

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
Wallace Ward
Managing Editor
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Was He Double-Crossed?

It is well known that Hon. Robert H. Winters, former cabinet minister in the St. Laurent government, was subjected to powerful pressure by Prime Minister Pearson and other Liberal big-wigs to re-enter the political big in this federal campaign. Mr. Winters had carved out an impressive business career for himself, and had rejected Liberal entreaties to be a candidate in the 1962 and 1963 contests. On this occasion the party overtures were redoubled and he finally agreed to stand for election in York West constituency.

The Prime Minister let it be known that a senior cabinet post awaited him. In the light of Mr. Gordon's fumbblings, the business community believed it would be the finance portfolio. In any case, because of the support big business gave to the party, the Liberals recognized early in the campaign that someone of the calibre of Mr. Winters was needed to offset the disenchantment building up over Gordon policies.

This need became more urgent when such Conservative stalwarts as George Hees, E. A. Goodman, Dalton Camp and Douglas Harkness patched up their differences with Mr. Diefenbaker. With the return of these men, and the pledging of all-out support for the Tory chief by Premiers Duff Roblin of Manitoba, John Roberts of Ontario, Robert Stanfield of Nova Scotia and Walter Shaw of Prince Edward Island, it became obvious to the Liberals that a key figure was needed to give them appeal.

Thus writes Peter Dempson of the Toronto Telegram, a journalist of Canada-wide repute, who goes on to say that there is now a growing feeling in business and industry that Mr. Winters has been double-crossed by the Liberal hierarchy. Certainly Mr. Pearson dashed all hopes of his receiving the finance portfolio when he announced last week that Mr. Gordon would continue to hold it if the Liberals were returned.

Mr. Winters, busy looking after his business and industrial interests, has since 1957 been far removed from the powerful influences of those who plan party policy and strategy. He was needed, and badly, and he was in a strong position to bargain before he committed himself. But his position changed when he consented to seek election. Now, win or lose, he has to carry out his role as a Liberal candidate. He is not at present in the inner Liberal circle.

"Whether he was promised the finance portfolio," writes Dempson, "only the Prime Minister and Mr. Winters know. If he was, then he has been double-crossed. If he wasn't, then Canada's business community has been double-crossed. For it was generally believed when he decided to return to public life that a man with his background would be the logical choice for this important post."

Oh well, that's politics for you!

In The Same Boat

The Quebec minister of health, Hon. Eric Kierans, spoke in Toronto the other day and made a good point when he emphasized that as Quebec grows stronger economically, the rest of Canada will benefit too. The problem facing his province, he said, is time. It is trying, he added, to accomplish in a few years growth that other parts of Canada started in 1945. The net result of the changes now taking place will be a greater Canadian unity not known since Confederation.

Mr. Kierans is not quoted as having mentioned farm problems particularly, but undoubtedly he had these in mind in speaking of the need for a stronger economy. The 1961 census revealed that of the 95,777 farms in Quebec, 33,805 took in less than \$1,200 a year and another

\$8,775 had revenues between \$1,200 and \$4,375. According to a provincial white paper on agriculture tabled early this year, \$4,375 is the threshold of economic viability.

Since 1961 the situation has worsened, if anything. Costs have been rising while prices have remained relatively steady. Quebec farmers at a recent congress made it clear that they consider their predicament to be the result of long neglect by provincial and federal governments and that they look to both governments to do the major part in getting them out of it.

Quebec will not get its economy on the stable basis it desires until this problem is grappled with realistically. But by the same token, the same goes for our Maritime economy. We too have serious problems of underdevelopment in farming areas and we, too, will be able to contribute more to Canada's wellbeing by getting this phase of our economy on a more solid basis.

Our industrial potential, also, should be of importance to the rest of Canada. The stronger it grows economically the more the country will benefit. Nor is it true—and here we must part company with Mr. Kierans in his remarks as reported from Toronto—that Quebec is in a peculiar position in this regard, that it is under special difficulties which "other parts of Canada" have surmounted in their economic growth. Some of them, but not all. Actually the Maritimes have been struggling against similar disadvantages since Confederation. If there is to be the "greater Canadian unity" the Quebec minister envisages, it will have to take this fact into account as well.

Free-State Services

A report that could have a profound impact on the development of welfare services in Britain, and possibly in other welfare states, has just been published. It shows that more than half the adults in Britain would like a choice outside the free-state services if they could have one. The authors are economists of the Institute of Economic Affairs, and the background to their report is the crisis in Britain's National Health Service, the shortage of schools, universities, and teachers, and the lack of roads.

It is usually accepted by lay opinion that free and universal welfare services are what people want—and that to introduce an element of payment and choice is politically impossible. This report sets out to shatter this illusion. Shortages in "free services", it maintains, are almost inevitable. For with the balancing element of price removed, demand is always likely to exceed supply. Also, as costs rise, a government may have to choose between reducing its welfare program or raising taxes "to the point where the voters rebel."

What is more, as the Soviet Union now is finding out, choice in a developed economy is an essential element in efficiency. Once money ceases to be merely the passport out of poverty for the individual, it becomes simply the method by which differing choices are made known. The new report, "Choice in Welfare, 1965," indicates that only about one-third of Britons (for health and pensions) favor state universalism, and two-fifths do for education. It also shows that almost everybody underestimates the taxes that they have to pay for free state services.

Not a bad point to keep in mind closer home at this juncture, when so many glittering promises are floating about without their price tags.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Definition of a statistician, from Nuclear Canada, journal of the Canadian Nuclear Association: "A fellow who believes that if you put your head in a furnace and your feet on a block of ice, on the average you'll be pretty comfortable."

In the light of horrifying events in Quebec, suggests the Ottawa Journal, there should be a thorough federal inquiry with provincial participation into the machinations of crime syndicates and the effectiveness of the police across the country. But wouldn't this fall into the category of rumor-mongering and scuttlebutting, as defined by Mr. Pearson?

A 385-pound geodetic explorer satellite, equipped with flashing lights and laser reflectors, will be launched from Cape Kennedy today to help scientists map the earth more accurately. Major objective of the satellite, called Geos 1, will be to locate any point on earth, as measured from the centre of its mass, to within 35 feet of its true position.



SLEEPING BEAUTY

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Old Timers Who Have Quit Public Life

The People of Canada never presented a Quarter-Century gold watch to Elston Cardiff, Conservative MP for Huron, Ontario. And now he has quietly moved away without fanfare, to close his political career launched in 1940 and continued since without a break.

It would be a decent touch for some men in public life to enjoy a moment of glory with a formal and official "farewell" in the House, even if no watch were presented.

I don't recall Elston ever being away from Parliament Hill for long—not even when he fell off a ladder while painting his barn, and had to carry a broken leg around in a cast. He was a conscientious MP, quietly exemplifying the virtues appreciated by the 19th Century in which he was born. He and his qualities will be missed on Parliament Hill—as will five other 19th Century babies who have retired from Parliament with him.

WELLAND MP ADMIRER One such is Dr. W.H. McMillan, Liberal MP for Welland for 15 years, who drove him self mercilessly to work through the parliamentary week in Ottawa, and then rushed home to a long week-end of work in his surgery. "Doc" McMillan was popular with MPs of all parties, and won respect in his role as financial spokesman for the Liberal Opposition in the Diefenbaker years.

But I shall best remember him as the only man I have met who has actually brought a dead person back to life. I say that in no tone of mock-religion. He confirmed to me the story as I long ago heard it in Welland, that while he was performing an operation, his patient's heart stopped beating. This is normally the point at which life ends. But with quick perception, Surgeon McMillan opened the chest and by hand massage restored the halted heart throbs. The patient was restored to full health, and later safely gave birth to the child she had been carrying at the time.

Dr. Charles Willoughby, Conservative MP for Kamloops briefly, is also retiring. He and his charming wife Marjorie will be greatly missed by a community which has grown fond of them in their own right, and not as mere place-warmer for De-

vie Fulton while he was engaged elsewhere. The other 19th Century babies who have now retired from the House of Commons are Conservative George Doucet of Lanark, Liberal Jim Forgie of Pembroke and New Democrat Arnold Webster of Vancouver.

That now leaves only 18 members of the last House over the age of 65 who are seeking re-election. Most prominent of these are of course Lester Pearson and John Diefenbaker. The others include New Democrat Colin Cameron of Nanaimo, Liberals Bert Badanai of Fort William and Rodger Mitchell of Sudbury, and Conservative Dr. P.B. Rynard of Orillia. When one considers the immense amount of work performed for their constituents by this quartet, and their significant contributions to the work of the House and of its committees, and on foreign delegations—and outstandingly in the case of Dr. Rynard, the other ways in which he helps Parliament and its members—one hesitates that they will all win re-election on November 8.

Eskimos Attend Jamboree

Boy Scouts of Canada

Twenty Eskimo Boy-Scouts from Igloolik in the District of Keewatin Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island and Great Whale River in Ungava attended the first Quebec Provincial Jamboree at Drummondville.

The jamboree was jointly sponsored by the Quebec Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts of Canada and La Federation des Scouts Catholiques. Transportation from the North was made possible through the cooperation of the RCAF and Nordair, and accommodations in Montreal and at the jamboree were provided by southern twin groups and many individuals and organizations.

The Drummondville Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion made a grant of \$250 towards their expenses. Six of the Scouts from Igloolik and Frobisher Bay were taken to Ottawa by John Parkin, assistant commissioner for Northern Scouting and during their visit to the national capital they witnessed the changing of the guard ceremony.

Special awards to Boy Scout units which twin with Scout groups in Arctic and northern Canada have been approved by the National Committee on Arctic and Northern Scouting of the Boy Scouts of Canada. The awards take the form of large crests to be worn on unit flags and smaller crests for each participant in the twinning program which links southern groups with Eskimo and Indian groups in the North.

The program provides that a southern group must act as a twin for a minimum period of 10 months, during which time it must undertake to maintain contact with its northern twin by exchanges of handicrafts, letters and good turns, and where possible hosting one or more northern Scouts at the home base of the Southern group.

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60,000 Mile Network

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen The blood vessels of the body are a 60,000-mile network more than any railroad in the country. This living, pulsating system brings nourishment and oxygen to all the tissues and receives carbon dioxide and waste material in return. To do this the fist-sized heart pumps from nine to 10 tons of blood daily—250,500 tons by age 70.

The detailed work of the vascular system is done by the capillaries. These links are approximately three-thousandths of an inch in diameter and are the connection between the arteries and veins. Not all work at one time, because the body has a convenient shunting system that allows blood to bypass capillary loops at certain times.

The capillary wall is one-tenth-thousandths of an inch thick and, as described by Dr. B.W. Zweifach, "consists of a single layer of fat cells resembling irregular stones fitted together in a smooth pavement."

This thin layer of cells is continuous and lines all 60,000 miles of the vascular system. The only difference between the capillaries and bigger vessels is that they have a larger internal diameter and an outer sheathing composed of fibrous and muscular tissue. The arterial wall is thicker and more muscular than those of the veins, constrict or pulsate almost simultaneously with the heart to propel blood along the way.

The blood flow through the capillaries is visible through the skin with a special microscope. Blood corpuscles pass by in single file. The movement is constantly stopping and starting. The flow is rapid when the temperature of the skin is warm and sluggish when cold.

The walls of the capillaries are too thin to be seen in this way, but this fits into the scheme because chemicals leave the cellular and liquid parts of the blood and pass back and forth through the capillary walls. The type of chemicals that permeate the membrane is governed by need and is the main way in which the body tissues remain in equilibrium.

OTHER REASONS D. F. writes: Is colostomy done only in cancer? REPLY No. In this operation, an artificial opening is made in the intestine to allow the contents of the bowel to escape through a new passageway. Colostomy may be necessary in ulcerative colitis, regional ileitis, ruptured diverticula, and other conditions in which the bowel is in need of rest.

FAST AND POUNDING HEART C. M. writes: Is a rapid pulse the same as palpitation of the heart? REPLY No. Palpitation is a sensation of pounding of the heart. If the pulse is taken at this time, the rate may be slow, but it often speeds up if the patient becomes frightened by the palpitation.

VITAMIN SHORTAGE Mrs. J. writes: How is a vitamin deficiency determined? REPLY Through physical examination, blood tests, and a careful dietary history. In scurvy, for example, bleeding occurs, the vitamin C content of the blood is zero, and the patient has not consumed fruit juices or other foods containing ascorbic acid for a long time.

OVERBREATHING N.Z. writes: Is a victim of hyperventilation in danger of dying when she collapses during an attack? REPLY No. Unconsciousness is her salvation because the relaxation it produces causes breathing to return to normal.

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

FACT SIGNED GEORGETOWN (Reuters)—The U.S. and British Guiana governments Saturday signed a 40-year low-interest loan agreement to build a 50-mile highway from Atkinson Airport to the bauxite mining town of Mackenzie. The \$9,250,000 loan will bear interest of only one per cent per annum in the first 10 years and 2.5 per cent thereafter.

U.S. Quite Indifferent

By Arch MacKenzie Canadian Press Staff Writer

With Canada's Nov. 8 general election less than a week away, American indifference is perhaps even greater now than when the campaign began. More news attention may have been paid in the last week to the last big wheat sale to China, although even this sort of Canadian development is getting to be old hat.

Meagre American reports of the campaign so far emphasize scorching spats by Canadians themselves. There does not seem to be any handle that the U.S. resident can grab, even for those who try or who have a special interest in keeping abreast of politics north of the U.S. border.

The Canada-U.S. auto agreement was far too complex to penetrate far in the public mind. There is concern about water but little apparent interest in Canadian water at this time outside certain congressmen.

Canadian teach-ins hostile to American policy in Viet Nam were lumped in with similar phenomena here. As for Canadian accusations and counter-accusations about crime, the U.S. last year displayed pretty considerable indifference in its own election to the rags-to-riches controversy about Bobby Baker, the former Senate clerk and protégé of Lyndon Baines Johnson who made it big while in a public office.

UNDERSTOOD ISSUE Back in 1963, however, nuclear arms was something the U.S. public could get its teeth into. Tied in with Canadian wrangling about being hard and soft on the U.S., it was more understandable.

But even at that, the U.S. interest in the Canadian election was a narrow one. A good example is the differing press reaction in May, 1963, when newly-elected Prime Minister Pearson called on the late president Kennedy at Hyannis Port. Canadians at that time generally accepted that Pearson had pledged to accept nuclear warheads for missiles then in Canadian possession. That had been what the election often was about.

The U.S. press, however, fell on Pearson's reiteration as fresh news. There does not appear to have been any opportunity this time to accuse the U.S. state department of intervention—as happened when it took issue with John Diefenbaker, then prime minister, about Canada's obligation to accept nuclear arms.

EPA NEW FALL SCHEDULE Three FLIGHTS daily between Charlottetown - Summerside - Moncton. Departures at 10:40 a.m. - 4:15 p.m. and 8:15 p.m. Excellent connections at Moncton with CNR and Air Canada.

New AFTERNOON SERVICE between Charlottetown and Halifax. Excellent connections with Boston Flights. New DAILY ALL CARGO SERVICE between Charlottetown and Magdalen Islands. Leaves Charlottetown at 8:55 a.m. New Comfort - New Reliability - New Service FLY EPA IN THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES EASTERN PROVINCIAL AIRWAYS 894-7361

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (November 8, 1940) Survivors of Canada's greatest naval disaster of the war, 34 sailors from H.M.C.S. Margaree awaited transportation to the Dominion from Hamilton, Bermuda, grieved by the loss of their trim little ship and 142 companions who perished with her.

President Roosevelt was accused by Virginia Gayda, Fascist editor, who reflects the views of Mussolini, of initiating an offensive against Germany and Italy and of responsibility for creating, along with his supporters, an "ideological political conflict which is skidding toward belligerency between the United States and the Axis."

TEN YEARS AGO (November 3, 1955) Mrs. Thomas Baker was elected president of the ladies division of the Summerside Golf and Country Club at the annual meeting of the club. She succeeds Mrs. Norman MacLeod, Jr. Princess Margaret had her hair done and tried on new gowns for her first party since she broke off her romance with Group Capt. Peter Townsend three days ago.

The Ships That Pass

Globe and Mail, Toronto Like the passing of the steam-driven locomotive, the forced retirement of the Great Lakes passenger ships SS Keewatin and SS Assiniboia leaves us with a lump in our throats. For 58 years the Great White Twins have been sailing the expansive Sound and the Lakehead; though possible through Owen Sound and the Lakehead; thousands of passengers have enjoyed the passing panorama of land and water from their decks.

They are the last of a splendid breed and they must go. Once the Keewatin and Assiniboia were the flag ships of the Canadian Pacific Railway's five-ship Great Lakes fleet. Now, like the others, the Algoma which was later replaced by the Manitoba, the Alberta and the Athabaska, they have been overtaken by time. In this day of metal alloys and fireproof synthetics, their wooden frames and fittings are considered fire hazards. And what with railways, automobiles, airplanes, and the general pace of life in the Sixties, the trade is no longer sufficient to justify the costs of refitting.

And so next month they are to be retired. The Assiniboia will be put into freight service. The fate of the Keewatin is unknown. We have long ago learned that we cannot have it both ways the safety, convenience and economy of progress are paid for with treasures of the past. Still, we share the sentiments of the safety, convenience and economy of progress are paid for with treasures of the past. Still we share the sentiments of the past. The third engineer who has sailed with the Keewatin for the past 25 years, "They have been good years," he said wistfully, "and I'm sorry to see them go."

CHANGES IN FERRY SERVICE BORDEN - CAPE TORMENTINE TEN ROUND TRIPS DAILY EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 31 Leave Borden & Cape Tormentine 8:00 a.m. 9:25 a.m. 11:00 a.m., 12:25 p.m. 1:50 p.m. 3:15 p.m. 4:40 p.m. 6:25 p.m. 7:50 p.m. 9:30 p.m. Atlantic Standard Time Purity Dairy "Parents Prefer Purity Products" 217 Kent St. Dial 4-7125