

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dawn... W. J. Hancox, Publisher... Published every week day morning except Sunday and statutory holidays...

A Poor Showing

Prime Minister Pearson has finally gotten round to announcing that legislation will be introduced after Parliament reconvenes to set up a system of collective bargaining for civil servants...

According to Northern Affairs Minister Laing, who gave hint of this matter several days ago in Vancouver, it had been "envisaged during election campaign promises" and was unrelated to the current dispute.

What is envisaged in the legislation now promised, apparently, is compulsory arbitration of wage and other disputes in the civil service, which would have the effect of prohibiting strikes and lockouts.

Meanwhile, the postal workers have been promised an additional \$4,500,000 and the Montreal employees, who have been holding out until now, and are still demanding more, can claim that they were responsible for upping this amount to its present figure.

What a difference from the decisive leadership it gave in the movement to give members of Parliament a 50 percent salary boost not so long ago! People don't forget these things.

While the Government must shoulder a large share of the blame for letting the situation get out of hand, the Leader of the Opposition must take some responsibility as well.

More Election Rumors

Commentators are noting that in Quebec Liberal circles, federal and provincial, almost everybody seems bent on having an early federal election. For the provincials it is a matter of getting it over and done with before Premier Lesage seeks a new mandate for his government.

Recent polls taken by professional pollsters for the party in four "representative" ridings indicate that the Social Crediters have lost heavily in popularity since the last federal contest. These votes have gone back to the Liberals and the Conservatives, with a smaller percentage moving to the New Democratic Party.

Liberals took 47 seats in the province, compared to 20 for Social Credit and eight for the Conservatives. The chairman of the Quebec federal-Liberal organization committee claims that, being "better prepared now than ever," they could take 65 of Quebec's 75 seats.

By the fall of next year, however, negotiations for the new five-year tax-sharing arrangements between Ottawa and the provinces will be under way. Mr. Lesage will almost certainly want to make demands on the federal government which the federal Liberals would find very difficult to deal with if they were running at the same time.

So far, neither the opposition in Parliament nor the provincial premiers at the federal-provincial conference have obliged Mr. Pearson by presenting him with an issue on which he could take his case to the people. But where there's a will there's a way, as the old saying goes.

In The Congo

The Congo is said to be darkening up again for a power showdown. It threatens to pit President Kasavubu against his Premier Moise Tshombe who, having more or less pacified the place, thinks he should have unchallenged power.

The President vows that control must be vested instead in a broadly based government of national union. He has weathered every political storm since the Congo became independent in 1960, and views himself as something of a stabilizing influence.

Even if this results in a political face-off, it may still have one redeeming aspect: hope that after four years of turmoil and violence, fighting in the Congo may be moving from the bush to the political back rooms. This is the view expressed in an American exchange, and it could prove to be the correct one.

The students, both from Vancouver, were travelling through Africa and were arrested when they crossed into the Congo without a visa. Their mistreatment has resulted in Canada's representative in Leopoldville delivering a strong protest to the Congolese foreign minister on the subject.

Those Slow Britishers

Britain has developed another product to add to instant tea, instant potatoes, instant puddings, and instant cement. It is the instant tree. That, of course, calls for some explanation.

Well, the country's biggest private forestry organization, the Economic Forestry Group, has developed the technique to save schools, highways, and housing tracts from the long wait while a sapling grows to a shady tree. At one time, only saplings could be used, because big trees died when transplanted. Not only did this mean a long wait. It also meant that children and delinquents found saplings easy to break and destroy.

These "farms" produce trees whose roots are confined to a manageable and transplantable ball even when they are 30 feet tall. Architects and landscape planners can produce buildings ready equipped with shady arbors. The trees are too big and strong for idle vandalism to destroy, and farmers can get instant windbreaks to protect their soil.

The manager of the British group plans to visit France this month in a bid to spread the "instant tree" to the continent. Perhaps he would find it profitable to visit this side of the Atlantic as well.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The average man, notes an exchange, has never had it so good. No, had it taken away so fast.



THE ABOMINABLE NO-MAN

CO-OPERATION ESSENTIAL

Battle Against Crime Needs Efficiency

Hamilton Spectator

The war against increasing crime should be fought with as much efficiency as possible. That being said, there can be little valid argument against a proposal that would provide a maximum of co-operation among Canada's principal police forces.

At the moment, the RCMP is employed in eight provinces. The two largest, Ontario and Quebec, have their own provincial police forces. Most communities also have their own forces and some, as in Toronto and Montreal, are very big forces indeed.

With all that in mind, it is relatively easy to see that the proposal by Quebec Attorney General Claude Wagner to set up a co-operative "sort of Canadian Interpol" will be met with considerable alarm by some of these forces. The fact is that a few of them may not want to share their secrets with others.

Mr. Wagner's proposal has nevertheless been welcomed by all provincial attorneys-general and also by the federal minister of justice, Mr. Lucien Carlier. These highly placed authorities see in it a logical step forward in the battle against organized crime.

By pooling their knowledge on wanted criminals, on Mafia-like operations, on prostitution rings, dope peddling operations, and all other crimes that are not only premeditated but often organized by nefarious syndicates, Canada's police forces could move more swiftly and efficiently against society's worst elements.

Why should not the RCMP pass along, as a matter of course, all available information on wanted criminals to the police forces of all large cities? And why should not all police forces co-operate in a like manner?

Banks have clearing houses. So could police forces; and that is evidently what is in the back of Mr. Wagner's mind. He would have a bureau of investigation that would collect information on criminal and other activities, transmit it to participating forces, and help co-ordinate his war against crime. It is assumed that all major law enforcement forces would eventually be persuaded to participate as a

matter of course as well as common sense. No clear-thinking citizen would agree, nevertheless, to Mr. Wagner's proposal if the so-called Interpol is to have powers to snoop and to arrest Canadians

will not long suffer a secret police. They will subscribe to a co-ordinating body that does nothing except pool information and transmit it to those whose job it is to fight the front-line battle against crime.

Charcoal Starts New Life

National Geographic News Bulletin

The rage for outdoor cooking has helped revive one of the world's oldest industries—charcoal making.

Man probably learned to make charcoal before he invented the wheel, the National Geographic Society says. Business remained brisk over the ages until the advent of coal, gas, and electricity.

In the United States, charcoal making dwindled to an all-time low after World War II. Now demand is steadily rising—thanks to backyard chefs. Almost three-fourths of today's charcoal is sold as briquettes for cooking food. The aroma of broiling steaks or hamburgers wafting from a portable brazier across suburban's green lawns has become a familiar part of the American warm-weather scene.

The phrase "charcoal broiled" has replaced "sizzling" as the proper description for steaks on restaurant menus from Maine to California.

Charcoal is an excellent fuel for cooking. It produces nearly twice the heat of an equal volume of wood, burning with a pale blue flame at high temperatures and glowing at lower temperatures.

It takes 2.2 cords of hardwood, preferably oak, hickory, maple, beech, or birch, to make a ton of charcoal. The wood is heated intensely beyond its ignition point in an enclosed space with a limited air supply. The wood glows, but does not burst into flame. The process drives out moisture, acids, oils, and tars, leaving nearly pure carbon.

Primitive man made his charcoal simply by setting wood on fire and spreading earth over the logs. A small amount of charcoal still is made in sod-covered pits. American producers use kilns.

For at least 6,000 years, charcoal was used to smelt metals from ore. Vast European forests went into charcoal. Those of Great Britain were so decimated that the 17th-century diarist John Evelyn lamented: "Truly, the waste and destruction of our woods has been universal."

In colonial America, however, charcoal burners were welcomed by landowners holding vast wooded tracts to be cleared for crops. Woodlands of northwest Pennsylvania and the Catskill Mountains of New York once were important centers for charcoal production. Pennsylvania's charcoal helped fuel the state's enormous steel industry.

When coke was introduced for smelting, charcoal began to decline in importance. Coal, gas, and electricity replaced charcoal for heating and cooking. Then the development of petroleum carbon chemicals and synthetics reduced the demand for wood chemicals, which were a useful byproduct of charcoal making.

Some of the major chemicals distilled from the escaping gases of wood being turned to charcoal are methanol or wood alcohol, acetic acid, and furfural, a solvent used in refining motor oil.

Charcoal is still used industrially in products such as air-conditioning filters, poultry feeds, pencil points, brake linings, and black jelly beans. Charcoal cures tobacco, filters cigarettes, purifies water, and controls the gas content and flavor of beer.

With charcoal glowing brighter than ever—in the countless grills of patios, picnic grounds, restaurants, and railroad dining cars, a brand-new need has arisen. To satisfy it, according to one retailer, more than 100 companies are now making fluids and gadgets to help ignite the charcoal.

Earlier Contest Recalled

Canadian Press, London

Edward Heath is only the second British Conservative leader of this century to have been chosen while the party is in opposition.

The earlier contest, in 1911, was as closely matched between two main rivals as Tuesday's dramatic duel, but its outcome, which unexpectedly brought a Canadian to the leadership, was quite different and in a way made Tory party history.

When Arthur J. Balfour, prime minister from 1902 to 1905, resigned in November, Parliament was divided in support between Austen Chamberlain and Walter Long. They had to make a fast decision before the party convention, barely two weeks ahead. Balfour, who had been tapped for the leadership by his prime minister uncle, Lord Salisbury, left behind him the dreaded prospect of a divided party.

Deadlock seemed complete. Then, in a casual encounter in the corridors of Westminster before the voting was due, Long and Chamberlain suddenly both decided to step out to end the impasse, and endorse a dark-horse compromise—Andrew Bonar Law, an iron merchant from Glasgow, born in New Brunswick.

He was the first Conservative leader to break the long-entrenched tradition of aristocratic family connections, a tradition that went back to the days when he original 17th-century "Tories", a term of abuse meaning Irish bandits, supported the claims of a Roman Catholic to the royal succession while the "Whigs" opposed them.

King George V was distinctly puzzled by the emergence of this unknown, colorless business man. But Lloyd George, the Liberal, commented: "The fools have stumbled on their best man by accident."

When Bonar Law himself resigned as premier in 1923 because of ill health, another deadlock seemed in the making between the distinguished and experienced Lord Curzon and the little-known Stanley Baldwin, another iron merchant.

But the deadlock never came to the vote. George V. decided a peer as prime minister would not suit the new democratic era, and he summoned Baldwin to the palace.

It was a parliamentary turning-point which established that no peer could henceforth effectively lead a government, and it also marked the end of the old system where in opposition the Tory party had one leader in the Commons and another in the Lords.

Heart Tests While Moving

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Two of the latest heart tests may be the answer to the problem affecting persons with suspected cardiac trouble. Electrocardiograms are made before and after exercise to test the adequacy of the coronary circulation. This is not a new procedure but we have the benefit of years of experience involving follow-up studies on persons with different tracings. We know that certain changes in the before-and-after pattern are not important, whereas others are a reliable sign of an impending attack.

This procedure is easy to do and inexpensive. An electrocardiogram is made at rest and the individual is asked to walk up and down a standard two-step double platform. The electrocardiograms are repeated immediately after and again at intervals of 2, 5, 10 and 15 minutes. A variation of this test is done with a new monitor type of electrocardiograph that sends signals to a recorder located in another room. It is fastened to the chest of the individual and records while he is working, walking, or conducting business.

The second test involves the use of expensive equipment and a physician skilled in injecting a radiopaque substance directly into the coronary arteries. This is done by threading a special flexible catheter through the arm artery until it reaches the heart. X-ray moving pictures are taken as the material is injected. The films show whether the coronary arteries are open or occluded.

The procedure is risky and not advised when the diagnosis is well established. It is indicated when the individual complains of chest pain resembling, but not typical of, angina pectoris, and conventional tests prove negative. The finding of normal coronary arteries may prove to be a boon, especially when the victim is becoming neurotic because of anxiety and uncertainty.

ABSCESSED TEETH R. P. writes: Is it possible to get bursitis of the right shoulder from having nine teeth extracted? The poison from these teeth was being absorbed by my system.

REPLY Not from the extraction. Thirty years ago it was a common belief that many rheumatic conditions had their origin in focal infections such as abscessed teeth. We now know that these lesions seldom are responsible.

SLEEPING PILLS S. G. writes: I used to drink a little wine before going to bed to help me sleep. Now I take a sleeping pill instead. Is it harmful to take one every night?

REPLY There is no harm when needed. The problem centers about a growing dependence upon these drugs and the need for larger doses after continued usage. Why not alternate every month with wine?

TODAY'S HEALTH-BINT—Walk, don't run about the pool area.

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

British Crisis Deepening

By Carl Molins Canadian Press Staff Writer

The British government's idea of placing economic planning at the fulcrum of power is suffering some rude knocks.

The necessity for dealing with deepening economic crisis is borrowing abroad to support sterling, restricting trade to correct the surplus of imports over exports, inflating public spending to contain inflation—has plagued Harold Wilson's Labor government since it took office last October.

The urging of short-term rescue efforts has put the focus of attention on the treasury under James Callaghan, chancellor of the exchequer. The department of economic affairs, set up last fall under Wilson's deputy, George Brown, has been backed into the shadows.

Economic affairs, essentially a ministry of long-term planning, was to have been the primary agent in creation of the new Britain that Labor was promising.

The ebullient Brown, who assembled a corps of able economists in a section of the treasury building assigned to his ministry, has been an apostle of growth and expansion.

The draft of a bulky five-year plan to stimulate growth of 25 per cent in the gross national product by 1970 was completed under his stewardship even as Callaghan was taking a step into austerity with cutbacks in public spending.

Brown's plan is under scrutiny by the cabinet. Many experts believe his growth target—an average annual expansion of 3.8 per cent—is unrealistic in the face of deflationary pressures and widespread predictions of a downturn in world trade.

Brown, a round, owlish man with a mercurial temperament, is reported to be ruffled because his grand design has been undermined by short-term treasury measures. Critics claim Callaghan's latest squeeze will have a delayed impact that will merely intensify the predicted recession next year.

The economic affairs minister originally was scheduled to lead for Labor in a debate last Monday on an Opposition motion censuring the government for its economic policies. When Callaghan took over the assignment some observers suggested Brown was reluctant to lead the defence.

ATTACK PROGRAM Political opponents attack Brown's program to put muscle into productivity through a prices and incomes board as a failure in the face of evidence that wage awards have been outstripping his target increase rate of three to 3.5 per cent a year.

The Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development, however, said in a report last month that success of the prices and incomes policy "can only be expected to come gradually."

Prime Minister Wilson hinted in Monday's debate at the possibility of coming to Brown's aid by putting statutory teeth into the policy. Any proposed increases above the target might be referred to the prices and incomes board for approval, he suggested.

Brown's grand design for controlled growth in productivity depends in large measure on controlling prices and income. Its future rests on the degree of support the planner gets from his government colleagues.

Designated Areas

Fredericton Gleaner

There are areas in Ontario that are "designated which by Nova Scotia standards, are prosperous centres."

With this sentence Senator Wallace McCutcheon put his finger on the fallacy of the designated area policy for relieving unemployment in Canada.

Assistance to local areas does not get to the roots of the problem. It is, as Senator McCutcheon also put it, "defiance of economic facts... self-defeating in a very short time."

There is an analogy here with the medical fallacy of "treating the symptom instead of the disease." When the flow of blood is cut off to a limb, the doctor cannot treat it successfully by putting salve on the resulting lesion. And so the stubborn economic lag of the Atlantic region cannot be cured by special assistance to industries to locate in a few designated communities.

Where the trouble is regional, so also must be the remedy. It must be massive, drastic, and so applied that its effects will spread over the entire area. The N.B.P.E.I. Causeway is a splendid example of the sort of thing needed; it will remove a tremendous transport bottleneck which has been restricting the trade of a whole province.

The Causeway announcement

is welcome for itself. It is doubly welcome for its indication of large-scale government awakening to the real needs of the Atlantic region and application of the right remedies.

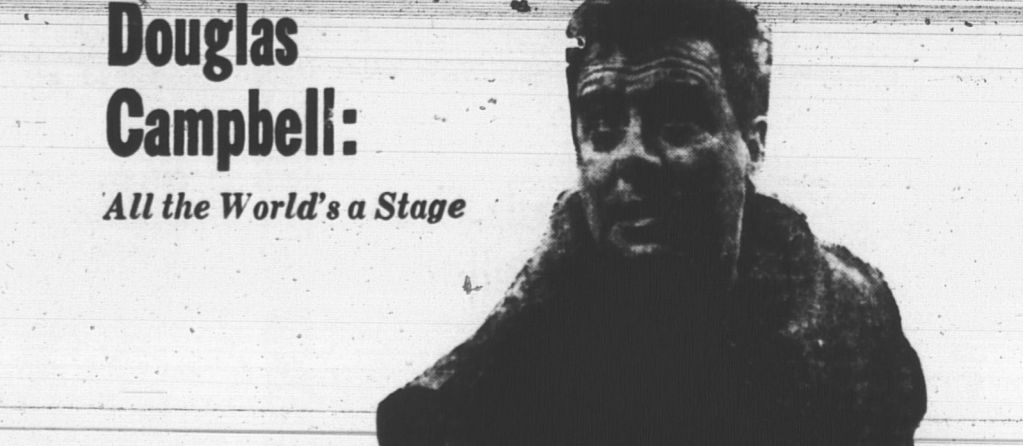
Give us the Causeway, the Governor Road and the tidal developments at Fundy, then the new industry we need will come automatically without recourse to "special aid" for "designated areas."

BEATLE SONG IS TOPS

LONDON (Reuters) — The Beatles regained top spot Monday in the best-selling chart with Help, the title song of their new movie. The song was released 48 hours earlier. The movie will have its premiere later this week, with Princess Margaret in the audience. The New Musical Express reported that Help had topped Mr. Lambourne Man, featuring the Californian group The Byrds, into second place.

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Talented, colorful, vital — adjectives often used in describing actor Douglas Campbell who has helped build Canadian theatre into what it is today. Weekend Magazine Staff Writer Bill Brown tells the story of this boisterous personality who is not only a star in Stratford, but also a name in Hollywood TV studios.

The Evening Patriot WITH STILL ONLY WEEKEND MAGAZINE 10c and Colored Comics At All Newsstands