The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

W. J. Hancox, Publisher

Burton Lewis, Executive Editor — Frank Walker, Editor

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Joey Wins Again

The expected happened yesterday in Newfoundland. The only surviving Father of Confederation received another mandate from his people. The most that the Conservatives and the NDPs hoped for was to increase the size of the Opposition in the 42-seat House of Assembly, and in that they succeeded. Few if any of them could have nursed the possibility of defeating the man who is regarded as the giver of all good things.

For, as one commentator has remarked, regardless of how much Ottawa contributes to the amenities of life and progress in Newfoundland, Premier Smallwood gets the credit. He continues to personify to thousands of people in the outports of his province their old age pensions, family allowances for their children and the new roads that have ended their isolation. True, the Trans-Canada Highway isn't completed, but Mr. Smallwood blames Ottawa for that, and in the meantime the voters see bulldozers excavating for new schools and hospitals and road-builders pushing ahead.

Well, the Premier was largely responsible for bringing Newfoundland into Confederation. He knows well how to capitalize on his prestige in this regard whether he's for or against the powers that be at Ottawa. Some day, of course, his devoted supporters will awaken to discover progress continuing under a new premier, but that will be when he chooses to step down, as he has indicated that he intends to do before his new term expires. He's finding it a little dull, he says—not enough stiff opposition.

He finds opposition enough in the larger urban areas, but that doesn't count in the overall result when he goes to the country. It is fortunate, perhaps, that he is unique in this respect, for his one-man type of government isn't conducive to the kind of democracy that we associate with Canadian public life. But Newfoundlanders have a right to vote as they please. And when it comes to having a strident spokesman for their grievances, real or imagined, against the federal authorities, it must be said in all fairness that they could go farther and fare worse.

To Aid Coal Industry

A locomotive that looks like any other diesel train on the railroads today, but isn't, may prove of great value to the coal industry. It is a new experimental coal burning locomotive now being road tested by the Union Pacific Railroad in the United States, using processed coal as fuel instead of the residual-type oil in other units. Nugget sized coal is carried in a coal tender attached to the locomotive and is pulverized by equipment in the tender and then transported automatically to the fuel burner.

This is said to be the world's first direct-fired coal burning gas turbine-electric locomotive. It was designed and built by the Union Pacific and will be used to evaluate the feasibility of using coal to power a gas turbine in locomotive service.

In the news report of this experiment it was indicated that similar experiments had been carried on over a long period at McGill University, but these tests have been discontinued and nothing is being done in this connection in Canada now. If this be true, it is a sad commentary on the lack of Canadian initiative.

Prior to dieselization, the Canadian National Railway reportedly purchased over one million tons of Nova Scotia coal annually. The tests now under way in the States could be a "break through" for coal and could be of major importance to the industry in this Maritime area.

Both in Canada and the United States, recent studies have shown the possibility of other means of relieving the distressed condition of the coal industry. Already many communities have reached the end of their water-generated power resources and are turning to other sources of energy. Some of the new generating plants of hydro are using coal and the trend may expand, despite the development of nuclear power.

Development along these lines, industrially and by the railroads, would mean the rebirth of many collieries and a great boost to the national economy. We should be hearing more about it in the House of Commons from our Maritime members.

A Lot Of Taxes

Not to be recommended as bedtime reading for worried taxpayers is the 1962-63 edition of The National Finances, published by the Canadian Tax Foundation. The study is mainly devoted to an analysis of revenues and expenditures at Ottawa, but included are tables setting out the taxing and spending activities of Canadian governments at all levels—federal, provincial and municipal. These figures reveal the staggering rate at which combined government expenditures have gone up since 1947, the first of the full postwar years. That year the total amounted to $1.5 billion, or 11.7 per cent of the Gross National Product. Last year, the total had risen to $7.2 billion, 19.5 per cent of the GNP.

Again, in 1947, Ottawa spent $629 million, the provinces spent $382 million and the municipalities spent $530 million. By 1961, Ottawa was spending $2.9 billion, the provinces $1.5 billion and the municipalities $2.6 billion. In terms of Gross National Product, Ottawa's spending had increased from 4.8 per cent to 8.1 per cent; provincial spending from 2.9 per cent to 4.1 per cent and municipal spending from 4 per cent to 7.3 per cent.

The figures produced by the Foundation indicate that Canadians now spend one full day each week working so that governments may spend. Three hours and fifteen minutes are spent working on account of Ottawa, three hours for the municipalities and one hour and forty minutes for the provinces.

Tests For Trade Act

What is seen as a major test for President Kennedy's new trade expansion act has come up in the dispute over lumber imports from Canada, particularly softwoods like pine and fir. American lumber producers, mostly in the northwestern states, complain that the cheaper imports are hurting their business. The tariff commission is under great pressure to protect the domestic industry by imposing emergency quotas or higher tariffs.

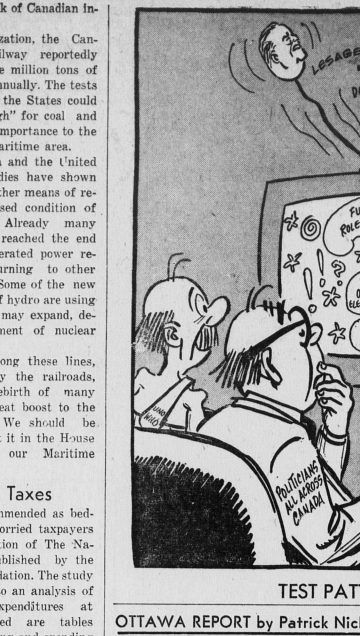
It is reassuring to note the strong stand taken against this pressure by several leading American newspapers. They recognize that lumber shipments to the United States are vital to Canada's balance of payments position, which has been precarious in recent months. To jeopardize this important source of foreign exchange might bring retaliatory measures against U.S. exports into Canada, which total about $3.7 billion annually. Such action, too, would make a mockery of the whole idea of non-restrictive trade, which the new trade bill is designed to promote.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The United Nations Operation in the Congo has been commemorated on two stamps issued by the U.N. postal administration. Wouldn't it be better to have waited until the operation showed some signs of being a success?

* * *

Inventors and engineers in the United States have been asked to compete in designing a wheelchair for the handicapped which will go up and down stairs. A prize of $5,000 has been offered by an anonymous donor in a nation-wide contest.



TEST PATTERN

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Recalling The Atlantic Unity Declaration

Canadians have played a prominent part in launching a drive to strengthen the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the economic, political, social and cultural fields, as well as in military affairs. This drive takes the form of a second "Declaration of Atlantic Unity", which was presented to the Conference of NATO Parliamentarians in Paris by U.S. Senator Estes Kefauver, acting on behalf of 242 citizens of 14 NATO countries.

Prominent Canadians who signed this Declaration included Claude Jodoin, President of the Canadian Labour Congress, and William Mahoney, Director of United Steelworkers of America; J.R.H. Sutherland, former president of the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association; Hon. Lester B. Pearson, leader of the Liberal Party, and Hon. Paul Martin M.P.; M.J. Coldwell, president of the New Democrat Party; Wilson Woodside, director of the United Nations association in Canada; Nicholas Monsarrat; Glen Wilton Q.C.; Dr. N.A.M. MacKenzie, former president of University of British Columbia; Senator Wishart Robertson P.C.; Senator L.M. Gouin; Paul Desmarais, business executive; Alistair Stewart C.A.; John J. Fitzpatrick Jr.

The first "Declaration of Atlantic Unity" was presented to the Council of NATO in December 1954, by a delegation headed by the Canadian Newspaper publisher Roy Thomson. That was signed by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker and Veterans Affairs Minister Gordon Churchill as well as by many of the Canadians listed above. As this new Declaration, like the first, will also be submitted as a petition to the government of every NATO country, their present position in the government of Canada provided Mr. Diefenbaker and Mr. Churchill from being invited to sign this second Declaration.

Signers of that earlier appeal were instrumental in organizing Conference in 1955: the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in 1960-61; the Atlantic Institute in 1961; and the Atlantic Citizens Convention this year. The signers of that Declaration included such world figures as ex-President Harry Truman and General George Marshall (Marshall Plan) Marshall. At the same lebel, the signers of the new Declaration include 42 former cabinet ministers of whom 11 have been Prime Minister or Foreign Minister.

PRAISEWORTHY AIMS

This Declaration call upon our governments to take steps designed to promote the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness by all Canadians and by all the citizens in our allied countries. Specifically, it urges steps more positive than mere international consultation and more embracing than the present European Common Market proposals. And although aiming to build upon the NATO alliance of 15 nations, it leaves the door open to partnership with "other qualified nations of the free world" in trade.

The seven concrete recommendations include:

1. The establishment of a governmental commission on Atlantic Unity to draw up a Charter for an Atlantic Community.
2. The development of the NATO Parliamentarians Conference into a consultative Atlantic Assembly.
3. The formation of a trade partnership between the European Common Market and Canada and U.S.A.
4. The promotion of measures to ensure more effective defence, including a unified command, a common world-wide strategy, standardisation of weapons, and arms production sharing.

"Only by our unity in these matters can we preserve the liberties we enjoy, and only by our example will they appeal to all mankind," said Senator Kefauver, in presenting this second Declaration of Atlantic Unity.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(November 20, 1937)

The invention of a vertical brush for use in fox pelt cleaning by Anthony Lund of the Charlottetown Fur Sales was explained yesterday. The brush does, simple in appearance, are at present operating in the province and have been termed a "quicker and safer" method by their operators, as well as experts who have inspected them.

Professor Alfred Linkletter, of the Prince of Wales College teaching staff, was guest speaker at the weekly meeting of the Charlottetown "Y's" Men's Club last night. He gave an interesting talk on the Far East.

TEN YEARS AGO
(November 20, 1952)

LONDON, Nov. 17—(Reuters) —The first mail box in Britain bearing the Royal Cipher of Queen Elizabeth II, was set up today. The box opened today is the nearest one to 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister's residence, and will be used for Winston Churchill's mail.

Two horses belonging to Ralph MacInnis were killed near the owner's driveway at Sea Cow Pond, early Sunday morning, when struck by a taxi from Tignish. The horses apparently jumped from the side of the road directly in front of the taxi, one being killed instantly.

Canada's Libraries

Montreal Gazette

The intellectual vigor and richness of a country may, to a certain extent, be measured by the comprehensiveness of its libraries. And as a recent report to the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges says, Canada's libraries are not sufficiently comprehensive and in many fields are very poor. This is not, of course, a new conclusion, but it draws attention to an important need.

Canadians must bear much of the blame for this, through neglect and a lack of public interest. It is notorious that Canadians are not, by and large, a "bookish" people. Yet much of this has to be expected in a young country, especially one with Canada's peculiar conditions.

It is suggested in the report to the Canadian Conference of Universities and Colleges that grants might be used more for books and less for buildings, since "books are a better and more permanent investment for a university than buildings." Yet Canadian universities, like those in many other countries, have had to provide space for a massive increase in the number of students. They have had little alternative but to devote money to this basic need.

However, when all allowance is made for Canada's particular requirements and conditions, the fact remains that her libraries are inadequate, and quite poor when compared to those of other countries.

If Canada is to contribute to the intellectual stirrings in the Western world, she will have to build rich collections of books and, where possible, of manuscripts, not only relating to her own history, but in all fields. As the centenary of their country draws near, Canadians should be thinking of this conspicuous need.

Scotland's Silver

Guelph Mercury

With the price of silver skyrocketing to its highest level for about 45 years in Scotland, there are now suggestions being made that an investigation should be made into the country's resources of silver.

At various periods, silver has been found, and in considerable quantities in Scotland, and at the present prices, interested parties claim, it might be worthwhile taking another look at this natural resource.

Some of the silver is found in a raw state, but more often in galena ore, from which lead is extracted. The galena and silver occur in veins which in many cases cut vertically through the strata or rock formation.

More than 300 years ago silver was found in considerable quantities around the Hilderston area in Scotland and in later years other famous silver mines were unearthed.

It was in 1620 that Sir Thomas Menzies, provost of Aberdeen, went to London, England, with some fine specimens of silver, but Sir Thomas died without disclosing in which part of the country he found this rich silver ore, and the mine has still to be discovered.

These mines, worked in the primitive manner of bygone days, proved that there are resouces of silver in Scotland.

With the advent of electric power, modern machinery, and new metallugical processes, it is being felt that the silver mines could bring about a new industry in Scotland.

No Prize For Peace

Globe and Mail, Toronto

For many years now the world has known no real peace. There are constant battles, religious and racial wars, border disputes and threatened wars.

In the Himalayas, China and India are massing their troops, making ready for more bloodshed. In the Middle East, fears are rising over the likelihood of full-scale war between Yemen and Saudi Arabia. South Vietnam is torn daily by bullets flying between Government troops and Communist rebels. Across Africa there are ominous rumblings of a nationalism that could get out of hand. In Berlin, the West and the Communist bloc face one another bitterly across the infamous wall. The Cuba crisis is far from over and in Venezuela pro-Castro saboteurs have been blamed for the destruction of United States-operated oil installations.

It is little wonder then that the Nobel committee of the Norwegian Parliament has decided not to award the Nobel Peace Prize this year. It is symbolic of our times that the last man to get the prize was Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the late Secretary-General of the United Nations, who was named the winner a month after his death. And yet we find it difficult to believe that the world has reached such a sorry state that not a single statesman remains who deserves a prize for furthering the cause of peace.

Uncontrollable Desire To Sleep Said Narcolepsy

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

A YOUNG MAN was leaning against a lamp post, waiting for a bus, when suddenly he slumped to the sidewalk. The onlookers were unconcerned at first because they thought he was intoxicated. Later someone tried to arouse him. When this couldn't be done, an ambulance was called. The man awakened on the way to the hospital and, on reaching the emergency room, was found to be perfectly normal.

This chap had narcolepsy (not to be confused with epilepsy). Victims of this disorder have an uncontrollable desire to sleep while reading, driving a car, walking on the street, talking to friends, eating, or playing cards. A brief nap may overcome the feeling temporarily but usually the individual drifts into an abnormal sleep from which he cannot be awakened readily. In this respect, it resembles coma.

Other sleep disorders may coexist. Two out of three narcolepsy sufferers have cataplexy, with muscular weakness and occasionally temporary paralysis induced by emotional excitement. Collapse may occur after being frightened, disappointed, angry, or surprised, or on laughing heartily.

Dr. J... Neilson tells of an iron molder with narcolepsy who refused to pay any attention to what was said by his fellow workers. He learned to do this after laughing at a humorous remark while pouring molten iron and fell with a ladle of iron.

Narcolepsy sufferers also may be plagued with sleep paralysis, a peculiar sensation of not being able to move as they doze off or awaken from a nap. Touching or speaking to the sleeper brings him to. Sleep paralysis may be accompanied by hypnogogic hallucinations in which the victim feels as though he were drifting into space or hearing strange noises. Incidentally, sleep paralysis and hypnogogic hallucinations are experienced also by normal persons.

Some authorities believe narcolepsy is a form of epilepsy. This is a moot question at present. At any rate, symptoms often can be controlled with stimulants of the amphetamine type (Benzedrine, Benedrex, Dexedrine, or Methedrine).

Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on narcolepsy if a stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

DENTAL X-RAYS

G.B.N. writes: My dentist takes X-rays of the mouth every three years. Is this dangerous?

REPLY

No. The amount of radiation is so small there is no need for concern. In addition, it is so far away from reproductive organs there is no need to worry about creating mutations in future generations.

STUFF GAIT

Mrs. K. writes: A few months ago our 28-month-old child began walking in a stiff manner, particularly after awakens from a nap. Please advise.

REPLY

There are several bone and joint disorders capable of doing this. Consult your physician so he can pinpoint the cause after X-rays and other tests.

NERVED AND VITAMINS

J.M. writes: Are vitamin B12 shots helpful in nervous exhaustion?

REPLY

Large doses (1,000 mcg.) are of value in some cases. But physicians are divided in their opinion about the value of this vitamin for this purpose. Is it a true tonic or are the good effects psychological?

RED AS A BEET

R.B.S. writes: I'm extremely fond of garden beets and notice my urine has a reddish color for two days after I eat them. Is this due to a kidney disorder?

REPLY

No. Blame the beets.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Faulty eating habits are a common cause of overweight.

SAYS HOUSING POOR

TORONTO (CP) — A United Church minister says Toronto is subsidizing slums because welfare agencies "have no choice" but to spend half their income on dilapidated housing. Rev. Glynn Firth, pastor of Bathurst Street United Church, said in a sermon Sunday that poor housing leads to disease, infant mortality and crime.

DIES GOING TO FUNERAL

WELLAND (CP) — Terrence Joseph Cahill, 18, of St. Catharines was killed near here Monday while enroute to the funeral of a friend's father in a car which was in collision with a transport truck.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man wish there were more teeth in the anti- noise bylaw.— Ottawa Journal.

Propaganda is pre-digested food for thought — consisting mostly of baloney. — Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

How many secrets the United States guards in its storehouses of secrets is itself a secret, but the current estimate is that the government holds around three billion classified documents. That works out to at least one secret for every person in the world — man, woman and babe in arms. There is something for everybody. If there is a problem now and there must be, because just storing all this hush-hush stuff costs around half a million dollars a year) the government might try solving it with some kind of Surplus Secrets Disposal Act. On the other hand, maybe the government ought not to try to share the burden. Most of us common folks have trouble keeping only one secret. — Baltimore Sun.

A snob is a person who thinks you aren't better than he is. — Hamilton Spectator.

Mr. Khrushchev has been accused by an Albanian of plotting to undermine the whole system of communism. Will he take the Fifth Amendment?

At 3 a.m., a stranger left a left bank bar, explaining that he would return after watering his flowers. He then jumped into the Seine River, clutching the two red roses in his lapel. — Paris Journal

Is man, during the next hundred years, to continue to spend most of his energy on meaningless work, waiting for the time when work will require no expenditure of energy? What will become of him in the meantime? Will he not become more and more alienated and this just as much in his leisure hours as in his working time? Is not work such a fundamental part of man's existence that it cannot and should never be reduced to almost complete insignificance? — Eric Fromm in "The Sane Society".

Sleepy Hollow Church

National Geographic Society

The old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow, favorite haunt of the Headless Horseman, is now a national historical site.

The 267-year-old stone sanctuary stands in the wooded valley of Pocantico Creek just north of Tarrytown, New York. It has been placed under the protection of the National Park Service.

Virtually unchanged since the days when Ichabod Crane sang in its choir, the church was described by Washington Irving in "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow":

"It stands on a knoll surrounded by locust trees and lofty elms, from among which its decent, white-washed walls shine modestly forth, like Christian purity beaming through the shades of retirement. To look upon its grass-grown yard, where the sunbeams seem to sleep so quietly, one would think that there at least the dead might rest in peace."

GHOSTS IN GRAVEYARD

But Ichabod Crane, the gawky schoolteacher who sought the hand of lovely Katrina, did not find the churchyard conducive to peace and quiet.

According to local legend, the Headless Horseman nightly tethered his horse in the graveyard. One dismal evening, Ichabod encountered the fearful apparition— or possibly Brom Bones, his rival suitor, dressed in very much like the famed ghost. Ichabod's fearful flight across the bridge into oblivion took place just a stone's throw south of the church.

The Sleepy Hollow Church, which probably was completed in 1685, is one of the oldest and most distinctively Dutch Colonial churches in the United States. The main structure was put up by Frederick Philipse, master carpenter and lord of the Philipse Manor across from the church.

Windows were built seven feet above the ground and fitted with iron bars to guard against Indian attacks. The original bell, cast in Holland in 1685, and a narrow eight- step pulpit are still in use.

A sealed vault beneath the main floor holds the remains of Lord Philipse and members of his family.

WASHINGTON'S TROOPS

The church has seen the steady march of history. George Washington's troops rallied on the grounds during the Revolutionary War.

Washington Irving, who worshiped at the church and lived at nearby Sunnyside, is buried in the cemetery along with Andrew Carnegie, Samuel Gompers, and Walter Chrysler. There are also graves of colonial settlers, Indians, Revolutionary patriots, Negro slaves, and soldiers of the Civil War.

Weatherworn headstones bear quaint inscriptions. One is marked: "John Buckout—Died April 10, 1785, Age 103, I left behind 240 children and grandchildren."

Today, with motor traffic whizzing by unceasingly, the unspoiled cemetery and church help keep alive the legends of Colonial America.

Overrated Election Weapon

Ottawa Journal

Quebec's election campaign, we are being told, is to have its "climax" with a debate on TV between Premier Lesage and Union Nationale leader, Mr. Daniel Johnson.

Thus the illusion to which politicians have been trapped by Madison Avenue's mumbo-jumbo and obession with "images."

There is no evidence whatsoever, and let's thank heaven for it, that politicians can be wrapped up in cellophane and sold over TV like soap or razor blades. Yet many politicians fall for such stuff and nonsense, seem to imagine that the whole nation stays up at night to sigh and swoon over their performances.

Well, the whole nation, or a lot of it, prefers to go to bed, and for an excellent reason: the simple fact of its knowledge that if it does stay up the most it is likely to see is some frightened individual trying desperately not to miss a word of a cascade of cliches which somebody has written for him on a concealed teleprompter.

That, and that only, is what 90 per cent of TV political speeches consist of — to call it debate is to do violence to truth.

There are a few public men it is true, who know how to use TV, who come into homes with grace and good manners and talk in a civilized way. But the rule, unfortunately, is too much the other way, with living rooms mistaken for hustings and microphones for megaphones.

Against that there should be a law: and we are not at all sure that if it were left to us to revise the Elections Act we wouldn't have a clause put into it saying that TV was out — that poor democracy has enough penalties imposed upon it already without addition of another.

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Semi-Annual Meeting

Nov. 21, 1962

"Education and the Search for Riches".

2.45 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Registration, Reports from locals, Analysis of Reports, Discussions.

6.45 p.m.
Panel Discussion, topic "Role of the School in the Economic and Social Problems of Home and Community".

7.40 p.m.
Group Discussions

8.15 p.m.
Reports and General Discussions

8.45 p.m.
Closing Address

The Evening Session is open to the Public