergists, a scrub of interns, an eye-ful of ophthalmologists, a staph of bacteriologists, and a gargle of laryngologists.—Catholic Digest.

Skeptic—"If you have such an infallible remedy for baldness, why don't you use it?" Subtle Barber (very bald)—"Ah, sir, I sacrifice my appearance to bring 'ome to clients the 'error of 'airlessness."—Toronto Telegram.

Overheard a young shopper consult his grandmother on a weighty problem. "If you were going to be 16 tomorrow, Grandma, what would you want for your birthday?" With real feeling Granny replied, "Not another thing, son."—Hamilton Spectator.

New Dominican Outburst

By Arch MacKenzie Canadian Press Staff, Washington

WASHINGTON (CP)—The continuing lesson of the Dominican Republic seems plainly that revolutions are easier made than mended, in Latin America at least. The shooting began in Santo Domingo April 24 and took four lives as recently as Sunday—or an estimated 2,500 for the four months to date.

In a step which has aroused only cautious optimism here in view of the obstacles met so far, the military junta of Brig. Gen. Antonio Imbert Barreras resigned Monday under strong United States pressure exercised through the peace-making efforts of the Organization of American States.

That pressure included drying up U.S. funds which had been paid through the junta to keep the impoverished and disorganized country of 3,450,000 going. Barring still another hitch, this paves the way for a provisional government to be put together by the OAS. The so-called rebels, headed by Col. Francisco Caamaño Domo and still holding 500 acres within Santo Domingo, accepted the terms after obtaining some concessions since bargaining on the specific plan began Aug. 9.

Later, by the OAS formula, diplomat Hector Garcia Godoy would head a provisional government until elections are called in nine months.

President Johnson, accused by some critics of acting too hastily in the Dominican intervention, appears to have countered in subsequent months by proceeding as patiently and cautiously as possible to put the pieces back together. But if that is done, it will need tremendous U.S. financial glue to make them stick, it is conceded on all sides.

a country whose rebellion has drawn the attention of the OAS, the U.S., the United Nations, the papal nuncio, the Red Cross and others. The theory of peaceful solution is threatened on all sides by realities shaped firmly by the dictatorship of more than 30 years exercised by Rafael Trujillo, now dead.

This has been a different kind of revolution, it is held, compared with the straight power grabs of Latin American military opportunists and strong emotions have been raised in larger-than-normal segments of the population.

Strong antagonisms still exist between the factions. The economy is in chaos and the Communists who do operate in the republic—that quantity still is in dispute—have not suffered from the American intervention.

Anti-American sentiment has grown. NOTHING NOT LAST Nothing in the republic's recent history indicates that an elected democratically elected government would last much longer than the one headed by Juan Bosch from December, 1962, to the following September. He was the first legally elected president in 38 years and he was ousted by the military.

WOULD WITHDRAW Then the peace-keeping force of 12,000 men—mostly American troops who numbered 21,500 shortly after the fighting began—would be withdrawn. Diplomats say the junta's resignation seems to be a breakthrough—the beginning of the end of one phase. But it is difficult to be optimistic over the longer haul about the future of

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