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Quebec Election

As was pretty generally expected, the Lesage Liberal government has been returned in yesterday's provincial general election in Quebec. The Union Nationale party showed remarkable vigor in the campaign, but the results showed that its old sins of omission and commission had not been forgotten by the electors.

Nationalization of electric power was the issue on which the Government went to the country. The prominence this issue received tended to push into the background the larger consideration of politics. As the Montreal Gazette remarked during the campaign, if nationalization was the matter of urgency, it could have been submitted to the people to decide in the form of a referendum, leaving the election, when it came after a normal period in office, to be fought upon the general record of administration. However, Premier Lesage did not think so, and his strategy appears to have been justified.

The Liberals had one clear advantage from the start. In Montreal and in the larger towns, the Union Nationale had been hurt badly by exposures of past corruption. Mr. Lesage could show, for example, that the Government had saved \$18 million merely by substituting public tenders for the old system. In Montserrat the Union Nationale candidate secured \$550,800 in drainage contracts in three years. Exactly the same work is now being performed at a saving of 40 per cent.

But while the Liberals had largely cleared out patronage at the lower levels, there were still occurrences at higher levels that did not bear close scrutiny. The Opposition made the most of these examples, though by comparison they were isolated instances.

The Liberal Party, under Mr. Lesage's leadership, began its work after the new election along lines that were very wide ranging. It was progressive in its educational and health policies and in its approach to federal-provincial and interprovincial problems generally. The fresh mandate it won yesterday seems, on the whole, to have been well merited.

Welcome Announcement

The sharp cut in the Bank of Canada interest rate, as announced from Ottawa yesterday, will be welcomed across the country. There is no doubt that it will make, indirectly, for easier credit, and that is one thing which economists have been stressing as necessary at this time. The fact that this is the third reduction since the rate was pegged at six per cent during the June foreign exchange crisis affords good evidence that the emergency measures taken at that time have been effective. Indeed, it is reported in the Bank announcement that Canada's exchange reserves have more than made up their losses of the previous six months.

Another reassuring sign of the times is the highly favorable response to the new issue of Canada Saving Bonds. Finance Minister Nowlan reported on Tuesday that the \$946,000,000 in sales so far in the campaign is more than 50 per cent higher than the total for the corresponding period of last year's campaign. Altogether, more than a million individual purchase applications have been received.

There is still the prospect of

another big deficit at Ottawa this year; but we note that in the United States—the richest country in the world—the same situation prevails. Indeed, the anticipated U.S. budget deficit of \$7,800 million will be the second largest in peacetime, and higher than had been indicated earlier. And a far cry indeed from the January forecast of a \$500 million surplus!

The U.S. budget bureau does not seem to be unduly concerned about this problem. "With the existing level of unemployment and unused plant capacity," it says, "the deficit is neither inflationary nor dangerous to our balance of payments position." Record peacetime spending—higher by \$1,200 million than in the January forecast—is predicted.

We can't, of course, afford to model ourselves on U.S. spending policies. But the emphasis there on the need for raising employment and production capacity surely applies to Canada as well. Easier credit will give a boost to our economy in this direction, and in other ways as well.

Still The Old Scores

It is saddening to reflect that, along with all the cold war tensions that scientific progress in nuclear weapons has accentuated, the great pestilences of history—plague, cholera, smallpox, typhus and yellow fever—still infect some parts of the world. In India, Pakistan and central Africa smallpox remains a major killer, even though preventive vaccine was discovered 150 years ago. Last year in West Bengal, cholera caused 1,422 deaths in six months.

The battle to rout these scourges is directed mainly by the World Health Organization (WHO), an agency of the United Nations. Its major weapons are mass vaccinations, educational programs in basic health care, training in health workers. Last year WHO sponsored 825 health projects in 137 countries and territories, but there is still need for expanding its program.

This is one phase of United Nations activities which cannot get too much publicity. The work is financed through contributions from 115 countries, and the 1961 budget totalled \$19,750,000. Small indeed, compared with the annual expenditure of the nuclear powers in testing new bomb devices, but encouraging nevertheless. Before the advent of WHO in 1948, the attack on world-wide health problems was at best intermittent and haphazard.

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Who's At Fault?

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is not willing to sacrifice or disrupt the province's dairy industry to solve a surplus problem that has been aggravated by other provinces. Speaking at the 26th annual convention of the Ontario Federation of Labor, the Ontario agriculture minister said he was "personally getting sick and tired of the blame which is being cast on Ontario for creating milk surpluses." He cited the results of a survey by an Ontario government agency, showing that Ontario produced slightly less butter in 1961 than was consumed, while Prince Edward Island produced 39.5 per cent more than was used, Saskatchewan 14.9 per cent, Alberta 14.4 per cent, Manitoba 11.6 per cent, and Quebec 10.6 per cent.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The City Council finance committee under Coun. Hyndman is to be commended on its initiative in changing the civic budgetary system and speeding up the work in that department. This will be a convenience to the taxpayers, and will make for greater efficiency all around.

Negro candidates had some striking successes in last week's United States elections. In Atlanta, a Negro was elected to the state Senate—the first in 50 years; he ran as a Democrat. Negroes were elected for the first time to state-wide offices in Massachusetts and Connecticut. A Los Angeles Negro became the first of his race to win a House seat west of the Mississippi.

the Liberals, the Government would fall and an election would be called. So then the fast motion began, while the division bells rang and the shouting was more than usual. Various proposals were made by different M.P.s in the Chamber and less openly in the Lobby. Finally, Social Credit Credit whirled by. Mr. Groulx persuaded some of his anti-government colleagues to abstain from voting, thus ensuring the defeat of the Liberal motion. But it remained a mystery why the Liberals perpetuated the colossal tactical error of supporting the Secord amendment, thus earning the job that their being forced through by March "dead," instead of concentrating on existing support for their own motion.

APPROACHING CARDIGAN

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Pearson's Colossal Tactical Error

Guy Fawkes failed in his plot to blow up the English Parliament with 36 barrels of gunpowder. On the 37th anniversary of that conspiracy, Liberal leader Mike Pearson attempted to destroy the Canadian Government with 30 Social Credit M.P.s. Mike Pearson certainly won't be burned in effigy in years to come, nor will his execution be celebrated by explosions of fireworks. Instead, the events of 5th November in our Parliament, and their conclusion the following day, deserve to be described as a comedy of errors.

The occasion was one of the periodical days when the Government would normally ask Parliament to vote grants of money to pay for the operations of government. Opposition parties have the opportunity to move amendments, and the voting on the Government would normally lead to the dissolution of Parliament, followed by a general election.

MOTION OF CENSURE

Mr. Pearson moved that "the emergency austerity program of the Government... tariff surcharges and high money should be stopped at once." This was an entirely negative motion, proposing no alternative policy. But it was carefully and deliberately timed to coincide with the present government's policy, in the hope that both the Social Credit and the Liberal Democrat parties would support it, despite their widely varying attitudes to the present minority government.

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NEEDS MORE SUPPORT

Sir,—Just yesterday I learned that John Howard Society will be receiving the "Way" fund, if they attain their budgeted \$100,000. What a lamentable mistake!

This Province, progressive in respect to the far and nearest most of Canada in our treatment of social delinquents as a duty of our government, has been from coast to coast we are wondrous slow in recognizing the need of a sickle.

We need in P.E.I. an active, well supported John Howard Society, run by dedicated members.

Could we not see, Mr. Editor, among your excellent correspondents on this great humanitarian work?

I am, Sir, etc. G. W. TILLEY, Burby, P.E.I.

Heart Attack Clues Plentiful

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
VARIETY clues warn of an impending heart attack. These signs and symptoms may be so minimal they are overlooked. But every man and woman should recognize the signs and symptoms of heart disease is to be prevented or postponed.

Angina pectoris is an indication that the flow of blood through the coronary arteries is being restricted. The basic cause is that these vessels are narrowed because of arteriosclerosis and the heart muscle cannot get the amount of blood it needs during exertion. Emotional upheavals. The passages are like a partially clogged duct that is just about to stop up. Complete obstruction of the sink drain is easily detected but an obstructed coronary artery means a heart attack.

Angina pectoris is an early indication that the vessel is involved. The individual develops pain, burning, or a sense of constriction beneath the breastbone, radiating into the neck, and down one or both arms. It follows exertion or excitement and is relieved within a few minutes by rest or nitroglycerine.

Several conditions increase the risk of having a coronary: A high level of certain fatty substances (cholesterol) in the blood, an elevation of the blood pressure, and overweight. All of these are detectable by physical examination and all can be remedied. Furthermore, the remedies are of little or no expense and do not interfere with normal living.

There are other detectors which require individual attention. They do not cause heart attack, but they suggest a possibility to the condition. These include lack of physical activity, smoking, and too little sleep, such as anger, gloom and frustration. The chances of having a heart attack are increased especially when a combination of these risks is present.

(Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions and accept letters stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

NO INTEREST IN LIFE

B.A. writes: While it can be done to improve a certain type of attitude. She is 79 and refuses to help herself or take an interest in anything.

REPLY

Nothing but it will help to be friendly and understanding. In many persons, the bad traits are accentuated as they grow older. Some elderly men are glibly declared to be "out of the picture" from life. On the other hand, if the man you write about is senile, she may be in need of medical care but don't use force because it has legal, medical, and family implications.

PRESSURE AND ALCOHOL

M.L. writes: If a person with high blood pressure drinks alcohol, does that pressure go up and if a person with low blood pressure drinks alcohol does his pressure go down?

REPLY

The effect of alcohol on the blood pressure seems to be somewhat variable. It can be, in some, it goes up and in others, down. In many there is no change.

PUFFING AFTER DRINKING

M.L. writes: Why do the ankles swell after a few (or even a highball)? They are normal the next morning.

REPLY

Drinking too much and sitting too long with the legs in a dependent position. If you assume this position is otherwise normal.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Clean teeth help prevent dental caries.

To Fight Wildlife Threats

Montreal Gazette

National organization. The Canadian Wildlife Federation will hold a conference in Ottawa over the weekend. It represents 150,000 sportsmen in seven provinces. And it is hoped that the new organization will be able to cover the whole country.

The conservation of wildlife means the drainage of swamps for the things that threaten wildlife have multiplied. Once conservation has been established, a variety of protection of wildlife from excessive or unreasonable fishing or hunting. This means a variety of conservation, and a national effort to conserve wildlife. The Wildlife Association may also overcome many provincial barriers by making similar policies in all provinces.

Time is running out. And with the loss of the world's waterfowl, the greatest source of a park's pleasure and one of the most beautiful sights of the world will be exterminated. And the tragedy is that it is being done, but that it was lost through indifference and neglect.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Scottish whisky manufacturers are enraged by the claims of a Japanese company that it can make whisky equaling the best from the Highlands. The Japanese say that they too have a secret recipe for producing Scotch whisky from the proper ingredients. The whisky, they claim, combines the "enchantment of the Highlands" with the "high quality" of Scotch whisky. Mr. Gossamer says the average, normal, healthy body of a man will end up an inch or two heavier by the end of the year, and the average girl will outgrow her mother by the end of the year. But they will mature sexually earlier than their parents.

In an article in the November's Reader's Digest, Dr. Krognan says nature sets the limits on human growth and no medicine or drug can spur growth beyond them. Youngsters of today are about an inch taller than they did in 1900. Better environment has contributed to the speed-up.

Just what children grow as adults he doesn't know. Each child admits he doesn't know. Dr. Krognan says that if our mother is short and our father tall, it is usually the genes of the father that predominate, but the results can't be predicted with certainty.

Just how tall will average men eventually grow will be a question that all parents have in their minds. There is no question that all species of life are increasing. But Dr. Krognan's belief is that it is a balance of power between the genes of the mother and the genes of the father that determine their height.

People Are Growing Bigger

Reader's Digest

Today's youngsters are not only growing taller, they are growing up faster, says a leading authority on human growth. On the basis of records of thousands of children, Dr. Norman M. Krognan says the average, normal, healthy body of a man will end up an inch or two heavier by the end of the year, and the average girl will outgrow her mother by the end of the year. But they will mature sexually earlier than their parents.

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The Choice For France

New York Times

The struggle between President de Gaulle and Parliament with its political parties has a long and colorful history. This is not just a political conflict; it is a constitutional crisis. The true significance of the struggle has been obscured by its focus on the following persons:

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Canadian Files)
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
November 15, 1937
The recent appointment of Harold D. Ferguson, formerly of Summers to General Manager for British Columbia of the Empire Life Insurance Co. was announced recently by Mr. T. Boyd in the Vancouver Sun.

Ottawa — Nov. 15 official award of the first medal granted for meritorious work in the general interest of the public by the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada was made today to Dr. John Hubert Craigie, in recognition for his work in solving the grain ration problem which was carried out in Rust Research Laboratory in Winnipeg.

TEN YEARS AGO
November 15, 1952
W.W. Downey, Halifax architect who has designed several High Schools now in use in that province and elsewhere, arriving in Charlottetown last evening and is scheduled to meet with the City Council in special session this morning.

The Legislative Chamber has taken on a new look this week with the arrival home of 24 of the Confederation chamber chairs which have been in the New Glasgow, N.S. shop of the Fraser Upholstery. The remaining 21 chairs left by truck to New Glasgow yesterday afternoon. Mr. Preston Fraser, head of the upholstery firm, is a former Charlottetown resident.

SINGULARLY FREE

The only way to banish these gloomy thoughts on France is to think of the French. It is true that they will perpetuate a system with a President so powerful as to provide an invitation to dictatorship by dominating personality who may be elected in the future.

They have won a singularly free people in the best sense of the word—free to think and say and believe what they wanted, individually, open minded, always in the forefront of culture, a people who have made an art of living.

"No man on horseback" could dominate such a people for very long. Yet, they might end up by choosing the road that it could lead to dictatorship. They are at the crossroads now, and it is a fearful choice.

Save Big Dollars

CHARLOTTETOWN TO:

Sackville	\$2.10
Moncton	2.80
Truro	3.80
Saint John	4.80
Halifax	5.20
Antigonish	5.60
Sydney	9.20
Quebec	11.25
Montreal	12.50

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