

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Daily... W. J. Hancock, Publisher

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PAGE 4 WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1965.

Labor Troubles

President Johnson has announced an eight-day postponement of the Tuesday midnight steel strike deadline, thereby providing hope that a settlement will be reached without a strike and without damaging the national interest by inflation.

Coming on top of the report yesterday of unions representing 100,000 non-operating railway workers being under heavy pressure from rank-and-file members to mount a massive wage demand on Canadian railways this fall, there is cause for concern with regard to the effect of labor troubles on our national economy.

Britain is experiencing this kind of trouble just now, despite the fact that it has a Labor government in office, pledged, to co-operate with unions in establishing a balanced incomes policy. 1965 has indeed been one of the worst years since the war for labor disputes in Britain.

George Brown, Britain's deputy prime minister and minister of economics, has denounced these strikes as "absolutely, totally mad, and quite infuriating." But that hasn't bettered the situation any.

The situation is not so serious in the United States. But the heightened need for economic stability created by the stepped-up war in Viet Nam makes it imperative that there be no repetition of the disastrous 116-day steel strike of 1959.

Dief's Quebec Tour

The political pundits are doing a lot of speculating over the results of John Diefenbaker's four-day trip through Eastern Quebec. Many of them profess to be amused at his awkward attempts to woo Quebecers in this fashion, but others are saying that the tour was quite a success, and that his standing in the province has improved along with his French "Moydams ay Mossiours, jay sweet tray zoroos datere eece."

A Conservative who accompanied Dief on his political junket predicts that the visit will cause sweeping changes in the party organization in the province. "We are no longer relying on the Quebec bourgeoisie which until now has dominated the party," he says.

And it was noted that when he spoke to groups of people, Dief stuck pretty well to economic issues, shy away from the intricate national problems that keep the larger

Quebec centres in a state of political turmoil. In fact the only concession he made to nationalist feeling was to say that he didn't have one policy in Quebec and another in the other provinces, as Pearson had. And he added that he had always opposed the Fulton-Favreau formula for repatriating the Constitution.

Farm troubles, high taxes and the cost of living were the things he emphasized, and the more astute among the commentators are by no means inclined to write this off as a futile gesture. They note that the Creditiste movement owed its strength to appeals along this line, and that the Quebec wing of the New Democratic Party is following suit.

The Montreal Star says the rest of Canada may have written off Quebec as far as the Conservative Party is concerned, but there was nothing defensive about Dief's assault on these issues. In his statements on agriculture he was striking "at the soft underbelly of Liberal policy" and knew precisely what he was doing.

Incidentally, pollsters have found that one-third of Canadian voters remain undecided on how to cast their reluctant ballots. Regionally Quebec has the highest proportion of these floating electors, and a good many of them are in the areas visited on this occasion.

Soviet Farm Policy

The Soviets, once again in the midst of a farm calamity, have started to think along what for them are radically new lines. One novel idea was presented recently by V. Zhulin, an agronomist who works on a state farm in West Siberia's drought-stricken Altai area.

Mr. Zhulin suggested that about a half dozen peasants or farm workers should be entrusted with a piece of socialist farm land for 20 or 30 years. Formation of such small co-operative groups inside the collective or state farms should be strictly voluntary. Although the land would continue to belong to the collective state farm, which would still have jurisdiction over it, those who worked the land continuously would have something in the nature of a lease.

Another even more radical suggestion has been made by an economist in a farm publication issued by the ministry of agriculture. This would allow collective and state farms to sell in the free market in accordance with the law of supply and demand the surpluses they have after they make their deliveries to the state. They even would be allowed to make private contracts with groups of consumers in their respective provinces.

Such proposals could have been made only under the sting of emergency. The late and capricious spring, prolonged drought, then weeks of rain continuing into the early frost are partly to blame. Judging by official reports, weather conditions could not have been worse. But this is not the whole story. Western correspondents report that in most of the country there was the same old muddle. Machines not repaired; insufficient transportation; silos and elevators not ready.

The consequences of the grain crop failure, aggravated by a wholly insufficient crop of hay and fodder grasses, is bound to affect the livestock economy. No wonder Moscow is stepping up grain and fodder purchases abroad—and even looking with a not unfriendly eye upon proposals for reforms that would be denounced as treasonable ventures in "capitalism" a few years ago.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Ontario provincial police have begun patrolling highways from airplanes, a method that has been in use for some time in Britain and the United States. They catch speeders by timing a car over a measured and marked stretch of highway and if it is going too fast, calling a patrol car to intercept it.

The British government has proposed the abolition of juvenile courts and reform schools for lawbreakers under 16. It is suggested in a White Paper that juvenile courts be replaced by family councils composed of social workers, and family courts manned by specially-appointed magistrates. A more humane approach to the problem, and probably a more practical one as well.



DOG DAYS OTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Had Noteworthy Career In Many Fields

The flag on the Peace Tower appeared to be unusually sad and extra respectful as it sagged at half-staff in mourning for George Black last week. He was Canada's oldest Privy Councillor, but was of course better known as a sound-bite, soldier and Speaker, as lawyer and legislator.

PUBLIC FORUM

DESTRUCTIVE CRANES Sir.—This is in response to the Public Forum section of your August 21st edition in which an ardent sportsman asked the question: Is the Prince Edward Island Fish and Game Association really interested in preserving life in our trout streams?

Mr. Bartlett assures us wildlife parks and zoos are here to stay. I wish Mr. Bartlett could have given us the same assurance that the wild animals would always stay within the boundaries of the parks and zoos, not to become uninvited and unwanted pests to other parts of the Province. I wonder if the owners of this Wildlife Park feel they should be responsible for damage which could be caused by these animals should they escape?

When the Gold-Rush had passed its zenith, George and Martha made their permanent home in Dawson City, which had changed from the tent town they had first known to a bustling community of wooden homes with a garish wilderness "Broadway." George set up a law practice; in 1905 he was elected to the Yukon Council and was re-elected regularly until in 1912 he was appointed Commissioner for the Yukon.

Now after asking for the destruction of these herds, you correspondent suggests they be surveyed and studied. What does he want first, the destruction of the herds? This is the one good thing he mentioned. We need research, studies etc. This is what the P.E.I. Fish and Game Association wants: the government to institute a modern wildlife management program. There are many things which have to be done: research into the habits of the Great Blue-Heron and the possible effects on the trout population is—only part of it, so let's take "first things first."

Mr. Ardent Fisherman also writes of these birds as gluttons. Perhaps he is a wee bit jealous of Mr. Stultze as he is quite a fisherman. To me he is welcome company when standing in a stream, besides adding to the scenery.

I am, Sir, etc., NELSON HURRY, President, P.E.I. Fish and Game Association.

OUR WILD ANIMALS Sir.—I must thank Mr. Bartlett for answering some of the questions I had asked Hon. Mr. MacRae. Mr. Bartlett is very emphatic in his letter to the press that the presence of a panther and cubs on the Island is pure fantasy. Since writing my letter of Aug. 18 I have been informed on good authority that the animal in question is a lynx, but the report that it is running wild is surely a matter of concern. Also since my last letter I had the privilege of seeing for the first time a beaver dam situated in a stream approximately one and a half miles from the Wildlife Park. Another \$64 question: Where did they come from? True we have beaver on

Pollution By Pollen

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen At the present time the air over most of the United States is polluted by invisible pollens that are menacing the comfort and health of millions. Ragweeds are the most common offenders, and the grains are released by the male part of the plant to fertilize the female segment of it or other weeds.

The pollens, potent allergens that cause allergic reactions among hay fever or asthma victims, are known as aeroallergens because they are carried by the air. Botanists and meteorologists have contributed to our understanding of this problem. Approximately 50 per cent of the pollen is emitted (dehiscence) between 4:30 and 8:30 a.m. The grains fall in clusters that are held together by a fluid. The particles separate when the liquid dries and are ready to be picked up by the wind.

The concentration of pollen in the air is measured with counters or samplers. On a sunny day the grains are distributed evenly in the atmosphere as high as 8,000 feet. When the air cools and the turbulence dies down at night, the pollen sinks toward the earth at a speed of three feet per minute. The grains at 2,250 feet reach the ground after 12½ hours, and approximately 125 miles from the starting point.

University of Michigan meteorologists also found that roadside (isolated) stands of ragweed present a very minor source of trouble for hay fever victims. From 80 to 90 per cent in the atmosphere comes from grain fields left unplowed after harvesting.

Where does the ragweed plant come from? Most of the seeds are distributed by the farmer who plants them along with grain. A smaller portion is planted by birds who use the seed as food in the fall. The grain is passed through the intestinal tract without being digested.

DEVELOPING MUSCLES Gregory writes: I am 15 years old, normal, and healthy. How can I gain weight (not fat, but muscle)? I must do this as soon as possible. I have come to the conclusion that exercises with a barbell, a very high protein diet, moderate carbohydrate intake, and normal caloric intake would be necessary to accomplish this. Am I right?

REPLY No. Continue exercising and add to the caloric intake.

TENDON BORDER B.T. writes: What can be done for a trigger thumb?

REPLY In this disorder of the tendon, normal movement of the digit is obstructed and if forced, a sensation of snapping occurs. Immobilization of the thumb for several weeks may be tried but surgical correction is more likely to be successful.

NO APPETITE Mrs. B. writes: Does anorexia nervosa affect only girls?

REPLY Yes, with few exceptions. This condition, in which there is a profound aversion to food, is most common in girls. The disorder leads to marked emaciation and the symptoms and usually requires psychiatric care.

NOT SO Mrs. C. writes: Do boy babies come from ova from the right ovary and girl babies from the left?

REPLY No, no vice versa. The sex of offspring is not determined in this fashion.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Light the match before you turn on the gas in the oven.

WALKERS ARE AT FAULT Pedestrians are to blame for 30 per cent of Mexico City's accidents in which people on foot are hit by cars.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The only people who can be sure of a "bumper crop" every year are the automobile junk dealers.—Calgary Herald. A dime won't buy much meat these days, but it is not entirely worthless—it makes a fairly good screw driver in a pinch.—Iron County Miner. "I see you're letting your little son drive the car." "Yes, he is still too young to be trusted as a pedestrian."—Montreal Star. Visitor—"What nice buttons you are sewing on your little boy's suit. My husband once had some exactly like that on his suit." Minister's Wife—"Yes, I get all my buttons out of the collection plate."—Montreal Star. Businessman—"Are you worried about whether I can meet my note next month?" Banker—"Yes, I am." Businessman—"Good. That's what I pay you six per cent for."—Toronto Globe and Mail.

American Space Effort

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer In the remarkable eight-day voyage of Gordon Cooper and Charles Conrad, much of the world now appears finally convinced it may one day catch a glimpse of an American soaring to the moon. Reaction from dozens of countries salutes the feat of Gemini 5 as an unparalleled achievement. After years of following in the shadows of the Soviet Union's pioneering space accomplishments, the United States finally has established leadership in duration of space flights.

It is unlikely the Soviet Union will allow the American space record to remain unchallenged for long. Indeed the American demonstration that humans, under the right conditions, can remain in orbit for some 190 hours is likely to intensify the space race, with the Russians and the Americans pitting all their ingenuity, money and technical talent into extending the period in orbit and preparing the space stepping-stones to other celestial bodies.

But for many people, the drama of the race to the moon is saddened by the growing realization that the giants of the earth are deeply concerned about opportunities to outwit each other in attempts to dominate space for military purposes. Some seem surprised that U.S. President Johnson should give precedence to the development of a costly military space laboratory, which, they fear, may only lead to the possibility of war beyond the global rim.

War Over Kashmir

It is tragic that India and Pakistan should once again be at each other's throats over the problem of Kashmir. But there is a very obvious reason why they should be fighting now, why they should have fought in the past, and why they will continue to fight in the future. Kashmir is an area of the old British Indian empire which remains in dispute between India and Pakistan. When British India was broken up into two countries, the disposition of Kashmir was not decided in any fair or objective manner. Its ruler declared that his state was joining the Dominion of India. His decision was authoritarian, not democratic. And for a very good reason—the bulk of the population is Moslem in religion; it might well have voted to join Pakistan.

Because the population is largely Moslem, Pakistan has refused to accept that Kashmir should be part of India, unless some objective test is made, such as a plebiscite. But India has refused to accept an objective test. It has declared that the question is settled. Now, with an important territory in dispute, and the two sides cannot agree on a peaceful solution, it is quite predictable that one or the other will turn to war as a way out. That is the way it has been throughout history. And that is why the two countries continue to fight over Kashmir.

Now who disposes of Kashmir? If India wants to refuse to hold a plebiscite, that is her business. No one can force her to do what she does not want to do. But having made her decision, India must accept the logical consequences. And the logical consequences are war.

Major J. David Stewart was elected president of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities at Edmonton, Alta.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (September 1, 1940) Disorder piled upon disorder as thousands of Rumanians shouting "fight the Hungarians" joined in violent demonstrations against the German-Italian award handing over Northern Transylvania to Hungary.

THE FIRST ENGAGEMENT OF THE St. John Citadel Songsters Brigade in Charlottetown on a Lab-or-Weekend visit drew a large number of citizens to the Band Stand. A hearty welcome was extended to Adjutant W. Hawkins, who introduced Adjutant and Mrs. E. Hutchinson, officers commanding St. John Citadel Corps.

TEN YEARS AGO (September 1, 1955) Mrs. Ralph (Maylea) Manning of Charlottetown was appointed Supervisor of the Women's Institute Branch for P.E.I. succeeding Miss Mary Robin who has resigned.

Mayor J. David Stewart was elected president of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities at Edmonton, Alta.

Advertisement for 'HEY FELLOWS' newspaper. Text includes: 'I've Got A Job!', 'HERE'S HOW I GOT IT', 'I HAVE MY OWN NEWSPAPER BUSINESS'. It describes how a boy started a newspaper business by selling papers to his neighbors and friends. Includes a drawing of a boy with a newspaper.