

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew... W. J. Hancox, Publisher... Frank Walker, Editor... Published every week day morning (except Sunday and statutory holidays) at 155 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd.

Tory Party History

With news of the proposal of a leadership convention being rejected by the Conservative national executive, but by a reportedly narrow margin, the occasion is timely for a backward glance at the history of Canada's oldest political party, and its record from the time of the attainment of responsible government and Confederation until the debacle which ended in the defeat of the Diefenbaker administration.

A valuable contribution to this end has been made by Heath Macquarrie, junior MP for Queens, in a book just published by McClelland and Stewart Limited, Toronto, and available locally in attractive paperback form. We recommend it to readers of every political persuasion as a study of interest and importance.

A warm tribute is paid to the author in a foreword by Hon. J. M. Macdonnell, who notes that Mr. Macquarrie has had the benefit of a broad-based education covering four universities and three provinces, from Prince Edward Island to Manitoba, has lectured in five universities and four provinces, from Nova Scotia to Manitoba, and is a writer on many subjects.

RECENT EVENTS—Mr. Macdonnell's foreword is dated November, 1964, when the book, presumably, was completed. This would explain why the more recent disturbances within the party are not dealt with, or even touched upon. Note is taken, however, of the abortive efforts to challenge Mr. Diefenbaker's leadership in the dying days of his administration.

While many of the men involved in that movement were able and intelligent, says the author, "it is difficult to find a less glorious example of political revolution than theirs. A more effective liaison within the parliamentary caucus might have won them additional support or what is more likely warned them of the almost certain failure of their efforts. Even if many Conservatives shared their view that the leader should go there would be few party people prepared to stomach such a course on the eve of an election."

Mr. Macquarrie poses the question of what would have happened had a new leader taken office and received the support of Robert Thompson and his Social Credit followers. What would continuation in office with Mr. Thompson's parliamentary backing have meant? The query is left for the reader to suggest his own answer.

LIBERAL TECHNIQUE—The author goes back to 1949, under the Liberals, for "the new and greater emphasis on the deliberate projection of the leader image by the public relations experts of the Liberal Party." They were, he says, "highly successful in portraying George Drew as a stuffy, straight-laced, old-line Toronto Tory incapable of establishing rapport with rank and file Canadians. Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent, the coldly austere corporation lawyer who had succeeded Mackenzie King in November, 1948, emerged as the affable, sympathetic 'uncle Louis.' The 'debunking' of Drew and 'selling' of St. Laurent by Liberal campaign strategists was a major factor in their victory of 1949."

This suggests a parallel with the successful application of the same technique by the Tories in boosting Mr. Diefenbaker's leadership image in the 1957 and 1958 campaigns. It also invites comment as to why, after beating the Liberals at their own

game in this manner, the Conservatives should now be fighting among themselves over the result. Mr. Diefenbaker, his critics within the party complain, is on too high a pedestal; he has become too dictatorial. They have been doing their best to "debunk" him in what they claim to be the interests of party unity.

Mr. Macquarrie has nothing to say on this point. He undertakes, instead, to compare the periods between 1957 and 1963 with the Bennett era of 1930-1935. Both periods, he notes, were difficult economically, and in both the party was led by a strong personality. "But while Bennett was impressive and powerful on the platform he never had the popular appeal and charismatic qualities of Diefenbaker."

A DELPHIC NOTE—"Charismatic" is an unusual word, and it applies only in very exceptional cases. It relates to qualities that are divinely bestowed, as on those who perform miracles. We should think that the party dissidents would question whether Mr. Diefenbaker is gifted in this way, or only imagines he is. Here, like the Delphic oracle of old, Mr. Macquarrie leaves his real meaning open to some doubt.

There is no question as to his high opinion of the revolt leader, Leon Balcer, whom he rates as a man of charm and popularity, personifying the "outward-looking" thought in Quebec, and with the capacity and temperament to be the party's modern Cartier. But he says nothing about Leon's "charismatic" qualities, one way or the other.

An interesting comment is made on the political importance of the death of Premier Paul Sauve in January, 1960, which allowed for a resurgence of the provincial Liberal party in Quebec and which had its repercussions in the federal scene. "Had he lived," says Mr. Macquarrie, "a rejuvenated and reformed Union Nationale would almost certainly have won a sweeping victory," possibly paving the way for Mr. Sauve becoming the first French-Canadian leader of the Conservative Party in Canada.

In any case, it is maintained that the difficulties and dissensions which have troubled relations between English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians in the Pearson-Lesage era were not in evidence when Sauve dealt with a Conservative government in Ottawa. "Under his leadership and inspiration many of our present discontents might have been avoided in a better spirit of co-operation and goodwill."

COSTLY MISTAKES—Also it is suggested that the Conservative government's tremendous parliamentary strength after the 1958 election may have proven its greatest political weakness in 1962. It probably contributed to over-confidence—"an amazing attitude in any party so recently removed from a series of electoral reverses." The party "relied too much on its record and devoted insufficient attention to publicizing it."

Space does not permit us to give attention to the earlier chapters of Mr. Macquarrie's book, but they provide, in Mr. Macdonnell's words, "a discriminating and understanding picture of the leaders of the past" and of the party which for so long has been a vital force in Canadian history.

It Saved Lives

Last year, prior to "Safe Driving Week" (Dec. 1 to 7) the Canadian Highway Safety Council launched an all-out effort to make Canadian motorists more safety conscious. It elicited the support of government agencies, private industry, public service groups as well as the press and air channels, in the strongest campaign so far attempted along these lines. Many of those who cooperated doubtless wondered, from past experience, if there was any point in these efforts. It seemed virtually impossible to check the appalling death toll by such means.

Now the tabulations are in, and they point reassuringly to the fact that the campaign did register with the driving public. Not as much as could have been wished, but unmistakably to some extent. During Safe Driving Week last December, 61 Canadians lost their lives in road accidents. That was 11 more than the Council had optimistically predicted. But—and this is the important fact—it represented 37 deaths less than the normal weekly average.

In other words, 37 lives had been saved. More, perhaps, because of the continuing increase in motor traffic. Quite clearly, some of the safety admonitions publicized during the campaign had proved effective.



ROBINSON CRUSOE AND THE FOOTPRINT

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Visitors Had Ball At Roarin' Game

The parlour car on the Canadian Pacific Railway's dawn express train looked like a hospital ward. It carried 30 wrecks of the cream of Scotland's curling champions away from this Capital towards the end of their mammoth cross-country jousting on the ice.

Each Scot, wearing his uniform blue team blazer and a small laird's diced bonnet, was weighed down by a glinting rainbow of campaign medals, little enamelled badges proclaiming membership in the Royal Caledonian Curling Club of 1965, and others clubbed as souvenirs from Canadian teams they had combated.

Each Scot also carried his Scottish curlers brush, a neat little nylon sweeper with flamboyant red, white and blue handle, and his flight bag, and his own mammoth load of fatigue, for their hosts had been highly hospitable in every part of Canada—perhaps too hospitable for the good of their game.

With a brief interval for breakfast—"What! No porridge?"—in the Canadian Pacific dining car, the Scots enjoyed cal-naps on the two-hour train trip through a blizzard. They spoke of the wonderful time they had enjoyed in Canada, but added ruefully that they had averaged three hours sleep a night since they stepped out of their transatlantic airliner in Vancouver three weeks earlier.

WINNING AT LAST—Duncan Nichol of Fife wrote to his wife, no doubt telling her of the 12-5 triumph of his rink over Ottawa's Rideau rink. Jack Gow, of Edinburgh, slept with a bag serving as footstool for his leg, damaged on the ice but in the course of an after-curling highland fling. Two Scots served as water boys for the team, totting cartons of highland beverage as it ventured into Quebec rendered alcoholically arid by a prolonged strike of liquor vendors.

Along the rugged trail from Vancouver, the Scottish invaders defeated only Edmonton in the west, in their quest for the Strathcona Cup. But once in Ontario, they proved their mettle by beating Sudbury, Timmins, Galt, Toronto and Ottawa. But even these five victories left the Scots trailing by 1,203 to 963 in aggregate points after seven of the 20 contests staged in 20 Canadian cities.

Canada and Scotland have competed for the Strathcona Cup

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (February 8, 1950) Campbell Government prestige suffered a severe blow yesterday in the by-election held in the First District of King's, when a Liberal majority of 76 in the general election last May was wiped out and converted into a Conservative majority of one. The Conservative candidate, Mr. John R. MacLean, polled 1063 votes as against 1062 received by the Government candidate, Mr. Thomas Kickham.

Finnish military authorities early today admitted that Soviet troops had penetrated the first breakthrough of the Mannerheim Line after violent fighting.

TEN YEARS AGO (February 8, 1955) Mayor Charlotte Whitton turned down an invitation to act as referee of a boxing match between Mayors John Both of Belleville and Ross Burt of Trenton, Ont.

Nikolai Bulganin succeeded Georgi Malenkov as Soviet premier. He was nominated by Nikita S. Khrushchev, head of the Soviet Communist party, who received a standing ovation

since 1909; up to the beginning of the 1965 series, each country had won five times.

BROOM VERSUS BRUSH

A feature of this year's tour has been the savage argument among curlers as to the rival merits of the Canadian broom and the Scottish brush. The former has bristles about 12 inches long, made from a cobless corn specially grown in the south-west United States or imported from Argentina. The little brush used by the Scots looks rather like the brush attachment on a vacuum cleaner; it has very short fibre and nylon bristles.

Which is the better for sweeping? The Scots assert that the scrubbing effect of their brush is better in melting the ice ahead of the 40-pound granite stone as its speeds toward the "house." It is gaining in favour in Canada—partly on account of its very Scottish merit of economy. It lasts better, and this is a factor when a strong sweeper will wear out during the season as many as 12 Canadian brooms costing as much as \$5 each.

But neither the broom nor the brush argument nor the final score matter really; the 'roarin' game is growing in popularity right across Canada, and our visitors have had a ball.

First Pigeon Olympiad

Letter From London

The first pigeon Olympiad to be held in Britain opened at the end of January with a three-day meet.

And if you think that a carrier pigeon is a racing pigeon, or even a homing pigeon, you are very much mistaken, according to Colin Osman, Olympiad organizer, and possibly one of the world's greatest authorities on pigeons.

Racing pigeons are now very much a breed apart, and the most successful of them are worth almost more than their weight in gold. One of the outstanding racers recently changed hands for \$2,520 and is now used for breeding future gold cup winners.

Twenty-six countries, representing 1.5 million fanciers and some 100 million pigeons, were due to take part in the Olympiad, which is sponsored by the International Federation of Racing Pigeon Unions, and organized in Britain by the Royal National Homing Union.

Pigeon racing in the U.K. is now very much a royal sport, and the Homing Union received its royal profits in 1962. Incidentally, Queen Elizabeth, who races pigeons from the Royal

lofts at King's Lynn, Norfolk, attended the Olympiad on Saturday, January 30.

Pigeons can win as much as \$5,000 for their owners during their racing career, and afterwards can demand good stud fees for breeding. One British-bred pigeon in an international race flew 686 miles one race day, while some of the fastest speeds known are as high as 93.5 miles an hour.

In the second world war pigeons were used for messages more than in the previous war. During the period of the German occupation of Europe large numbers of pigeons were dropped in parachute containers to return in many cases with useful information about troop movements or particularly, during the later years of the war, with information about rocket launching sites. They also carried emergency messages from aircraft to bomber and coastal commands of the Royal Air Force operating when a radio silence was essential. One of the Royal pigeons used in this service was awarded the Animals' V.C., the Dickin Medal, for its bravery in carrying a message from an aircraft that had crashed on the continent.

History's Noisiest Century

National Geographic Society

The screech, boom, roar, and wail of the 20th century seem to be reaching a deafening crescendo.

Whining vacuum cleaners, beeping automobile horns, barking power mowers, sputtering motor boats, and screeching portable radios are creating such a tumult that the nation is now spending millions of dollars trying to find some way it can hear itself think in years to come.

Already quiet conversations degenerate into shouting matches as garbage disposal units menacingly grind and suck, dishwashers pound and gurgle, heating systems throb and hiss, and jet airplanes roar overhead.

MAY STUNT GROWTH

As the din mounts, so do protests. Doctors charge that noise causes ailments ranging from deafness to fatigue. A German study indicates that the noise of boiler factories, railroad stations and airports stunts the growth and weakens the hearts of nearby children. Canadian researchers gave rats ulcers and literally drove them crazy with loud sounds.

Man's autonomic nervous system responds to loud sounds by raising his blood pressure, heart rate, respiration, and blood sugar. The mere pop of a paper bag sends blood rushing to the brain.

Studies show noise lowers work efficiency, increasing errors by typists and machine operators. Urban residents commonly suffer some hearing loss due to machine-age clangor. Protests against noise are nothing new. In the horse and

buggy era, philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer complained: "No sound, be it ever so shrill, cuts so sharply into the brain as this cursed cracking of whips. You can feel the sting of the lash right inside your ear." The bacteriologist Robert Koch warned: "One day man will have to fight against noise as bitterly as against cholera and pest."

CITIES FIGHT NOISE

Cities as far apart as Memphis and Moscow have banned automobile honking except in emergencies. Paris requires rubber or plastic padding on that old offender, the garbage can lid. A German policeman may issue a summons to anyone whose television set can be heard outside.

But silence may cause problems too. The National Bureau of Standards in Washington has an anechoic ("no-echo") chamber with fiberglass wedges that absorb more than 99 percent of the sound striking them. Designed to test microphones, the room is so quiet that a visitor suddenly becomes conscious of his own body noises: gurgling stomach, beating heart, perhaps even the hiss and throb of blood in his arteries.

When a person first enters the room, he imagines that pressure is being applied to his ears," says physicist Walter Kolan. "But this feeling usually disappears when he gets accustomed to the quiet atmosphere. Upon the leaving the room, he suddenly becomes very aware of the noisy environment in which we live."

Brucellosis On Decline

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Brucellosis (undulant fever) has been on the decline since 1947. It is primarily an infection of animals but humans contract the malady when they drink the milk or handle the flesh of infected cattle, pigs, goats, and sheep. It is considered an occupational disease among packing house workers, farmers and veterinarians. Contact with swine accounts for the largest proportion of cases reported to public health departments.

The microorganisms usually enter via minute abrasions in the skin or through the membranes of the eyes and mouth. Unpasteurized milk no longer is a common cause and only a small percentage of all victims acquire the ailment in this way. The condition is generalized; it involves almost every tissue in the body. It may begin abruptly with chills, fever and sweats; or so insidiously, weeks elapse before the person realizes medical care is needed. The majority of sufferers complain of fatigue and aching in the head, muscles, joints, and lower spine; one-half have at least one chill. Involvement of the lungs leads to dry cough, where as nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation indicate an invasion of the gastrointestinal tract.

The height of fever is variable and it is surprising how well the patient looks, even though the temperature is 104 degrees F. Not everyone develops so severe an attack. In 20 per cent, the initial signs are slight and may be missed entirely. Others mention vague weakness, aching all over, nervousness, and loss of appetite.

Diagnosis is made with certainty only by laboratory tests. The agglutination blood test is the most reliable, especially when it is positive in high dilutions. There also is a skin test but it indicates a past invasion of the body by the causative organisms. A positive reaction does not mean the presence of an active infection.

VITAMIN FOR CIRCULATION E. B. writes: For what circulatory condition is niacin given? REPLY This vitamin dilates small blood vessels and is used occasionally to improve circulation to the ears, brain, fingers, and toes. It is of questionable value along this line.

SPOILED CHILD E. W. writes: Could allergies in a child cause retarded emotional development? REPLY Not the allergy but the parents' attitude toward the child and his condition. Overprotection, for example, might hold back normal emotional development.

COLD WATER LAUNDRING Mrs. C.B. writes: Is it safe and sanitary to wash clothes, including infants' apparel, in cold water? REPLY Yes, although hot water tends to kill more micro-organisms and does a better cleaning job on certain fabrics.

CANCER OF STOMACH L. R. B. writes: Is it true that stomach cancer causes no symptoms until it is well advanced? REPLY Yes, although many victims tell of having had vague gastrointestinal symptoms that were neglected.

NO FAST FOR DIABETICS I. T. writes: Can a diabetic (on insulin) safely go on a three-day fast to reduce? REPLY No. He is in danger of going into shock if he continues insulin in as he fasts. If insulin is omitted, diabetes is likely to get out of control.

NOTES BY THE WAY

We admire the person who talks to you when you are troubled and pushes little cushions of comfort under your mind. — Plymouth Review.

We seem to have reached the point where only a square can believe that love makes the world go round. — Kitchener-Waterloo Record.

"Young boys make noise to convince themselves that they exist," says a psychologist. Efforts should be made to train them to pinch themselves instead. — Cornwall Standard-Freeholder.

In Miami, a dissatisfied customer told the Better Business Bureau that he had demanded his money back from a company that had clearly advertised "Your money returned if not entirely satisfactory." He got this reply: "Your money is entirely satisfactory and we therefore decline to return it." — Insider's Newsletter.

A Toronto high school has set aside an area for students who spoke. Why this discrimination against students who drink and play pool? Is there to be no equality for delinquents? — Peterborough Examiner.

Up-to-the-minute "What-to-do" tips are as near as the nearest telephone in Tokyo. Visitors lift up the phone and dial 503-2911. They hear a tape-recorded message. In English, giving the latest news of sight-seeing, entertainment, cultural and sports events taking place in and around the city. — Japan News.

Dr. Frank Forward, scientific adviser to the cabinet, told the Canadian Society for Clinical Research that every child in the country ought to be able to read, write and speak a foreign language by the time they are 12. A lot of 12-year-olds we know have compromised — they read and write English as if it were a foreign language. — Port Arthur News Chronicle.

World Exchange Problem

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer

President de Gaulle's call for a return to the gold standard emphasizes the difficulties the world faces as it seeks an alternative acceptable medium of world exchange at a time when both Britain and the United States are pursuing policies that would restrict the world flow of U.S. dollars and British pound sterling.

Currently, all three — gold, sterling and dollars — are widely used to finance an expanding world trade that must keep on growing if countries are to maintain economic health.

The amount of official gold that is available at current prices is insufficient to finance the myriad of international deals.

But oddly, the amount of dollars and sterling that is available depends to some extent on the weaknesses of the American and sterling trading positions. Expansion of the world flow of sterling and dollars is generated partly by deepening deficits in U.S. and British foreign trade.

To the extent the U.S. and Britain are successful in reducing their deficits, there may be a contraction on the amount of their currencies available abroad.

OTHER SOURCES USED But in addition to these sources of international credit or liquidity, the world has such other sources as the various reserves of the international monetary fund, the world bank and the various bilateral lending arrangements by the central banks of the industrialized countries.

However, there is a tendency of looseness and lack of co-ordination among the various liquidity agencies. The International Monetary Fund has been grappling with ways of ensuring an adequate flow of liquidity.

De Gaulle is probably aware of all the various proposals, the more de Gaulle attacks the weakness of the American position the more likely will be the American desire to retreat and consolidate. But restricting the flow of U.S. dollars abroad may also affect the U.S. power to back up its foreign intrusions by the use of dollars.

In the end, de Gaulle may therefore achieve what he appears to want — a reduction of American influence in Europe and in other areas where de Gaulle believes a "third world force" under his leadership could gain strength.

Canadian Club of P.E.I. Meeting

Feb. 9th, 1965 at 7:00 P.M.

Charlottetown Hotel (NOTE CHANGE IN TIME)

SPEAKER: BRIG. STEPHEN LONGRIGG, O.B.E. D. LITT.

TOPIC: "AFRICA 1965"

PSP advertisement for Scotia Bank. Includes the PSP logo and text: "PSP means Packaged Savings Plan—Scotiabank's unique way to save. You select your own personal savings goal, open a PSP account, and then make regular monthly payments to yourself." Also includes the Scotia Bank logo.