

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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"We Must Make Clear..."
Parliament is still waiting for the sequel to the announcement Prime Minister Pearson made in ringing tones at the opening of the current session, with regard to the demands of some of the provinces.

The latest hint as to the kind of pressure he may expect came in the budget speech last week of Ontario's Provincial Treasurer James Allen. The budget forecast tax increases covering almost every field in which the federal government could find extra money this year, except income tax; and Mr. Allen staked out a piece of that when he said the provincial government will raise income tax next year if the federal government doesn't give it a larger slice of income tax it collects in Ontario.

This unusual statement is interpreted as being intended as much for Federal Finance Minister Sharp and his colleagues as it is for the taxpayers of Ontario. Mr. Sharp now is at work on the preparation of his budget and significantly had set last week as the target date for public and corporate suggestions on it.

It follows on the heels of statements by Quebec cabinet ministers that their province intends to win exclusive jurisdiction in the fields of family allowance and old age pensions. They also want to take over the handling of unemployment insurance and functions of the National Employment Service in the province.

These matters are shaping up as lively issues of controversy at further closed-door conferences between Ottawa and the provinces. Surely the time is ripe for a further statement by Mr. Pearson on the subject, so that there will be no misunderstanding when the conferences get under way. Another good reason, in short, for appointing that parliamentary committee which Mr. Macquarrie has been urging, where the whole field of federal-provincial relations can be examined. This is where "the essentials of the federal position" could be made clear, and the reaction of all the provinces, through their federal representatives, could be ascertained.

Wilson Under Pressure
Prime Minister Wilson's success in averting a national rail strike last week is being hailed as an almost certain portent of a spring general election in Britain. London newspapers have been predicting this for some time, on the basis of the instability imposed by the government's tiny majority. On Jan. 27, Labor's by-election triumph at Hull raised the government's over-all majority to three. It rose to four a few days later with the death of a Conservative MP representing a safe constituency. Then, on Feb. 4, it fell to three again with the death of a Labor member representing a not-so-safe seat.

Viewed from Ottawa, this a situation more to be desired than lamented by the administration in power. Poor Mr. Pearson has had to settle for less, the country not having deemed him worthy of having even this majority when he went asking for it last November! Nor do we think that Mr. Wilson is unduly concerned about his government's narrow margin at this time. Even a minority position would be fatal for him only if the balance of power party—the Liberals—wanted an election; and there is no sign that they are hankering for it just now.

It is known that Mr. Wilson personally favors "soldiering on," to use his own favorite phrase. He is believed to feel strongly that the British people want him to carry out the mandate he received in October, 1964, and that they might resent being called back to the polls only 18 months later. But there is a string of reasons, apart from the rail strike settlement, why a spring election should be tempting to his followers. Not the least of these is that the Conservatives are badly off balance right now but might have their house in order by the fall.

Other reasons are the budget, due in April, with its prospect of further restrictionary measures; the local government elections which begin in May and in which even the most optimistic government supporters predict that Labor will take a drubbing; and the government's Rhodesian policy, which may be reaching a point of diminishing returns.

The Sunday Times predicts, in the circumstances, that a spring election "is now almost certain." The Manchester Guardian reports that "all the scales are now tipping" in that direction. The Observer sees Mr. Wilson now "poised to fire the starting gun," and the socialist New Statesman sums the situation up in these candid terms: "If he waits until the autumn, THEN loses, he will face the bitterest charge of all. His critics would not hesitate to label him as the man who missed the boat."

Strong Criticism
A record number of 49,000 traffic deaths in the United States last year has just been reported by the National Safety Council, and the news coincides with a slashing attack on the auto industry before a U.S. Senate subcommittee on traffic safety. A feature of the charges was the accusation by Attorney Ralph Nader, author of "Unsafe At Any Price," that 75 per cent of motorists' injuries are caused by poor car design. The subcommittee chairman is Senator Robert Kennedy, brother of the late President Kennedy, who has warned that "if something is not done about this matter of vehicle safety" the alternative would have to be federal regulations.

Nader's appearance before the Senate is described in a Washington dispatch as perhaps the most damning public criticism ever made against the nation's largest industry. He accused the auto companies of putting profit ahead of product safety, of ignoring or stifling public discussion and of deliberately capturing control of citizens' safety organizations and governmental agencies. He charged Detroit with having created a "chrome curtain" to protect its products from public scrutiny and predicted that President Johnson's Highway Safety Act of 1966, due to be sent to Congress in the next few days, would turn out to be "another no-law law."

In his estimate that 75 per cent of motorist injuries result from car design, Nader sought to distinguish between the cause of accidents and injuries. He argued that present technology is capable of producing cars economically, conveniently, attractively to protect occupants without significant injury in collisions up to and over 50 miles an hour. He hit hard on what he argued is the failure of a democratic society to bring the automobile and its manufacturers "under the rule of law" and said this is the only form of transport in which the federal government doesn't set safety standards.

Speaking directly to industry representatives in the hearing room, Senator Kennedy suggested that Detroit earmark "five or ten per cent" of its profits to finance an exhaustive, objective study of Nader's charges and the entire field of auto accidents and injuries. In the circumstances, such an inquiry would seem to be overdue in the industry's own interests. There is no question as to the public concern which the charges

EDITORIAL NOTES
The launching of a United States meteorology satellite recently brought to 1,000 the number of objects orbiting in space. 971 of them are orbiting around the earth and 29 are in deep-space orbits about the sun or moon. By 1970, it is estimated, 5,000 to 7,000 objects may be in orbit.
In a new policy departure, the Soviets have opened Siberia to international air traffic. This is regarded as the most important new development in world air transportation since the start of the transpolar route to Tokyo in 1957. The route will be operated jointly by the Soviet Union and Japan, will cut travel time from 21 to 12 hours and costs by nearly one third, and will be the shortest and most convenient way around the world.



TROUBLE IN THE MIRROR DEPARTMENT

STILL NO WATER POLICY

Splashing About In A Sea Of Words

Toronto Daily Star
Our politicians are barely afloat in the sea of words being spoken on the subject of water policy. They cannot keep splashing about forever.

Unless Ottawa and the provinces get together to formulate long-range policies the policy makers may find themselves going under. In their panic they may make hasty decisions, which, in the long run, could be wholly detrimental to Canada's future.

British Columbia's Resources Minister R.G. Williston made an important contribution to the current debate last week. He informed the Canadian Construction Association in Vancouver that a national water policy, as such, was impossible, because water resources are constitutionally under provincial jurisdiction.

Co-OPERATION NEEDED
Mr. Williston did add that water policies, required in the national interest, might be developed and maintained but they should have a very limited application. He also said that Canada could not afford to have a national policy on diverting water to the United States now, or for many years to come.

Public Forum
This column is open to the discussion of current events of general interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

CRANES AND HERONS
Sir—In answer to the question placed in this column by Malcolm A. MacLeod on February 11—Is it unusual to see a Crane in the winter? First of all the word Crane must be clarified. There are only two records of a Sandhill Crane on P.E.I., both in the fall of 1905. As most people on the Island miscall the Great-Blue Heron by the name Crane, I take it that this is the bird that Mr. MacLeod refers to.

MAIL BOX ARCHITECTURE
You never know what you'll find in the Canada Gazette, an official publication not advertised as such. In its deadpan way it publishes in its recent issue regulations relating to rural mail delivery including specifications for mail boxes. A rural mail box is not Westminster Abbey but after reading the regulations a couple of architects seem in order for every box.

GRANES AND HERONS
Sir—In answer to the question placed in this column by Malcolm A. MacLeod on February 11—Is it unusual to see a Crane in the winter? First of all the word Crane must be clarified. There are only two records of a Sandhill Crane on P.E.I., both in the fall of 1905. As most people on the Island miscall the Great-Blue Heron by the name Crane, I take it that this is the bird that Mr. MacLeod refers to.

Surviving An Attack

Many persons can ward off or delay a heart attack by utilizing current knowledge. For some, it means losing weight or having the blood pressure lowered with modern drugs. Others may need a cholesterol-lowering diet which includes less animal fats, milk products, and eggs, plus more vegetable (polyunsaturated) oils. Regular exercise is helpful, as well as a program of moderation.

Surviving a heart attack is next best to prevention. Men who lead a physically active life have a two to three times better chance of outliving a heart attack than does the more sedentary person. In addition, all the high risk factors mentioned previously must be considered to prevent a recurrence.

The overweight or obese individual should make every effort to reduce. Those with abnormally high blood cholesterol readings should limit the intake of lean beef, mutton, or pork to four meals a week with the remaining meals composed of poultry or fish. Butter and hydrogenated shortenings are replaced by margarine with a high polyunsaturated fat content and a minimum of one ounce of vegetable oil daily. Avoid ice cream and hard cheese. Eggs are high in cholesterol and a maximum of four, counting those used in cooking, are allowable. Skim milk and cottage cheese do not contribute to the level.

What about smoking? One study showed that the death rate from heart attacks among middle-aged men was 50 to 200 per cent higher among heavy cigarette smokers as compared with nonsmokers, or pipe or cigar smokers. Inhaling tobacco smoke contributes the most to the lethal consequences of coronary artery disease.

Alcohol has some beneficial tranquilizing effects upon those recuperating from a heart attack. Wine is perhaps the best, especially when taken with meals. It acts as a digestant and sedative. Animal experiments have shown that ethyl alcohol or its equivalent in bourbon may have a deteriorating effect upon the heart muscle when taken in larger doses.

The day will come when heart surgery may be a routine procedure for those recovering from coronary artery disease.

COFFEE AND BLOOD PRESSURE
D. L. writes: Does drinking coffee affect the blood pressure?
REPLY
Coffee in moderation has little influence upon arterial blood pressure. But if an excessive amount is taken, the brain is overstimulated and a slight rise in the pressure level follows.

WHY DELAY
B. M. writes: If a person suspects that he has liver trouble, should he wait until he turns yellow before seeing a doctor?
REPLY
You sound yellow now—from fright. It is wise to seek medical advice whenever liver involvement is suspected.

PAIN AND CANCER
Mrs. P. writes: I have heard that cancer does not produce pain until late in the disease. Is this correct?
REPLY
In general, yes. But pain may appear much earlier when the malignancy attacks bone or nerve tissue.

TRENCH MOUTH
V. B. writes: Can trench mouth spread to the intestines?
REPLY
No, although related organisms inhabit the intestine.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Laugh often.
(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(February 15, 1941)
On February 13th, Boston Bruins smashed National Hockey League's undefeated record by defeating New York Rangers 5-3 in New York City in the 20th straight game in which Art Ross' great squad had either won or drawn. Three goals were scored by Bill Cowley of Boston, former star of Halifax Wolverines.

TEN YEARS AGO
(February 15, 1956)
Ian Gillis, and John Walsh representing St. Dunstan's University won a split decision victory over a McGill decision over the affirmative of the resolution: "Resolved that the Canadian Senate be abolished."

Mr. Donald A. Nicholson was appointed as representative of the Maritime Life Assurance Company in Summerside. The announcement was made by Keith B. Jenkins, P. E. I. Branch manager.

FORECAST CONFERENCE
LONDON (CP)—The Guardian says in a newspaper story the next Commonwealth prime ministers conference is expected to be held here on or about July 30, with Rhodesia as the main topic. Officials of the British government and the Commonwealth secretariat, asked about the report, merely noted that the recent Lagos conference provided for a sub-meeting in July if Rhodesia's legal white-minority regime is still in control at that time.

SMALLPOX KILLS 267
DACC (AP)—The Dacca morning news says 267 persons have died in a smallpox epidemic in the northern regions of East Pakistan.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Husband, calling his wife to the phone: "Dear, somebody wants to listen to you." — Hamilton Spectator.
When it came time to pay for the operation, a tightwad patient wailed: "Gee whiz, Doc, that's a lot of money for a job that only took you a couple of hours." "If you only knew, replied the surgeon, "how interesting your case was, and how hard I had to resist the temptation to let it go to a postmortem you wouldn't complain." — Montreal Star.

New Australian Notes

Winnipeg Free Press
On February 14, Australia changes over from pounds, shillings and pence to dollars and cents. This has necessitated the issuing of new bank notes to replace those now in use. The new notes, the Australians have shown commendable originality—much more, it is to be feared, than Canada did when our notes were issued some years ago.
Canadian notes feature the Queen on the front and rather dreary scenes of various parts of the country on the back. But Australia's new notes will feature the antiquity, history and culture of Australia, in bold design and bright colors.

The \$1 bill has a new portrait of the Queen and a new exemplification of the Australian coat of arms on the front. On the back is a line interpretation of an original bark painting and of rock paintings and carvings.

The \$2 bill has on the front a portrait of John Macarthur, an early wool promoter. On the back is a portrait of William Farrer, the pioneer of scientific wheat breeding in Australia, along with reproductions of various kinds of modern wheat ears.

The \$10 bill features a portrait of Francis Greenway, Australia's first fully qualified architect. On the back is a portrait of Henry Lawson, an Australian poet and short-story writer.

The \$20 bill has on its front a portrait of the Australian aviator, Kingsford-Smith; on the back is Lawrence Hargrave, with drawings of flying machines and kites; Hargrave was a famous aeronautical pioneer.

Thus when Australians handle their new bank notes they cannot but be reminded of some of their rich historical and cultural heritage. There is an idea here for Canada, next time we issue new bank notes. We have a heritage that readily lends itself to this kind of portrayal; and bank notes of this kind are, from an aesthetic viewpoint, much more to be desired than our present dull scenes.

The Sad Story Of Africa

Milwaukee Journal
Nine times in just two years there have been revolts in Africa to overturn existing governments, for the most part governments which had some claim to support by the majority of the people. The sad catalog is worth recording:
January, 1964 — The sultan of Zanzibar was driven into exile in a revolt led by Sheikh Karume.
February, 1964 — In Gabon, Jean Aubame, opposition party leader, failed in a power grab after he arrested President Mba because French troops intervened.

June, 1965 — In Algeria, Col. Boumediene deposed President Ben Bella, denounced him as a despot and took over the government.
October, 1965 — Ser al-Khatim Khalifa overthrew the military regime of President Aboud in Sudan and seized power.

November, 1965 — In Congo, Gen. Mobutu deposed President Kasavubu and Prime Minister Tshombe and became president.
December, 1965 — Gen. Soglo for the third time seized power in Dahomey in the name of the military.

January, 1966 — In the Central African Republic, Col. Bokassa ousted President Dacko in the name of the army.
January, 1966 — Col. Lamizana in Upper Volta deposed President Yameogo in favor of military rule.

January, 1966 — In Nigeria, the biggest African country, a revolt by an army faction led to the murder of Prime Minister Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa and a military takeover with the promise of new elections.

The Fight Against Litter

Christian Science Monitor
With the coming of the wrapped candy bar, the beverage in "disposable" cans, and innumerable paper products, the litter problem has grown big all over the world.
A survey of American cities made by this newspaper found local government spending starhigh sums yearly to tidy up their streets and parks. — (Five hundred million a year, according to one estimate.)
It is encouraging to hear that many communities are devoting equal efforts to preventing the careless tossing of trash in their streets and parks. Many approaches are needed.
The London County Council, which made littering a public offence more than 35 years ago leads a long list of communities which have adopted similar ordinances. But fines are not enough.
Education is needed to break old habits of carelessness. Extensive campaigns both national and local are under way.
Cities around the world have shown themselves ingenious in this effort.
Canberra, during an anti-litter campaign, sent up police in helicopters to shoot amplified pleas for public tidiness, as well as scoldings to any litterbugs observed in action.
A suburb of Copenhagen, during a similar drive, displayed in a humorous group of figures — pigs in human dress surrounded by their discarded trash.
Implication wash.
Richard, Wash., a basketball town, appealed to teenagers by placing a ring and net a few inches above a public trash basket. — No young person it was assumed, could resist the temptation to "make a basket" and the trash would go in.
Burlington, Iowa, tied litter bags to parking meters and urged people to "stash that trash."
Perhaps nothing has done more for anti-litter education, however, than the coining of the derogatory name, "litterbug." It appears to have come into use in the early 1950's and has already made its way into the dictionary as a word in good standing.

BILINGUALISM LAGS
The percentage of bilingual people in Canada was 12.2 in 1961, down from 12.7 in 1951.

URGENT AND IMPORTANT SHORT NOTICE
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by
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61 ITEMS — FINEST QUALITY
PERSIAN RUGS
Comprising the finest examples in such rare types as SEREBEND, KIRMAN, SAROUK, KOUK, BOKHARA, BELOUCH, BORJALOU, AFGHAN, BIDJAR, ISPAHAN, BAKHTIAR, MOUSSULI, DROKESH, KERIZ, YAMOUT, MIR, KORDI, MELLYEAR, Ex s.s. Grindgefell, Halifax.
These most valuable Persian and other Oriental rugs were carefully selected and graded by experts specializing in the finest qualities of valuable handmade rugs and were originally intended for exhibition purposes of finest Oriental rugs in the larger centres of British Columbia. Due to late shipping the Bill of Exchange Draft drawn on these goods is due to mature. All lots must be sold prior to February 21st in a final endeavour to meet financial commitments.
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CHARLOTTETOWN HOTEL
Kent Street, Charlottetown
on Tuesday Feb. 15th at 7.30 p.m.
Viewing Now From 3:00 P.M.
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