

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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Our Needs Emphasized

Canada's mid-March unemployment statistics show an improvement nationally over February and March, 1965; but there is no sign of any change in the employment lag of the Atlantic region behind the rest of the nation.

"Paradoxically," says the Fredericton Gleaner in this connection, "it was this Atlantic region, that the federal government chose for a specific application of its 'foot off the accelerator' program."

Our Fredericton contemporary argues convincingly instead for a massive federal investment in dealing with the economic ills of this area, especially in the realm of power generation and transportation; one which will "break the shackles of the region which now hinder its people from processing their own material resources and marketing them."

This gives point to Mr. McQuaid's plea in the House of Commons on Tuesday for special financial consideration for this province which has been handicapped to an even greater extent than the other Atlantic provinces, and which has strained its resources to the limit in an attempt to maintain essential public services at a reasonable level.

As a former provincial treasurer, Mr. McQuaid was able to speak authoritatively on this subject, and it is to be hoped that his able presentation of the case will have some concrete result. It is not a political hand-out we're after from the federal government, but a consideration of our claims on the only basis that is fair and equitable—namely, that of fiscal need.

What Price This Issue?

This province has been making haste slowly as far as national medicare is concerned, and we may expect some controversy on this subject when the election campaign warms up. The Liberals have indicated that they intend to make it an issue, and that of course is their privilege. In the meantime, we note that objections are still being raised in other and wealthier provinces to the conditions which the federal government has imposed for entry into its "universal" plan.

Otherwise, how, account for the fact that the government was forced to admit in Parliament, just before the Easter recess, that it didn't even know how many doctors are practicing in Canada? In 1955 there were 17,221 and in 1961 there were 21,290, but there was no information more recent than that. It is known, however, that in the 1954-55 school year 950 new doctors emerged, and that ten years later—at the end of the 1964-65 year—1,034 graduated. An increase of only 84 in ten years!

ishment of national medicare could lead to a deterioration of the standards of medical care for the good reason that the overload would be such that there would simply not be enough medical men to go around. Ottawa, it is true, has plans to assist in the construction of new medical schools but these are not likely to begin to produce graduates before 1970. How then—even if endorsed on Ottawa's terms by all the provinces—could national medicare come into effect by July 1 of our Centennial Year?

The uncertainties evident in the situation give credence to arguments favoring a gradual evolution toward medicare such as is taking place in Ontario and Alberta. If these wealthy provinces cannot see their way to risking the quick plunge that Ottawa has committed itself to, what of the rest of us?

One Ontario exchange maintains that the injustice of subsidizing some provinces and not others is far too apparent to lead anyone to believe that the Pearson government—which has never dared stage a meaningful showdown with provincial authority—would attempt to force the issue. In any case, the fact that it is so ill prepared to meet the doctor shortage shows that it hasn't paid much attention to its homework.

Manitoba Again?

Is Manitoba going to be a copy-cat again? We had our last provincial election here on Dec. 10, 1962, and four days later Manitobans went to the polls, re-indorsing a Conservative government just as we did in P.E.I. Now the Winnipeg Free Press, staunch Liberal watchdog, is suspicious that Premier Roblin is planning to take another page out of Premier Shaw's book by calling another showdown at the hustings, and is warning its readers to be prepared.

In recent days the Roblin government introduced two hefty bills in the legislature, one concerned with land expropriation, the other with the treatment of juvenile and adult offenders. Both "important and interesting," the Free Press concedes; but it notes that the government, on its own showing, does not intend to do anything about them just now.

"Why," it asks, "has the government introduced these bills at this time, in the almost certain knowledge that they are not going to become law at this session? One answer that immediately presents itself is that the government is papering over a couple of holes in its program in readiness for the election. On the hustings, Conservative candidates can point to the two dead bills and claim they will be revived if and when the government is returned. There seems to be no other reason for bringing in such large and important bills at this time, knowing that they will never get off the ground."

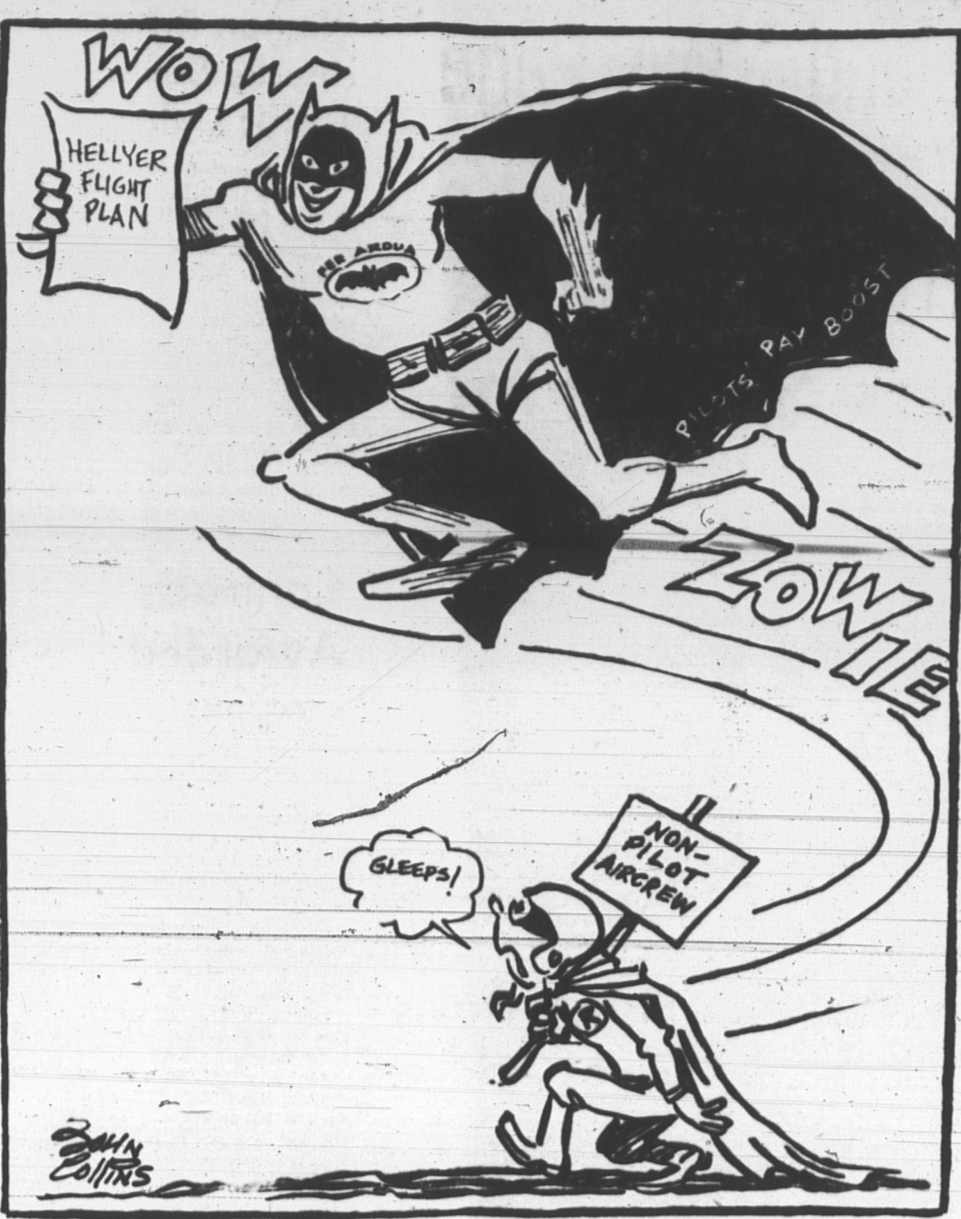
Out Winnipeg contemporary doesn't mention us down here at all in its speculations; but no doubt Premier Roblin—if his intentions are as it darkly surmises—will be following our Island campaign with more than ordinary interest.

EDITORIAL NOTES

According to the Globe and Mail, a new master plan for Expo 67 which includes an \$82,655,900 deficit has been approved by the federal and Quebec governments. The deficit is 73 per cent higher than the original estimate in 1963, but income from all sources is expected to be more than double the original revenue forecast of \$119,613,000.

The biggest expense budget in the history of any city in the world was presented by the mayor of New York to the city council the other day. It totals \$4,615 million, an increase of more than \$600 million over the current year. The mayor called it a "frugal" budget, and the New York Times commends it for at least being honestly balanced.

For years the Consumers' Association of Canada has been needing the federal government about bacon packages—particularly about those handsome ones in which the slices of bacon are cleverly staggered to show strip after rich red strip of lean-looking bacon, and no fat—the fat being all neatly out of sight under the next artfully arranged edge of lean. However, starting May 1, such enticing (and frequently misleading) packaging will be out. Federal Health Minister MacEachen says the new bacon packages will have to show a whole strip of bacon, just as it is. The bacon buyer henceforth will be able to tell exactly what he's buying, before he's brought it home. A salute to the CAC for having finally won its campaign on this issue! It was well worth while.



BATMAN AND ROBIN

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Not So Bad - In History's Perspective

It's not easy to be Prime Minister of Canada today; but then, it never has been. And despite the headlined scandals, the firings and the hell-fire, our Parliament is not so bad today when viewed against the perspective of history; and there are compensating factors, such as the rising esteem of the individual MP.

These are the views of a contemplative insider. Chalking to me in his Parliament Hill office, Dr. Philip Bernard Ryndar, physician-at-large to Simcoe County and Parliament Hill, and Conservative MP for Orillia, looked back over his voluminous knowledge of our politics. "All our Prime Ministers have been involved in their scandals or troubles," he mused. "The great Sir John A. Macdonald had his Pacific scandal. He thanked his only three loyal colleagues for staying with him when he was wrong. This is the type of friend I need as everybody is with me when I am right," he said. Once his social behavior caused his entire Cabinet to demand his resignation in favour of George Brown. He brushed that aside with the quip: "The Canadian people would sooner have Macdonald drunk than

Brown sober" and continued in office until his death. NEST OF VIPERS "Sir Mackenzie Bowell faced a revolt by seven of his Ministers. He strode to the Liberal front bench to greet its leaders, commencing: 'It's such a comfort to shake hands with honest men after having been in the company of traitors for months.'"

"Sir Wilfred Laurier had deep trouble with his own Church over the separate school issue. In 1911 a revolt nearly took control of the Cabinet away from him; in 1917 he was deserted by many of his followers who joined with Conservatives to form the Union Government. "Sir Robert Borden had problems with the bull-headed Sam Hughes, who did a terrific job in building an army, yet incompetence and graft shook his defence department.

"R. B. Bennett had to govern Canada through the toughest five years in Canada's economic history; the Great Depression inherited from the Liberal Government. He was deserted by some of his cabinet, one of whom formed a new opposition party. Yet he brought in some admirable new ideas, which

were later capitalized upon by Mackenzie King, while Bennett, discredited by his own party, retired to Britain where he was honoured for his good work. GOVERNMENT BY GHOSTS "Mackenzie King enjoyed history's longest prime ministerial tenure. He was the only PM who consulted the oracles at frequent seances; his mother alive and even dead, was his constant adviser. This was his own right and I would not criticize his beliefs. But he always followed—and never led—public opinion, and when he did speak, his cautious words were carefully chosen to be ambiguous, such as "conscience if necessary, but not necessarily conscience."

He destroyed or weakened the two-party system and created the problem of minority governments by putting his stamp of approval on third parties. "If there were only two parties today, our parliaments would last for the normal four year periods. Today the Prime Minister and Canada suffer from multiple parties. Yet our parliament is not so bad today. MPs don't have to sleep in the corridors any more while debates drone on all night. And individual MPs are now coming to the front; more and more the public look at their own MP and ask 'Is he doing a good job for us?' 'Is he qualified?' And more and more people vote on his personal record, rather than on his party's record. "And perhaps this is a good thing."

Thus on that happy note Dr. Ryndar concluded his review of Problems on Parliament Hill through the century of Confederation. He raises the interesting and valid comment that while the public repute of our political parties is falling, the importance of the individual MP is rising. Dead are the days of Mackenzie King's "performing seals", whose only task was to vote as he commanded, and never to make a speech.

PUBLIC FORUM

THE LABOR SITUATION

Sir,—For the past several days many workers in the construction industry have been off their jobs. Obviously they are staying away from work in protest against some of the conditions they face in the construction trade. In the first place, many of these workers have been underpaid. The plain fact is that many of these workers have not been receiving a wage sufficient to enable them to support their families. Secondly, these workers have not been able to engage in collective bargaining.

As the official voice of organized labour in this locality, the P.E.I. Federation of Labour feels that it should raise its voice on this matter. While the Federation is representative of only officially organized unions, it feels that it is affected by and must be concerned with the present state of affairs in the construction trade. For if all levels of shutdown continues, all interests of this community will be affected.

There is the immediate danger that many of our construction workers will be lost to this province as they can receive a much higher wage elsewhere. We cannot afford to lose these men. Also, the continued loss of take-home pay will mean that many men and their families will suffer unnecessary hardship. Indeed, all our business establishments will be hurt as well. In fact, not only the construction industry but all levels of work will be seriously affected by a long stoppage of work. It was necessary for the unskilled construction workers to take some action to bring their grievances to the attention of their employers and to the public. We believe it will be for the good of all people in this locality if discussions to settle this problem are held as soon as possible. We wish to see the just grievances of our unskilled workers met, and at the same time we are anxious that our employers be able to carry on their construction enterprises with greater efficiency than ever. We urge, therefore, that these two bodies get together and negotiate to solve this problem at the earliest opportunity.

I am, Sir, etc. J.C. CARROLL, President, P.E.I. Federation of Labour

THOSE HUNTING LICENSES

Sir,—Would you please allow me space in your paper to comment on an article in The Guardian of March 16 by Jack McAndrew. It appears Jack was disappointed over the Government refusal to slap a hunting licence on the farmers and fishermen, their family and help. He also compares these fine people with Eskimos and Indians. I don't know just what he meant by that statement, but in one way it is a fair comparison. The Eskimo and Indian troubles were caused by white men interfering with their affairs and habitat.

Now Mr. Farmer, if you had to buy a hunting licence you would be taxed the same amount as a city dweller who does not own one foot of wild life habitat, and also the same as the man, not a bonafide farmer, who owns or leases hundreds of acres of land or water and allows, only himself and his friends to hunt on said property. These same people expect the privilege of hunting upland game and geese on your land which you have so generously left open to the public. However, Mr. Farmer, you put one foot on the wrong side of the "No Trespassing" sign and you're likely to be hauled to court and fined. Having been born, raised and spent most of my life on the farm I often wonder how you put up with the treatment you receive from some of the so-called hunters. Having to buy a licence is the last straw, it's just adding a fine to abuse.

If the licence fees are raised, how will it help to conserve our native game? The reason I ask this question is, Mr. McAndrew made a statement at the Fish and Game meeting and I quote: "In my opinion, due to the large number of hunters on this small island, the only way to have any shooting would be to establish game farms." It appears he has lost all hope of saving what is left of our native wild life and is trying to substitute conservation with commercialization. So Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Taxpayers, are we going to remain mute while our legislators are verbally abused and the wool is pulled over our eyes with one hand while the other fishes the money out of our pockets. Let us stand up and make ourselves heard! It is later than you think.

I am, Sir, etc. E.L. ROYSTON, Charlottetown

Lymphoid Network

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen The lymph circulation was described more than 325 years ago, but our knowledge about it and many of its functions has lagged. New procedures to visualize the system via X-ray have produced findings that could be helpful in the treatment of cancer, heart disease, cirrhosis of the liver, and other conditions. We hope to bring our readers up to date on this important part of our anatomy in this and tomorrow's column.

The lymphoid system is composed of many organs, including the spleen, thymus, tonsillar tissue, and nodes that are scattered throughout the body. These glands are most numerous in the neck, armpits, and groin and around the vessels of the chest and abdomen. All are connected by a vast network of lymphatic passageways, likened to the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

The flow begins in the microscopic spaces between the cells. The lymph picks up valuable substances and returns them to the blood. Some are foodstuffs that were absorbed from the intestinal wall. The pathways also sub as a sewage system that gathers and destroys harmful bacteria, aged and degenerating blood cells and other foreign substances.

One of its characteristic white cells is the lymphocyte does most of the work. These and other white corpuscles are part of an immunizing mechanism that helps to combat chronic disease and infection, beat down a straggler by the sequence of events that occur when an infection develops on the finger. The lymph glands at the elbow and armpit swell and are tender to the touch because they are filtering and destroying harmful bacteria. When the infection worsens, the lymphatic passageways become infected as red streaks. This is lymphangitis, not blood poisoning, which is the next step.

The lymphocyte is the pus cell that enters the infected area to do scavenger work. Excess pus cells form an abscess such as a boil that is walled off from the rest of the body. Some rupture spontaneously; others must be lanced.

DEFERRED D.C. writes: I have been deferred by the draft board because of an organic heart defect. What does this mean?

REPLY There are many organic heart defects, but in your age group, leakage and congenital defects must be considered. We have only one heart, and if I were you I'd see the family physician to find out what is wrong.

BONE "TAKE" D.P. writes: If a bone graft "takes" at the time it is applied, will it need to be replaced occasionally, or is the original graft permanent?

REPLY Once the grafted bone obtains its own blood supply and callus cements it into place (a "take"), the job is likely to be permanent.

SEEDS AND STONES B.J.K. writes: Does the eating of foods with seeds like berries, tomatoes, and poppy seeds cause kidney stones?

REPLY No. These substances are not absorbed into the system and usually pass through the intestine unchanged.

ARCHES G.H. writes: Where are the longitudinal arches?

REPLY At the bottom of the feet, extending from the base of the toes to the heels.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Live in the present, not the past. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

NATO Making Adjustments

By Boris Miskew Canadian Press Staff Writer

France is giving the Atlantic Alliance a new face as the other members try to adjust to the idea of that nation's withdrawal from the integrated command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The determination of President de Gaulle to change the Alliance, set up in 1949 as a defence against a possible Soviet advance in Europe, initially threw the NATO nations into distress.

But time appears to be lifting the anxiety. Member states now are bending somewhat in view of France's determination and are making adjustments aimed at ensuring survival of the Alliance—with or without France. The latest sign of a more tolerant approach to the French proposal to withdraw its forces from the Allied command next July 1 was the opening in Bonn of talks between France and West Germany on possible retention of French troops in West Germany.

TALKS SET STAGE The talks may set the stage for negotiations between France and the 14 other NATO members, including Canada, on the future participation of French

troops in the defence of Western Europe, and for an agreement under which West German troops would remain in West Germany after they come under exclusively French command. External Affairs Minister Paul Martin initially expressed Canada's regret at de Gaulle's unilateral decision to withdraw from the integrated NATO command, and said he was "not persuaded by the arguments" of the French government.

However, Martin said later Canada hopes even if a policy of full withdrawal from military integration is pursued by the French, means will be found to ensure co-operative relationships between France and NATO in the defence field which will mitigate effects of withdrawal. France's decision calls for withdrawal from France by April 1, 1967.

But France expressed willingness to keep 65,000 French soldiers and 4,000 airmen in West Germany after July 1 if that is desired by Bonn.

WANTS AGREEMENT West Germany's foreign minister, Gerhard Schroeder, told Maurice Couve de Murville, the French foreign minister, in Bonn, West Germany would like to see French troops remain in his country, provided a new agreement is signed. Couve de Murville, however, reiterated that a 1964 agreement would permit French troops to remain on West German soil, although he said France would be willing to discuss modifications of that agreement.

The 1954 agreement, which also involves the United States and Britain, authorized French troops, as well as those of the U.S. and Britain, to remain in West Germany after the post-war occupation was legally ended.

West Germany said it would be satisfied to have military liaison offices at the French headquarters in the country, without insisting on West German command, provided French forces would once again come under NATO command in the event of war.

POSTAL STRIKE ENDS KINGSTON, Jamaica (CP)—Jamaican postal workers have returned to work after a two-week-long strike but postal authorities say normal mail services may not be restored for some weeks. The workers returned following a government announcement that they would all be fired if they did not resume work. A wage dispute still is unsettled.

TEN YEARS AGO (April 21, 1956) The Queen took the day off from royal duties to celebrate a turning point in any woman's life—her 30th birthday. She was awakened early in the morning by Prince Charles and Princess Anne. For weeks they had secretly plotted and rushed off with nurses on shopping expeditions for presents.

Trade Minister C.D. Howe said he would act as an executor of the \$68,000,000 estate of the late Sir James Dunn, who had been a close friend of Mr. Howe.

Another Belvedere Winner!



Mr. Cecil Dunbar is pictured above receiving a Kodak Zoom Movie Camera from Mr. Jim Knisley, branch Supervisor for Belvedere Cigarettes. Mr. Dunbar was a Lucky Belvedere smoker... One out of every 9 Belvedere smokers will win instant gift coupons.

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