The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Birth Pangs In Algeria

The Algerian Republic, whose independence President de Gaulle proclaimed on Tuesday, is already facing a mounting threat of civil war. For the time being, Premier Houssef Ben Khedda is in the saddle. Bolstered by a tumultous Moslem welcome for himself and his ministers, he has set up headquarters in Algiers and, with the discreet assistance of the French, has consolidated his hold on the government apparatus. But he does not command the loyalties of Moslem military units in the interior, and rebellious left-wing Vice-Premier Ahmed Ben Bella has renewed his defiance from abroad.

The ceremonies accompanying the proclamation went without a hitch, with joyous demonstrations which lasted for several hours. In France, however, there was a strangely mingled feeling of relief and resentment, hope and nostalgia. After 132 years, the French flag no longer flies across the Mediterranean. As the flag came down in the new republican capital, it marked the disappearance of the last notable area of the French Empire.

As for future relations between France and the new Algerian state, the peace accord of last March 19 makes Algeria eligible for French technical assistance, a preferential trading and financial position within the franc bloc, and generous economic aid. Algeria, for her part, is to respect the civil rights of French citizens in Algeria, and undertake no expropriation of French property without fair compensation. Everything, of course, will depend on the manner and spirit in which these agreements are applied.

Within a few weeks, there will be elections for a Constituent Assembly, the transfer of power from the Executive Council to the assembly, and the formation of a government and adoption of a constitution. The French forces are to be reduced from the present number of 315,000 to 80,000 within the first year of independence; French evacuation is to be completed within three years, except for a number of leased naval and air bases.

Then this new and predominantly Moslem nation, four times the size of France, will really be on its own. Already it has received the recognition of world powers. Self discipline and sane leadership will carry it through; but at no time will these qualities be more in demand than at present. It would be tragic indeed if civil war proved the first fruit of its independence.

Mr. Douglas' Prospects

Most Canadians, we venture to say, would like to see Mr. T. C. Douglas in the next Parliament, regardless of his defeat at the polls on June 18. Mr. Erhart Regier, who won the B.C. riding of Burnaby-Coquitlam for the New Democrats by a huge margin, is leaving no stone unturned in his effort to get his leader installed in what seems to be the most secure seat available. He is hoping he can persuade other political parties to give Mr. Douglas an acclamation there when he steps out.

Assuming that the votes that have gone to Mr. Regier are transferrable to Mr. Douglas, the other parties don't seem on the face of it to have much to lose by conceding Burnaby-Coquitlam to Mr. Douglas. Mr. Regier has won the seat ever since it was set up in 1953, through four general elections. And it would, certainly, be a courtly gesture.

However, as Arthur Blakely points out in the Montreal Gazette, gestures of this kind are rare on the part of Canadian party leaders and organizations. The closest thing to an acclamation any Conservative leader seeking entry to the Commons ever received was when Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen resigned from the Senate to enter via the Toronto riding of York South. The Liberals declined to enter a candidate; but far from doing his old enemy a favor, W. L. Mackenzie King, then Prime Minister, did so only to make a backroom deal with the CCF, and united the Liberal and CCF forces to ensure Meighen's defeat.

Other Conservative leaders found acclamations equally hard to come by. When Mr. Diefenbaker's predecessor, Hon. George Drew, was named leader and a loyal Conservative resigned as M.P. for Carleton to open up a seat for him, he had to take it the hard way.

Liberal Leader Pearson, like Mr. Drew, entered the Commons via a byelection, which was contested every inch of the way. The same experience befell his predecessor, Mr. St. Laurent. And Mr. King, in his day, racked up an astonishing prime ministerial record of personal defeats. Even in Mr. Regier's own NDP-CCF group, concessions have been just as rare. The saintly J. S. Woodsworth had to win on his own; so, too, did M. J. Coldwell, his successor.

One fact is, however, working in favor of Mr. Regier's acclamation scheme for Mr. Douglas. All political parties have been left short of cash by the last election; and now they're scrambling for such funds as they can find, in preparation for another general election that could come at any time. Mr. Regier, after all, received well over 18,000 votes in Burnaby-Coquitlam. His nearest opponent, a Liberal, received 9,606. The Conservative and Socred candidates trailed with 5,028 and 4,415 votes respectively. An acclamation would certainly be cheaper. But, as Mr. Blakely concludes in his column, "it would still go against the grain."

The Strike Goes On

Press comment on the deadlock in Saskatchewan between the government and the doctors is as varied as one would expect in fixing the initial blame, but it is practically unanimous on one point—namely, that neither side will come out with credit. As the Vancouver Province says, "only one thing in the dispute is beyond argument: This is no way to start a medical care plan." The differences have become fundamental; and, as the Toronto Globe and Mail puts it, "each side has left itself little room to retreat." The Calgary Herald, which denounces the government for using "brute legislative force" to gain its ends, concedes that this is no longer the point. "The strike," it says, "must end, and the doctors must end it."

Perhaps the concensus of press opinion is best summed up by the Ottawa Journal when it says: "All the arguments from the government as well as the profession, the mutual shifting of responsibility, do not change this fact: Both the government and the doctors have failed the people to whom they are dedicated to serve. Neither the government nor the doctors could have willed this state of affairs because they as well as the public have been deeply damaged. Both sides have incredibly misjudged each other's commitment to principle. Each made the error of taking up public positions before quietly discovering what was possible and what was not."

Surely both sides must realize that the longer the doctors' strike goes on, the worse they will look in the public's eyes. Sympathy may swing to the government side if ill and injured people are not attended to; but most people will be saying, with Shakespeare's Mercutio in a famous passage: "A plague on both your houses!" And who can blame them?

EDITORIAL NOTE

There are too many artichokes in Brittany, and not enough consumers. So an artichoke war has raged for several days. In Saint-Pol-de-Leon, the artichoke centre, farmers tried to stop trains bringing a bumper crop to market. According to press reports, the farmers formed a menacing mob, and the police used tear gas to disperse them.

MEDICAL PLAN IN OPERATION

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Some Election Majorities Compared

What are the record majorities racked up by our most successful politicians in federal elections, I have been asked. Prime Minister John Diefenbaker enjoyed the largest majority of his political career in his own constituency of Prince Albert last month; how does this compare with achievements by Canada's other big names in politics?

In this year's election, some 7,750,000 votes were polled in 264 ridings; balloting in the remaining constituency was postponed owing to the death of a candidate. Thus there would be an average of about 30,000 votes cast in each riding. But around that average, there are enormous variations. No less than 119,523 votes were cast in the fast - growing Toronto suburb of York-Scarborough: at the other extreme, the Madeleine Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence had only 4,483 voters, yet they also elected one member. We cannot expect either of those unusual constituencies to provide typical majorities.

DIEF ACHIEVES

Of the 34,734 electors who voted in Prince Albert last month, a staggering 71 per cent voted for Mr. Diefenbaker, while his three rivals shared the remainder. His percentage was at or near the record in a four-cornered fight. Not one of the representatives of the three other parties attracted as many as half Mr. Diefenbaker's total of votes, so all of them forfeited their candidacy deposit of $200.

With two of the 204 polls unreported, Mr. Diefenbaker attained a majority of 13,603 votes over his closest opponent. In his six previous successful elections — three in Lake Centre and three in Prince Albert — he had achieved almost progressively rising majorities of 290, 1009, 2432, 3001, 6554 and 12,713 respectively. Prince Albert's smallest majority was 44, Liberal Prime Minister Sir Wilfred Laurier's margin here in 1896.

Bigger ridings have shown bigger majorities. The most outstanding in our 25 elections since Confederation have nearly all been achieved by our most prominent Conservative and Liberal politicians. Of course the unprecedented Diefenbaker sweep in 1958 saw some records which may never be excelled.

Thus is a nearly average poll of 42,867 votes in Calgary North in 1958, Hon. Douglas Harkness, the Minister of Agriculture, won 71 per cent of the poll against three rivals, and achieved the record Canadian majority (excluding Searborough) of 25,446.

In Quebec East in 1953, Prime Minister St. Laurent won 72 per cent of the poll against only two rivals to attain a majority of 29,104.

VOTES LESS SPREAD

Also in 1958, three other Cabinet Ministers won outstanding majorities: Hon. Gordon Churchill 19,795 in Winnipeg South Centre; Hon. Donald Fleming, 19,097 in Toronto-Eglinton; and Hon. Howard Green 19,089 in Vancouver-Quadra. And Dick Bell, a back-bencher now tipped by many as a likely Cabinet Minister, racked up 19,089 also, in Carleton, Ontario.

Mr. Fleming's great majority, like Mr. St. Laurent's, was won against only two rivals. In 1958 in a straight fight against a Liberal opponent, Wally Nesbitt scored 75 per cent of the poll of 29,384 votes in Oxford, Ontario, to win by 14,774 votes.

This year, the largest majority was attained by the popular, longtime Liberal M.P., Alan Macnaughton, who won Montreal-Mount Royal by 19,503 votes. Social Credit candidate won 62 per cent of the poll in Quebec-Montmorency to attain Canada's second highest majority of 17,668. Erhart Regier, the NDP financial critic, set up something of a 1962 record by increasing his majority in Burnaby-Coquitlam more than six-fold, although he still won less than 50 per cent of the total poll in a four-cornored battle.

My thanks to the reader who wrote to suggest this topic with its unusual slant.

Pre-University Tests

Winnipeg Free Press

Perhaps the most significant development to come out of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges, held in Hamilton recently was the decision to ask the Canadian Universities Foundation to establish a Canadian university and college examination board which would set tests for high school students in their final year to determine their fitness for university.

The type of tests recommended — already in use at McGill and adopted by many universities in the United States — are known as scholastic aptitude tests. Adversely criticized in some quarters because they are based on the multiple - choice principle, the tests nevertheless can be a useful guide to students in assessing their own potential and to university authorities who have responsibility in counselling students.

ON NATIONAL SCALE

Applied on a national scale they can be particularly helpful to a university in judging pupils who apply for registration from other provinces.

National adoption of these tests, however, will not mean that all Canadian universities and colleges will have a common entrance standard, nor will they mean the end of provincial examinations at the high school level. President Saunderson of the University of Manitoba sees them as qualifying rather than replacing the present type of examination.

APTITUDE TEST

The scholastic aptitude test would be set for pupils well before the end of their final high school year. Because it can be marked by machine, results would be available. This would give universities ample time to examine students' records before term opens and, for those unable to qualify, give more time to consider other alternatives.

The tests, moreover, are of such a nature that they can be applied at both grade eleven and grade twelve (and at grade thirteen where that grade is taught). This is possible because, while not wholly unrelated to courses of study, the tests are designed to test the level of achievement in a wide variety of school systems. They are particularly well designed for Canada, with each province having its own educational system and with standardization of curriculum still far from being an accepted principle.

They Can't Dance

Milwaukee Journal

Mme. Ngo Dinh Nhu, who as President Diem's sister-in-law is South Vietnam's first lady, has declared war on dancing. And it has affected more than Saigon's charming taxi dancers. She is determined that even Americans in South Vietnam must not dance— except at home behind closed doors with their wives.

Police raided an American party recently and arrested several persons for dancing. The American ambassador has canceled weekly square dancing parties and banned dancing by all Americans under Mme. Nhu's prodding.

Why such prudishness? Mme. Nhu says that she loves to dance. But "for Asian people dancing is a bad thing" and there must be "austerity" in South Vietnam in the face of Communist infiltration.

Sounds pretty silly. But Mme. Nhu is backed up by her brother-in-law, the president, and has the power to make her wishes law.

She's right about South Vietnam needing austerity. But it ought to be a one way street. The president's family might set an example, and so might some of the palace favorites. But they don't. They have refused so far to bring about the economic and political reforms that South Vietnam must have if it is to survive and become a true democracy. Diem and his relatives and friends live in princely style. He rules through favoritism. His people must bow to his wishes. They haven't much reason for joy or dancing to express it but it seems a shame to deprive them of one of the few entertainments they have left.

Judge & Parliamentarians

Ottawa Journal

Members of Parliament who feel they should have more than $10,000 a year ($2,000 tax free) are not likely to use in support of their case the observations of Judge Frank Costello. In giving suspended sentence to a former MP, the judge said that the accused had been driven to take an offer of money because of the inadequate remuneration of members of Parliament.

Imposing argument can be made that MPs required to spend more and more of every year in Ottawa with the cost of maintaining two homes, should be given more. But every one of the 1,012 candidates who entered the lists on June 18 knew the going rate for the parliamentary job and, being responsible, must have considered how he would fit his prospective budget to his income.

Cases of bribery are exceedingly rare and Judge Costello evidently intended a compliment to elected representatives when he said that it would be an insult to members of Parliament to impose a prison term on the accused as a deterrent. On it's part, Parliament properly regards bribery as a heinous offence and the law provides for a maximum sentence of 14 years in prison. That penalty should remain on the statute books and when considered necessary, be imposed.

Meantime members of Parliament who have difficulty making ends meet will continue to comfort themselves with the reflection that self-sacrifice is often involved in public service. Money is not, and happily never has been, the spur to the ambition of most members of Parliament.

RECEIVED BY POPE

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Pope John received President Antonio Segni of Italy Tuesday and appealed to all nations to co-operate in the achievement of world peace.

Breath Odor Poses Problem

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

The old idea of standing before an open window in the morning and taking several deep breaths may have merit after all. It helps to eliminate the halitosis that plagues some people on awakening.

The odor stems from certain volatile sulfur compounds that collect in poorly ventilated air sacs of the lungs. Fresh air replaces the objectionable gases and a more pleasant breath results. It will take more than this to cure the majority of victims of halitosis but every little bit helps. Americans are sensitive about this subject and some go to ridiculous extremes to keep the breath "pure."

There are no perfect breath sweeteners, to my knowledge. Products such as mints and gum substitute one odor for another. Chewing a few coffee beans is said to be the exception in that it improves bad breath without substituting a more pleasing fragrance.

Strict attention to oral hygiene and eradicating infections and digestive disturbances will help. Bacteria in the mouth and intestinal tract cause foul breath after each meal and rinsing the mouth with a suitable gargle offers protection.

But these aids will prove temporary if the teeth are decayed or abscessed or the gums infected. Such disorders are common odor producers; when corrected, the general health will improve as well as the breath. The same applies to infected tonsils or other lesions in the mouth. Infected sinuses also give off unpleasant odors.

The gas that forms in the intestine through fermentation may be absorbed by the blood and eliminated through the lungs. This is a frequent cause of halitosis during illness; if indigestion is the culprit, a change in diet may solve the problem. More fruits and vegetables, and less redolent foods, such as onions and garlic, go a long way toward eliminating the problem when gas is responsible. Remember that overindulgence in tobacco and alcohol aggravates the situation.

Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self - addressed envelope accompanies request.

HE WON'T TALK

I.R. writes: My 10 year old grandson won't speak to anybody but his parents and teacher. Can you give any clews about this situation?

REPLYY

The quiet, introverted child behaves like this. As he mingles more, his sociability may increase. Children remain mute before people who have been highly critical of their pronunciation and grammar.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(July 5, 1937)

A trim gasoline yacht, Earluck, of Hartford, Connecticut, owned by George S. Williams, Farmington, Conn., docked at Charlottetown Monday from Rockland, Maine. After a brief stay here the boat will sail for the Canadian Labrador and Newfoundland Labrador where Mr. Williams, who also acts as captain on the vessel, will indulge in salmon fishing. Mr. Williams has a crew of three, Maynard Condon, Rockland, Me. engineer; James Fry, Nfld. as cook (for the past 11 years) and Roy Hanna, Hartford, seaman.

Jack Lambe, student nurse at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass., left for his native Prince Edward Island, pedalling a bicycle. He hopes to make the trip in 16 days, so far he has averaged 15 miles a day. A wire basket on the handlebars of the bicycle carries his belongings, and he takes a blanket on the rear.

TEN YEARS AGO
(July 5, 1952)

In an interview with plant officials yesterday at Jenkins Bros. Co. Ltd., in Summerside, it was learned that an additional 80 to 100 girls will be required from the Unemployment Insurance Commission, in addition to about 25 now employed, as the plant swings into the processing of strawberries, Monday of next week.

Funeral services were held yesterday in Ottawa for Mrs. Robert H. Knell, 83, founder of the Catholic Women's League in Canada. She formed the first unit of the organization in Edmonton about 45 years ago. Mrs. Knell was born in Rustico, P.E.I. and was the former Lauretta Hughes, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Wellington Hughes.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Whether history repeats itself or not may be open for debate. But no one denies that television does.— Ottawa Journal.

Men are just the opposite to guns; the smaller the calibre, the bigger the bore.— Calgary Herald.

The guy with the best command of English is the one who knows when to keep silent. — Chatham Daily News.

For fixing things around the house, nobody beats a man who is handy with a check book.— Montreal Star.

The bulls and the bears don't cause the average stock market spectator to lose as much money as do bum steers.— Oshawa Times.

After looking in his pay envelope, a Chinese cook in a logging camp sought out the boss and told him he had received too much money. The boss explained, "I gave you a raise because you've been such a good cook for so many years." The cook turned his head, thought for a while, and replied, "You cheat me for a long time, huh?"— Fincinal Post.

A pink elephant, a green rat and a yellow snake walked into a cocktail bar: "You're a little early boys," said the bartender. "He ain't here yet."— Montreal Star.

An order for 1,000 pigeons has been placed for Brasilia, the new Brazilian capital. The purchasers say the birds will make it a nicer place to live in and Ottawa can only comment that they (the purchasers) are daft. — Ottawa Journal.

I see here vitamin pills now can be purchased in a dispenser that you post lift and pull popo out automatically. It seems if a fellow takes vitamins every day, he ought to have the strength to take a cover from a bottle and shake one pill from it.— Chicago Tribune.

It is probably a sad commentary on the Canadian electorate that a group of Doukhobor women disrobing at a political meeting should be greeted with a nation-wide wave of enthusiasm while the most learned dissertation on the economic effect of the dollar's devaluation draws little more than a sigh of boredom. Deplorable it may be human nature it is. — Orillia Packet and Times.

Khrushchev's Timetables

Christian Science Monitor

Soviet Premier Khrushchev was in a fairly relaxed mood so far as foreign affairs are concerned when he addressed Romanian workers in Bucharest.

Although he reiterated the intention of signing a "peace treaty" with puppet East Germany, he did not set a deadline for doing this, and he saw no reason for the Soviet Union and the United States to go to war over Berlin.

"As soon as the matter is ripe," he said, "we will solve the problem." This leaves a good deal more latitude than did his original six-month ultimatum about West Berlin in 1958.

In Berlin itself, however, there is gradually mounting tension which may tend to ripen the situation in another direction from that desired by Mr. Khrushchev and his proconsul, Walter Ulbricht.

Continued shootings along the despised East Berlin wall and continued escapes from the drab Communist prison-city indicate that the Ulbricht regime has a difficult task on its hands. And food problems at home give the Soviet Premier reason to go slowly.

So he need not be denied the ebullience of another forecast, that "tomorrow the red flag will fly over the United States." He added, "But we will not fly the flag. It will be the American people themselves."

Mr. Khrushchev also has given the timetable for this development. It is in a Russian saying he quoted as long ago as 1955: "When a shrimp learns to whistle."

Those Civil Juries

Sarnia Observer

With all due respect to those who sit willingly or reluctantly on juries, it is a fact that the value of five-member juries for civil lawsuits is causing some concern.

Twelve-member juries are required for criminal proceedings where a defendant's liberty or life, may be at stake. The deliberations must centre around the basis of what is right and what is wrong in the cases reviewed by such juries. But civil court juries are not bound by consideration as to the moral factors or the protection of public and property.

Civil trial juries are asked to determine the fine points of litigation which may run from a traffic accident to a dispute over property ownership. They are bombarded with testimony, opinions and by legal language which is often somewhat over the heads of those chosen for jury duty.

Take the mythical lawsuit resulting from a highway collision between a farm tractor - implement combination and a car owned by a city resident. If the jury is weighted toward the rural sections, then the farmer's right to use highways to move implements could be a deciding factor. If the jury has largely been selected from those residing in urban centres then the poor farmer's case could get a rather rough time. Where would a dispute between two factions of labor get before a five-member jury which never had association with labor movement?

It is, of course, the duty of the judge and the lawyers to see that the disputes are clearly placed before the jurors but they are asking juries to deliberate upon lawsuits well bound up in legal language and technicalities?

Litigants should weigh carefully whether or not their civil lawsuits should be offered to juries. Sometimes there is room to doubt, if they only add to the cost in money and time.

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All young men presently employed or unemployed wishing to take trade training in the trade school this fall must first contact the Special Placement Officer at the National Employment Service Offices, Charlottetown or Summerside between July 5th and July 20th.

Full information on courses may be obtained by writing to, or calling on, the Principal, Provincial Vocational Trade Training School, Charlottetown or dial 4-3774 or 4-4647.

Prize Winners For Chandler Bros. Ltd. Opening

Draw Took Places Saturday, June 30 12 pm.

Beatrice Collins, Bunbury, R.R. 5 P.E.I.—1st Prize: 5 gals. Pittsburgh house paint.
Mrs. Basil Taylor, Freeloxa, P.E.I.—2nd Prize ¼" Plate Glass Mirror.
Kevin McKeigan, 319 Fitzroy St., Ch'town, P.E.I.—3rd Prize: Medicine Cabinet
Mrs. Frank Lappin, 201 Water St., Ch'town, PEI—4th Prize: Arborite Map of Canada.
Mr. Lester Hickox, 203 Allen St., Parkdale PEI—5th Prize—Arborite Map of Canada.
Mrs. A. G. MacMillan, 90 Brighton Road, Ch'town, PEI—6th Prize: Arborite Map of Canada.
Guessing Mall Contest—Mr. Dan Livingstone, Southport, PEI.—Canister for Waste.

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