

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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The British Way

Large-scale celebrations are now being planned in England for the 900th anniversary of one of the best-known dates in British history. It was on Oct. 14, 1066, that William, Duke of Normandy, landed at Pevensey near Hastings and joined battle with the Anglo-Saxon army led by their king, Harold. The bloody day ended in the death of Harold and the victory of the invader, who became William I of England—"the Conqueror."

The irony of celebrating such a black day in English history should have lessons for us in Canada, where there has developed such a sensitivity to even mentioning the deeds of that man Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham. Previewing the festivities in a recent BBC broadcast the organizer, Group Captain Ralph Ward, explained that the real reason for celebrating the anniversary of Hastings was not the defeat but the fusion of Norman and Anglo-Saxon blood which followed and joined these two major streams in the British race.

The 1966 celebrations will include pageants and processions, fireworks and ox-roasts, yacht racing, and lectures, and a game of chess with French and British children taking the part of pieces. A special commemorative tapestry, depicting outstanding events since 1066 will be on display.

The main attraction for many visitors will be the relics of the Norman period in the area—notably the ruins of the original Battle Abbey, built by William in thanksgiving for his victory.

Relics of other Norman castles include Hastings Castle, Pevensey Castle, which was contained in the corner of the ruin of the great Roman fortress of Anderida built in the year 280. The whole area is rich in survivals from the Norman period, notably in the churches. Rochester Cathedral, 54 miles away, is almost entirely Norman, and there is a fine Norman church at Romney eastwards along the coast from Hastings.

It was no "two-nation concept" that brought the British people together after the Conquest, but a firm desire to live as one. The two cultures enriched each other more by this achievement than they could ever have done by keeping old differences alive. Wouldn't this be a timely theme, now, for our B and B Commission to enlarge upon in its next report?

Feed Grain Dispute

Behind the goings on politically these days, a big issue is said to be looming over feed grains which could determine the future course of the agricultural sector of Canada's economy. It boils down to the fact that eastern farmers produce only enough feed grain to meet 75 per cent of their feeding needs, and that the grain to fill the gap comes from western Canada.

Since 1941, the federal government has paid freight assistance on feed grain shipped from the Prairies to eastern Canada and British Columbia. The idea was to equalize opportunities for livestock and poultry production in various parts of the country as well as to provide a sure market for prairie feed grain. But this attempt has produced inequalities of its own.

Eastern farmers complain that while eastern feed grain prices are set by the Canadian Wheat Board—which has a statutory responsibility to get the best price possible for prairie growers—western feed users buy their grain on a free market. When grain is surplus, this usually means that westerners pay less for feed. Accordingly, they are able to offer lower prices for the livestock they raise.

A parliamentary committee stud-

ied this problem at the last session, and came up with a report recommending that an agency be established to administer the freight assistance and new storage assistance policies; also to buy, store, transport and sell grain for eastern and west coast feeders and ensure that adequate handling and storage facilities are available to all times.

The recommendations sound innocuous enough, but they have been assailed by western spokesmen for ignoring hard realities of Canadian farm economics. It is claimed that if shipments of eastern feed grain are to continue to be subsidized, shipments of western livestock should be subsidized too. Either that, or the freight subsidy on feed grains should be dropped, in which case eastern producers would raise only as many animals as they could economically feed.

The question is now under study by the Agricultural Research Council, a body sponsored by the federal and provincial governments, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, and private agricultural concerns. It is expected the committee's report will be ready by the end of the year. Something of the wisdom of Solomon will be required to make it acceptable to the contending parties.

Mr. Garceau's Proposal

One official Liberal candidate in this election is taking the "two-nation concept" literally. He is Pierre Garceau, a 32-year-old lawyer who is running in Trois-Rivieres, the constituency formerly held by Leon Balcer for the Conservatives. Mr. Garceau in a press interview said he wants to see "a thorough study into the possibility of granting associate state status to Quebec."

The country, he says, should take a serious look at the idea of setting up two semi-autonomous states, one French and the other English, with a central Parliament charged with handling matters of common interest. Emphasizing that he was speaking "personally" and not for the Liberal Party, Mr. Garceau said he was only echoing sentiments already expressed by such people as Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau, Quebec government ministers Pierre Laporte and Rene Levesque, and "indirectly" by Premier Jean Lesage.

During the interview the Liberal candidate laid great stress on the need to give Prime Minister Pearson a working majority in the Commons, "because only the Liberal Party is making a serious study of the requirements of French Canada." Of course that doesn't mean that the Liberal Party would endorse Mr. Garceau's views on this matter; but it does raise the question of how far an official party candidate is entitled to go in appealing for votes on the subject.

Striking Demonstration

Just how important are newspapers to a community? That's an old question, and of course there's no way of answering it in mathematical terms. But in the case of a big newspaper like the New York Times an impressive demonstration was afforded recently during the 25-day strike against the paper by the New York Newspaper Guild.

Theatre attendance in New York dropped markedly, it is reported. Openings of new plays had to be postponed because theatre-goers wanted to read The Times review before deciding to invest in tickets. Florists almost went bankrupt because of a lack of published death notices. Blind men who operate newsstands were applying for unemployment relief.

The consequence was that after settlement of the strike on Oct. 10, the following Sunday's edition of The Times was the largest in the paper's 114-year history. It had 966 pages, weighed seven pounds, 14 ounces and had 1,200,000 lines of advertisement. The 5,967 tons of newsprint and 190 tons of ink used in publishing Sunday's issue cost The Times 20 cents a copy more than it sold for locally.

That's "service" for you, too, isn't it?

EDITORIAL NOTE

Most voters as well as most candidates, says the Financial Post, will hope this is the last marathon election campaign ever to afflict the Canadian electorate. As soon as redistribution is completed, the new Parliament should set about requiring that permanent electoral lists be maintained, as they are in Australia and Britain. This will mean that the length of campaigns can be sharply cut down. Even in a huge, sprawling country such as Canada, five weeks is plenty of time for the election job.



THE SKI EXPERT

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Morning Briefing At Party Headquarters

The Liberal Party organization is a total operation. Its impressive size and admirable thoroughness far exceed those of any other political party in Canada; its substantial finances are drawn from big business, from \$100 per plate banquets and from individual \$2 memberships, and these far exceed those ever available to any other party—except possibly the Conservative Party in the 1968 campaign. These funds enable the large whole-time staff to ensure that the Liberal tentacles reach into every corner of Canadian life.

Thus the Liberals have the manpower to comb the world for electoral ideas. From the U.S.A. campaign textbooks "The Making of the President," they culled many ideas and even slogans: "The War on Poverty" and "Sixty Days of Decision." Now from the British textbook "The Making of the Prime Minister," they have borrowed the campaign press briefing in the Capital. But whereas in the British 21-day campaign, both parties held daily briefings, in our 8-week campaign the Liberals hold them only weekly.

I visited the former centre-town private home of a successful doctor, which is now Liberal Party Headquarters, for the regular Tuesday morning briefing. The size and sumptuousness of the old home is indicated by its four bathrooms on the second floor and a complete two colour printing press in the basement. National Organizer Keith Davy makes his office in what was the doctor's panelled consulting room. Perhaps fifteen journalists gathered there, facing Mr. Davy behind his desk, with Campaign Chairman Walter Gordon, better known as Finance Minister, beside him. Informally, all sipped coffee from paper cups; a few lit cigarettes or pipes.

On Keith Davy's desk stands a bronze model of Berlin's Brandenburg Gate, the central pivot of the infamous Wall. The room is dominated by a large frame above the carved mantel, containing seven photos of the French-Canadian Liberal leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at various ages. Opening the briefing, the charming Walter Gordon, so much more at ease in those informal surroundings than in the

House, candidly outlined his views on the progress of the campaign.

"My opinion now is that the smaller parties will not do well in the election. The NDP, whom many people expected to make gains, will not appreciably add to their present 16 seats. The social Creditors now seem unlikely to capture seats in Alberta from the Conservatives. Coquette's forces in Quebec will be reduced. About our own prospects in the West, I am cautiously hopeful." But when pressed on this latter point, Mr. Gordon said they have "isolated hopes" which he refused to pinpoint: it seems that on balance the Liberals expect no big gains west of the Lakeshead.

CHALLENGE TO DEEP? Mrs. Lenora Andrews, the creator of the powerful women's Liberal clubs in Saskatchewan which won that province for Premier Ross Thatcher, is running in Prince Albert against John Diefenbaker. I commented, asking "Is she one of your secret weapons?" "No comment," replied Walter Gordon, with a smile.

"The main issue in this election is coming into focus," he said. "It is this: Do Canadians want to continue the present conditions under the Liberals, or go back to the Diefenbaker Government?" He did not refer to the assertion by Mr. Arnold Hart, president of the Bank of Montreal, that our present boom started early in 1961 under John D. and is now "a tired old boom."

What of the latest scandal allegations? "I don't know Moses Darabaner and have never met John Doyle," he replied—an irrelevancy which prompted me to ask him "Did you know Lucien Rivard the narcotics smuggler and Liberal fund provider?" "You are in very witty form today, Patrick," was his smiled reply.

Who Discovered America?

Ottawa Journal

Yale University abandoned all scholarly calm with the announcement of "the most exciting cartographic discovery of the century." The university has come into possession of a map dated 1440 AD which makes the Norwegian Lief Ericson the first explorer in history to land on the North American mainland in the year 999 AD.

Without a fear of what the Italians would think and apparently hardly a thought to the reputation of Christopher Columbus, Yale says its map makes Ericson the true discoverer of the New World. To show its absolute dedication to the cause of truth, the university came out with its news two days before the observance of that considerable American holiday, Columbus Day on Oct. 12.

But by now the Italians (and the Spaniards who supplied the funds) should be able to take calmly any attempt to downgrade Columbus. The world has been hearing for years of Scandinavians who touched the shores of North America. Historians have long agreed that Lief Ericson, and probably his father, Eric the Red, came before Columbus. The discovery of a Swiss monk's map is merely the first documentary evidence of Ericson's travelling.

Even the Italians had an optional nominee of their own in John Cabot from Genoa whose landing in Cape Breton Island in 1497 brought him much closer to North American mainland than Columbus ever came. But Columbus was the colonizer. He was the man who "sold" North America to Europe. That can't be taken away from him. The American historian Samuel Eliot Morrison says that Columbus' discovery was the "effective" one "from which all American settlement stems." Maybe Ericson was smarter however. He took a look at this cold, raw continent and decided to leave it be.

Now It's Picturephone

National Geographic Society

The businessman carefully put on a Mickey Mouse hat, peered intently into a new type of telephone, and smiled. Behavior of the man in the funny hat was perfectly normal; he is sales manager of a telephone company; the telephone is the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's new Picturephone. The salesman demonstrated—quite successfully—a new line of novelty hats over the "see-while-you-talk" instrument.

"Since June, 1964, the Picturephone has been operating between Washington, New York, and Chicago. The Washington service originates from the National Geographic Society's new headquarters building. Adventurous salesmen have been quick to take advantage of the visual impact of the Picturephone. A New York importer who needed a fast way to show a new line of sweaters had them modeled over the television-telephone. A manufacturer of men's hats convincingly demonstrated the stretchability of a new hat that conforms to a new hat shape.

Other items that have been sold over the Picturephone include compressed gas cylinders, ladies' handbags, illuminated fishing-tackle boxes, toy guns, and other novelties. A Chicago manufacturer hired a New York applicant for a job after a 20-minute interview via Picturephone. A New York firm used it to make a preliminary screening of job applicants in Washington. A New York hairdresser conceived one of the most unusual uses for the new instrument. His "Hair Styling Consultant Service" enables women in Washington and Chicago to call him via Picturephone for consultation on their hair problems. As

New England Fisheries

Boston Herald

For years people have been moaning about the New England fishing industry. They have had reason to moan, too. Since the early fifties it has been steadily declining. In 1960, according to New England Business Review, New England's ports handled more than a billion pounds of fish and scallops, about one fifth of the nation's total volume. By 1962 volume had fallen to 872 million pounds, about 16 per cent of the national total.

The most discouraging thing about the decline of the industry has been that it has occurred in the face of a growing demand for fish and fish products. Never before have so many Americans eaten so much fish. But still our catch has gone down and the number of boats fishing and men employed has dwindled.

The three reasons most often cited for this situation are foreign competition, inefficient American methods and the cost of building fishing boats in the United States. The reasons are all tied up with one another: the existing boats are inefficient because they are old and their inefficiency helps the foreign competitors. An 18th century law prohibits the purchase of fishing vessels built outside the United States which can be built for

Lymphocytic Carriers

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen A New York woman writes: "The other night I was sitting in the kitchen reading and eating when a mouse walked slowly across the room. I had no trouble picking it up on a newspaper and disposing of it. Do you suppose the animal had some disease that could be passed on to the family?"

This is a good possibility because a healthy mouse is not easy to catch. The rodent is famous as the carrier of lymphocytic choriomeningitis, a disease that involves the brain and occurs periodically throughout the United States. The causative virus has been found in 20 per cent of trapped wild mice and also in those caught in the home. The disease in humans is most common in late fall and winter, presumably because field mice come indoors at this time. The virus is found in mouse urine and humans become infected by inhaling contaminated dust or eating tainted food.

Choriomeningitis varies in severity. Some victims are ill for a few days; others have repeated bouts of fever, headache, stiff neck, and vomiting. In a few, the manifestations resemble mild sleeping sickness with mental changes, difficulty in talking, double vision, and paralysis. One of my patients had fever and was mildly confused for more than eight weeks before she began to improve. She complained of headaches and hesitated before uttering each word. Her neck was stiff and the room was dimmed because light hurt her eyes. Diagnosis was made by infecting mice with spinal fluid taken from the victim. Ultimately the laboratory obtained a positive blood test. This woman told of seeing many mice in her kitchen who stumbled along and were easy to catch.

The ordinary house mouse also attracts mites and fleas that are capable of transmitting certain diseases. One of these is rickettsialpox, a malady that has like influenza and is accompanied by a pox-like rash. New York City had an epidemic of 124 cases in 1946.

OLDSTERS AND MEDICINES K. P. writes: I used to be able to take medicines without any disagreeable effects but now, in my old age, they bother me. Can you explain why? Modern remedies are more potent than were those of years ago. In addition, reactions are common in older persons. A standard dose of sleeping tablets, for example, may produce undesirable symptoms in an older person whereas a middle-aged person would feel no ill effects.

DELAYED PAIN M. G. writes: Ten years ago I was bitten by a cat. The wounds were treated and healed nicely. Once in a while I feel pain in the region of this old injury. Should I be concerned about this slight discomfort? REPLY No, assuming that the area is not swollen or tender to the touch. CURING HIVES L. O. writes: What is the best cure for hives? REPLY Don't eat, drink, inhale, or touch the substance that brings on the wheals. Adrenalin, the antihistamines, ACTH, or cortisone offer prompt relief, but these products are not curative. BREAST CYSTS Mrs. E. writes: Is cystic mastitis of the breast a malignancy? REPLY No. Cystic mastitis usually results from obstruction of ducts in the breast, as a result of pre-existing infection. TODAY'S HEALTH HINT— Freshly waxed floors are hazardous. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

NOTES BY THE WAY

When an English professor asked his class of UW journalism students how many were familiar with Shakespeare's works, a voice from the back row boomed, "I love Shakespeare. I read his stuff as fast as it comes out."—Dousman Index.

A judge asked a woman her age. "Thirty," she replied. "You've given that age to the court for the last three years." "Yes, I'm not one of those who says one thing today and another tomorrow."—Windsor Star.

Viet Nam Protesters

By Arch MacKenzie Canadian Press, Washington

WASHINGTON (CP)—Demonstrations against the American involvement in Viet Nam stirred passions in the United States to a new pitch this week. Protests last weekend were well organized and highly publicized but they cannot claim to reflect much of the national mood. This is the conclusion to be drawn from available evidence, including the backlash of counter-reaction among students and a large portion of the public. President Johnson's fear has been that a contrary impression is being registered abroad and this helps explain the shrillness with which he and his supporters greeted last weekend's events.

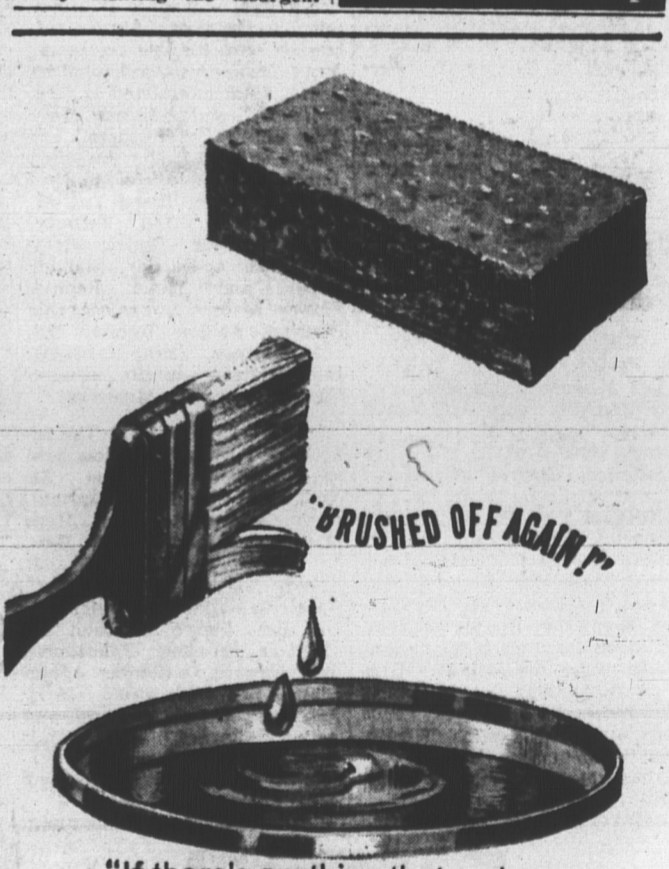
FBI CALLED IN Johnson reacted by calling in the FBI for a quick study of anti-draft movements and figures such as Vice-President Humphrey and Attorney-General Nicholas Katzenbach referred loosely to Communist association with unspecified protest groups. Johnson has been apprehensive all along—and correctly so—that North Viet Nam and China make as much capital as they can out of American protests against Vietnamese intervention.

Even left-wing visitors to North Viet Nam have remarked on the grossly-inflated importance attached by the public to the size of the American protest movement—a misconception used to promote the view that the U.S. in due course will chuck Viet Nam and leave. Johnson spoke of this publicly and privately last April and May when the academic community was worrying out loud at various teach-ins about growing American participation. Such criticism today, if not satisfied, is at least somewhat stilled.

Public opinion polls show 60 per cent or more of the American public swung behind Johnson on his handling of Viet Nam. This is a sharp shift and a tribute to the fact that American arms have soothed doubters by blunting the insurgent

attacks and probably making it impossible to lose the war as it is being fought now. Today's protesters are a diverse group of young men no longer content with teaching or picketing the White House and who are preaching anti-military doctrine or burning their draft cards. The authorities do not intend to let the riot spread. The minority position of the protesters can be measured by the size of petitions, votes and other tokens of support for U.S. policy. At Chicago earlier this week for example students rejected by 2,846 votes to 361 the proposition that the students back anti-Vietnamese war groups.

Harsher sentiments indicating desire to stamp out all opposition and dissent on Viet Nam is heard from the U.S. South, where the majority view is that the war should be carried even to China. In the last week too, service clubs, legions, student groups and others have massed against the protesters and these events recorded plentifully in the newspapers are accompanied by substantial numbers of comment—usually acid—by soldiers in the field.



"If there's anything that makes me bristle, it's a brick... especially when it's stuck with a lot of other bricks on a house or a factory or a church or even a wall.

"Bricks make me feel unwanted. Bricks don't need paint protection. Bricks don't need coloring—it's baked in them... reds, greys, blue, pink.

"Mind you, I'm in good company. Bricks don't have much to do with termites, maintenance men, insulation.

"In fact, when you come right down to it, the only things that like brick are people!"

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